

We would like to conclude with the words by Dr Marc Danzon, the Director of Regional Office for Europe World Health Organization: «Tobacco and sport simply do not mix. Sport supports health and well-being. Tobacco takes health away. Dear judges, let us separate sport and bad habits that take away millions of lives! Vote for prohibition!»

А.В. Славкина, Л.Е. Качалова
БГЭУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель — Л.Е. Качалова

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The shadow economy represents the unique phenomenon characteristic of the countries with different level of development and different models of management. Its sources are defined by institutional units of the existing system of state regulation of the economy and by the country legislation on the one hand and by the reaction to this phenomenon of the population, its acceptance or rejection in society on the other hand. The current situation is proven in the increase in the volume of the shadow economy sector that can consequently lead to distortion of the official macroeconomic indicators, reduction of tax base and outflow of the labor-force from the official economy and finally can result in the growth of criminalization of the economy of the country. The listed factors determine the importance of making the detailed research of problems of measurement and the subsequent regulation of the shadow economy. Nevertheless, still there are no universally recognized methodological approaches to monitoring, forecasting and comparative methods of estimation of the level of shadow economic activity in different countries.

The results of the research show that the scale of shadow economy in the Republic of Belarus and other CIS countries is significantly higher, than in the EU and other developed countries. According to the report of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on shadow economy, in Belarus the level of shadow economy over the period from 1991 to 2017 averaged 44,52 % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and over the last reporting period — in 2017 — it made up 32,37 % [1].

The research carried out by the IMF was based on three methods of estimation of the level of shadow economic activity. The MIMIC model (Multiple Indicators Multiple Causes) considers the following factors that influence the level of the shadow economy of the country:

- the unemployment rate and the percentage of the employed population;
- legislation and public sector share;
- money supply and transparency of trade;
- tax freedom.

The second method used to estimate the level of shadow economic activity in the Republic of Belarus is based on the demand of the money market. The third method represents the PMM model (Predictive Mean Matching).

The share of the shadow economy in Belarus in 2017 reached the level of 33,7 % of GDP. It should be noted that the results of the research based on the MIMIC model show that the share of the shadow economic activity made up 44,5 %. It allows to draw a conclusion on considerable difference of data, received using different methods. For comparison, for Lithuania these figures were 9,8 % and 25,2 % of GDP respectively, for the Ukraine — 12,9 % and 44,8 % and for Kazakhstan — 20 % and 38,9 % accordingly.

Most often the Belarusians work «in a shadow» in the following spheres: construction and maintenance (48 %), whole sale and retail trade (29 %), automobile repair service (22 %), transport and logistics (14 %) [1].

Only the complex combination of the legal and economic measures directed to fight against the shadow economy will allow to minimize its negative consequences.

References

1. *Atroshchenko, Y.V.* The analysis of volumes of the shadow sector of economy in the Republic of Belarus [Electronic resource] / Y.V. Atroshchenko, M.V.Barabanova // The Student's forum: online scientific magazine. — № 23 (44). — 2018. — Mode of access: <https://nauchforum.ru/journal/stud/44/41857>. — Date of access: 29.11.2018.

О.Н. Тепун, Е.О. Машкарова
БГЭУ (Минск)

WOMEN AND LEADERSHIP IN BELARUS

Currently the question of equal opportunities for men and women in different fields of societal life is huge. It is especially clear in terms of politics and business. Thus, **the object of this research** is the problem of gender inequality in the Republic of Belarus. **The subject** of the research is women's place in the hospitality industry in Belarus. **The main aim** of the following research is to examine the position of women in the Belarusian business sphere. To achieve the aim of the research, **the following tasks** are set: to study the data relevant to the research and suggest possible solutions to the gender equality problem in Belarus based on international practice.

Publicly available evidence characterizes Belarus as a country with high gender equality. Belarus carried the 4th highest UNDP's Gender Development Index value and ranked 31st in the 2017 Gender Inequal-