

Welcome Rewards; i.e., 10 paid nights = 1 free night, it's pretty simple and straightforward [2].

The above said enables us to conclude that several factors go into choosing a hotel program — whether the chain has hotels in the places you travel, whether those hotels match your price point, how lucrative the loyalty program is in return for your spending, and how well the chain treats you during your stays (which is partly a function of elite programs).

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BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC CRIME

Businesses in any country are vulnerable to a variety of crimes, both internal and external, that can affect an organization's performance, life of its workers and customers and eventually the economical system of a country as a whole.

Any person in the world, when thinking about the word crime, will probably automatically imagine a person from a low-class, from a troubled family and coming from bad neighborhood. Surprisingly, well educated and wealthy people can also pertain in the world of crime.

Business crime in all its forms is a problem affecting businesses all around the world, costing billions of dollars in lost revenue every year.

Although there are no obvious victims in this sort of crime it has to be actively fought against in order to develop a strong, balanced economical system in any country, Belarus included. Without stable economy, protected from all kinds of crime, we cannot talk about active and healthy international business and trade relations.

The most wide-spread economic and business crimes are corporate crimes: tax evasion, corporate appropriation of funds, fraud, bribery; and white-collar crimes: swindles, securities fraud, individual exploitation of institutional positions, client fraud, tax evasion.

Although these kinds of crime don't seem as harmful as for example, murder, but the damage for country's economy and economic security of its citizens is undeniable.

Corporate crimes refer to criminal practices by individuals that have the legal authority to have a word for a corporation or company, starting from presidents to anyone within a company that has the authority to act on behalf of the firm. Corporate crime in post-Soviet countries is getting more and more common over the past 20 years. It seems that almost every big corporation today has some type of dark side. With the constant trials against corporate officials it seems that many high profile companies can no longer be trusted.

Corporate crime has a high degree of social danger and inflicts far more damage on society than all street crime combined. In USA for example 178 cases of corporate crime were analyzed, and it has been revealed that the average damage caused by a corporate crime amounted to \$ 565 000. For comparison: the average damage from a street robbery in the same period amounted to \$ 400-1000. The numbers in post-soviet countries are not better.

Corporate crime is closely linked to white-collar crimes, as more often than not it is committed by company's workers in the position of power. The only difference is that white-collar crimes are usually committed for personal benefit as opposed to the benefit of a company. A white collar crime is a nonviolent crime committed usually for financial benefit. Even though no physical harm is being conducted, white collar crimes cause financial detriment.

White-collar crime is very dangerous. It causes great damage to society and country as a whole and, ultimately, each of us.

So is there a way to combat business and economic crime? Firstly, moral regulations. This can be achieved by encouraging moral awareness within company's employees and consequently lessens the possibility of crime commitment by these employees. Secondly, law regulations. Surprisingly, people get away with committing business crimes 8 times more often than these of, for example, street crimes, which in a way gives criminals a pass to try committing this type of crime.

References

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