

Дискуссионная панель 1

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА И МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

*Ashqar Ameer Kamal, graduate student
BSEU (Minsk)*

MILITARY EXPENDITURE AND CORRUPTION LEVELS: INTERCONNECTION PREREQUISITES

A study conducted by Gupta et al. (2000) assures the fact that corruption decreases public spending on education and healthcare. But corruption increases the state's spending on law and order, culture, energy, and the defense sector.

The latter sector has maintained a reputation of dishonesty and corruption worldwide, which is dangerous, divisive and wasteful. On its meeting held by the Security Council on September 10, 2018 (first-ever addressing corruption), Secretary-General Antonio Guterres announced that the global cost of corruption is at least \$2.6 trillion, or five percent of global GDP [1].

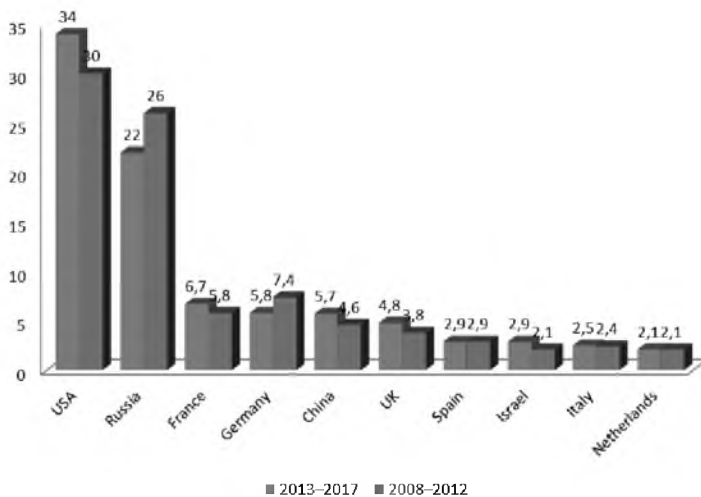
Corruption is a multifaceted phenomenon, it affects military spending through a variety of channels. Therefore, as conflicts arise, the tendency for corruption increases on behalf of two drivers, the producer and the customer. Major examples of the severe dilemma of corruption in the defense sector include Al-Yamamah agreement (worth £43 billion) to provide Saudi Arabia with British warplanes, an agreement that faced an accusation of a bribe being paid over more than 10 years amounting to £1 billion.

Between 2008 & 2017, the top major military export countries remain the G5+1 (see figure). Following the trend of conflicts in the MENA region unveils its influence on military expenditure, but worldwide, USA followed by China will be occupying the biggest chunk of military expenditure through the next three decades.

According to Corruption Perception Index 2013 and 2015 (GI) 2013 Russia and Turkey have a high degree of corruption, due to the absence of any transparency and anti-corruption procedures accompanying its development. China also has a high degree of corruption regardless the enormous potentials and the accelerated development of defense and security levels as well.

Most Arab countries that have experienced changes in regimes or revolutions through the recent years lie at the same critical level including Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Syria, and Yemen.

This is due to a severe lack of controls to reduce the risk of financial corruption; in addition, it does not have any evidence of transparency with respect to spending on secret military expenditure, and rare accountability or public disclosure of defense budgets. Several wealthy Gulf countries have very high levels of danger, leading to the conclusion that the enormous military budget combined with the lack of effective audit leads to high corruption risks and a decrease in the level of transparency.



Top 10 share of military export through 2008–2017, per cent

Source: SIPRI Fact sheet March 2018.

Reference

Global Cost of Corruption at Least 5 Per Cent of World Gross Domestic Product [Electronic resource]. — September 10, 2018. — Mode of access: <https://www.un.org/press/en/2018/sc13493.doc.htm>. — Date of access: 21.01.2019.

*М. Н. Базылева, канд. экон. наук, доцент
БГЭУ (Минск)*

ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИЙ КАПИТАЛ И ЕГО ВОСПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ БЕЛАРУСИ

Последние десятилетия свидетельствуют о том, что многие страны мира столкнулись с рядом демографических проблем, включая снижение численности населения, низкий уровень рождаемости, не обеспечивающий замещение родительских поколений, старение населения, миграционный кризис и др. Для стран Европы, в том числе и для Республики Беларусь, это в первую очередь проблема невысокого уровня рождаемости, не обеспечивающего простое воспроизводство населения. При этом страны Африки, Азии, Латинской Америки, напротив, оценивают свой уровень рождаемости как слишком высокий и принимают меры по его снижению. Практически половина (48 %) европейских государств реализуют политику, направленную на рост численности населения. Среди 44 стран Европы 29 стран (66 %) применяют политику, направленную на стимулирование рождаемости и повышение ее уровня, 4 страны (9 %) поддерживают уже достигнутый в стране уровень рождаемости, 11 стран Европы (25 %) оценивают