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CORRUPTION AS A FACTOR HINDERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS

КОРРУПЦИЯ КАК ФАКТОР, ПРЕПЯТСТВУЮЩИЙ РАЗВИТИЮ БИЗНЕСА

Corruption, as a phenomenon, has been familiar to people since ancient times. It can be viewed as a major obstacle to economic growth, development, and business which is able to threaten any transformations. Actually, corruption is one of the greatest factors hindering financial development of the country. Corruption affects the growth of a nation adversely. It reduces the state income, and creates inequalities in distribution of income and wealth. Besides corruption affects a nation's development economically, socially and politically.

The objective of the study is to find the causes of corruption and ways to combat it. Nowadays corruption takes place in all spheres of our lives. As for political corruption, it is the abuse of public power, office and resources by elected government officials for personal gain, by soliciting or offering bribes. Corruption in the educational system concerns admissions to universities and passing exams. The most corrupt spheres in Belarus are trade, construction, the state administration, agriculture, production.

As we are future customs officers, let's move on to corruption at the customs. Unfortunately, customs ranks among the most corrupt government institutions in many developing countries. We would like to explore this problem. Bribes requested by customs officials are connected with the monopoly powers that customs officials wield leaving clients with no other choice but to accept their corrupt demands.

Let's consider the causes of corruption. The low salaries of customs officials are the key factor influencing corruption at the customs. Moreover, lack of efficient controls and poor human resource management, a poor infrastructure, low level of automation and computerization, lack of training and professionalism are only some causes of corruption.

The consequences of Corruption at the Customs are as the following: the first economic effect of corruption is a loss of budgetary revenues to the state; the second economic effect is the cost of corrupt transactions at the customs. Corruption produces its own transaction costs. As corruption is a kind of informal contract between the person who offers the bribe and the person who receives it, the carrying out of that contract produces considerable costs. The third effect of corruption concerns foreign investments into the country.

All these facts increase the significance of this problem for the corrupt customs administration to start fighting corruption.

Following the analysis of causes of corruption we can draw a conclusion that corruption can be reduced by implementing a corrective strategy that consists of five distinct but related steps: changing administrative systems; selecting customs officials for incorruptibility; changing the rewards and penalties; increasing the likelihood that corruption will be detected and punished.

The practical implementation of these steps would be a relevant way to fight customs corruption. The above-mentioned methods of combating corruption can find effective application in other spheres of state bodies activities.

To conclude, corruption is a “cancer”, which everyone must strive to cure. It goes without saying that, corruption has a corrosive impact on our economy. It worsens our image at international market and leads to loss of opportunities. Corruption is a global problem that all countries of the world have to confront.

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THE SHADOW MARKET. ILLEGAL WEAPON TRAFFIC

ТЕНЕВОЙ РЫНОК. НЕЛЕГАЛЬНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ ОРУЖИЕМ

The aim of this research is to understand what the black market is in general, and how it was created, to define the place of weapons in it, the borders of its distribution and who stands behind it, also what danger it bears now.

The black market is a social institution of shadow economy related to the illegal turnover of the goods and services on the market. In economy the black market is a subclass of the market institution and submits to the same law of supply and demand.

The black market exists practically everywhere where there is an embargo on some goods or the trade is somehow limited. There are always people who try to get what they wish, despite the embargo. Accordingly, there are people who offer goods and services for the purpose of profit. Trade on the black market makes a better profit, than the legal one.

Traffic in arms is the bright example of the black market. This market is not spontaneous, it is not chaotic. It is a controlled market. It has the owners standing high enough in their rank.

Today by the level of profitableness and development dynamism, the illegal weapons circulation concedes only to the drug industry. Distinction between lawful