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PROHIBITION FOR TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL COMPANIES TO SPONSOR SPORT EVENTS

Such prohibition will decrease the number of people, who drink alcohol or smoke.

Smoking and drinking alcohol are big problems of our society. Every year 6 million people die because of these habits.

One of the main reasons, why people start smoking is advertisement. During sport competitions and championships people see a lot of advertisement of tobacco and alcohol production. It influences people a lot, and they start smoking or drinking alcohol. Especially it concerns teenagers. This fact is proved by the survey that was carried out by Institute for Therapy and Health Research in Germany. More than 2000 of teenagers that don't smoke were shown different types of advertisement of cigarettes, mobile phones, clothes and cars. In 9 months 13 % of teenagers started smoking. After taking into account all the additional factors, the researchers considered: the advertising impact increases the risk that a teenager will start smoking by 46 percent. If we take away all tobacco and alcohol advertisement from stadiums, the number of smokers will significantly decrease.

It will decrease economic losses

As we have said in our first argument, smoking and drinking alcohol cause a wider range of diseases. Smokers are more likely to get sick, than non-smokers, and when people are ill, they can't go to work. They suffer, their families suffer, the economy of the country suffers. This causes a decline in labor productivity and a serious damage to economic development to the country. For example, Russia loses more than 3 % of GDP due to decrease in labor productivity that was caused by smoking.

Moreover, two-thirds of those who died from smoking die in the working age, losing 10 to 30 years of productive life. According to the Ministry of Health of Russia, «... the lost profit in GDP production due to premature death of men of working age makes at least 34 billion roubles a year.»

Besides production losses, state needs to spend a significant sum of money on medical care for such people.

Giving a chance for other companies to develop

If we prohibit tobacco and alcohol companies from sponsoring football teams, they will be replaced by other companies. New companies will have an opportunity to show their advertisement to the large audience, people will buy their goods more often. These companies will get more money, provide more people with working places and produce more goods. By the way, a lot of sport competitions such as FIFA, UEFA, Olympic games have already refused from sponsorship of tobacco companies. From the financial point of view they have lost nothing.

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!»

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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.