

capital from any developed market, and they are driving them to this desire to minimize costs and maximize profits.

In the last decade and a half, global TNCs have emerged and established with the following distinctive features:

- Planetary vision of markets and competition on a global scale; the section of world markets with a few of the same global TNCs;
- Coordination of the activities of its affiliates on the basis of new information technologies;
- Flexible organization of each individual production site;
- Adaptability of TNC structures;
- The same organization of accounting and auditing;
- The merger of branches, factories, joint ventures into a single management network, which in turn is integrated with other networks of TNCs;
- Predominant participation in high-tech industries;
- Ensuring high profitability by timely changing the geographical distribution and sector structure of the integrated business-scale TNCs;
- Integration of global companies in the form of so-called strategic agreements or alliances.

Globalization now covers virtually all areas of global society. It has made irreversible changes in the functioning of the world economy, has created new conditions for the interaction of states and business. A unique product of globalization is TNCs. They form the system of international integrated production, which allows them to combine the benefits of comparative advantages of individual countries and regions with specific advantages associated with its international activities.

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HOW CORRUPTION AFFECTS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Corruption as an economic item implied the abuse of power in the money form or authority to achieve a special aims with illegal, dishonest or unfair methods.

According to the World Bank, in the states with low corruption level the average profit per year is three times bigger comparing with the high corruption countries.

Rarely businessmen using their authority and wealth to bribe government officials can manipulate the position on the market. It helps them to become monopolists and do not to compete against other manufactures. Such business owners tend to determine their prices high and they are not forced to make the quality of goods or services better. So, the corruption causes artificially high prices for low quality products and services in the market.

In the best practice, companies choose their suppliers via tender, which serve as mechanisms to select the suppliers offering the best combination of price and quality.

This ensures the efficient distribution of resources. However, in corrupted economies the companies that would not win the tenders award as a result of dishonest struggle.

This results an excessive spending in the achievement of projects, and substandard or failed projects, leading to overall inefficiency in the use of resources.

Moreover, one of the main feature of corrupted economies is a relatively too little middle class and an important difference between the living standards of the upper and lower classes. Because the most of the country's capital is concentrated in the hands of oligarchs and the most of the created wealth also flows to these individuals. Therefore small businesses are not widely spread in the corrupt states. It is usually discouraged by the unfair competition and illegal pressures of large companies who are connected with government officials.

Therewith the small businesses in the corrupt countries tend to avoid having their businesses officially registered with tax authorities to overtake taxation. As a result, the profit gained by many businesses is outside the official economy.

The disadvantage of shadow businesses is that the company holders usually pay their employees smaller amount of wages comparing with government standards. Besides they do not provide the acceptable working conditions, including the appropriate health insurance benefits for employees.

Additionally, investors who seek a fair, competitive business environment will avoid investing in the with a high level of corruption. The recent researchers show a direct connection between the corruption level in a country and the competitiveness measurements of its manufactures.

The documents of the International Monetary Fund prove that the corruption rises the price of education in those countries where connections influence on the teachers staff promotion. It decreases the quality of education in general. A medical sphere is also affected by corruption. People are not able to avoid this phenomenon. So, they do not have an opportunity to be treated an appropriate way

To conclude, corruption prevents the natural laws of the economy from function properly. As a result, that dishonesty in a nation's political and economic operations causes its entire society to suffer.

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OUTSOURCING IN THE MANAGEMENT

People started to use the concept of “outsourcing” in the 80s of the XX century because of globalization. The first experience in this branch is considered juridical services of English and American companies – in the frameworks of which the decision of some juristic questions give for professional and experienced specialists. Albeit, the spectrum of services had expanded after implementation of consultations- named “business”.

Nowadays, because of the crisis process in economy, types of outsourcing are increased. So the use of it also has the same tendency. Not only big companies, but also