

ausgeschleuderten Spaltprodukten leben: Die Halbwertszeiten von Cäsium 137 und Strontium 90 betragen 30 und 29 Jahre. Bis die Hälfte des freigesetzten Plutoniums 239 zerfällt, vergehen sogar 24100 Jahre.

Etwa 600 Hügelgräber mit 15 000 Kubikmetern von radioaktivem Müll sind eine tickende Zeitbombe für das Grundwasser. Manche Wasserproben aus dem Fluß Pripjat weisen sogar nach 10 Jahren eine 10 000 mal höhere Strahlung auf, als vor der Katastrophe, erzählte Nikolaji Archipow, Leiter der internationalen Forschungen in der 30-km Zone.

Dezentrale Energieversorgung, Förderung regenerativer Energien und Energiesparmassnahmen sind die Alternativen für Atomenergie und damit die Voraussetzung dafür, eine neue Katastrophe zu verhindern.

SMALL BUSINESS: PROBLEMS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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Value of small business in market economy, is very great. Without small business the market economy is neither able to function, nor to develop. It's formation and development are basic problems of economic policy in condition of transferring from command economy to normal market economy. Therefore the overwhelming majority of advanced states in every possible way encourages activity of small business. But business is not only in it. Small business, operatively reacting the changes of the market situation, gives necessary flexibility to the market economy. The essential contribution makes small business to the formation of the competitive environment, that plays a very important role for our highly monopolized. We can't forget, that small enterprises influence very little and on ecological situation. The role of small business in realization of break on a number of the major directions of scientific progress is important. In our country this role is difficult for overestimating, meaning, the developed process of conversion. All these and many other properties of small business make its development an essential factor and a component of reforming of economy of Belarus.

To understand the necessity of small business more deeply and more in detail, certainly, it is necessary to consider the experience of leading foreign countries of small business development. Stimulating factor in the development of small business is a tax policy of the state. The essence of a tax policy

is in step-by-step reduction of limiting rates of taxes and reduction in progressiveness of the taxation at enough narrow tax base and wide sphere of application of tax privileges. Reduction of the rate of taxes depending on the size of the enterprise is one of methods of small enterprises taxation.

Small enterprises carry out various functions in capitalist economy. As a rule, they specialize on manufacturing of separate units and details, and large enterprises conduct assembly of finished articles. Sometimes small enterprises carry out intermediate assembly. All small firms react rather to external conditions quickly and alter finish production, following for demand, mastering new production. For example, small enterprises in Japan are capable to finish skilled manufacture during a week while at large enterprises it will take much more time. Small enterprises specialize on release of the end production focused basically on local commodity markets. Basically, it is perishable food, jewels, clothes, footwear, etc., etc. In general, it is necessary to note once again, that in advanced countries to small business is paid attention on the state scale. The state supports small business in money supply and other privileges in sphere of a tax policy.

However, with great regret, it is necessary to ascertain, that exactly most of all has not carried during the economic transformations developed in Belarus to small business. The effective system of stimulation organizing of small enterprises does not exist, as well as there is no economic mechanism of their support. Small business as the special sector of market economy hasn't been generated yet so actually, its potential is not used. It is possible to specify three basic drawbacks of the governmental program, breaking today the development of small business. The first fundamental belongs to high taxes rates from businessmen and the population in acting like this the government tries to provide financial equation and stability of the budget. As a result small enterprises are about to be bankrupt irrespective of their economic importance. The second fundamental lack of the reform is connected with the logic of expansion of transformations. The basic contradiction of today's policy is an attempt to provide transition to the market command methods from above, ignoring the basis of the market system that is interests of the businessman. The third lack of reform is a practical liquidation of sources of formation of an initial capital for the small businessman on start. Lack of financial resources and complexity of their legal purchase in the state - can push small enterprises to contacts with shadow economy and criminal structures, and give the last an opportunity gradually to take roots in small enterprises, gradually subordinating them.