

Underground economy influences over the human health

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Abstract

This paper makes the connection between underground economy and human health. Today countries are affected by underground economy consequents, having dramatic implications over million people. Those negative effects of underground economy threaten economical, social and political stability. This paper is trying to hit all underground activities that affect human health. The paper presents drugs traffic, arms traffic, money laundering, prostitution, assassinations and tries to show how those affects human health. Therefore, a balanced conclusion of all the above considerations establishes that the underground economy has high impact on human's health.

Key words: underground economy, human health, drugs traffic, prostitution, assassinations, sustainable development

Introduction

International collectivity deals more and more with the fight against a real danger represented by the fraud, trying to optimize the economic process.

The situation is more and more alarming because this phenomenon is developing notwithstanding those measures taken by the international community, but also by the governments of the majority of the countries, by means of their specialized organizations.

Therefore, currently there is not a single country which can consider itself as immune to this scourge, having dramatic implications upon hundreds of people, seriously threatening the economic, social and political stability of the contemporary world. We should mention here all those elements included in the underground economy: fiscal fraud, drug traffic, arms and radio-active material traffic, smuggling with toxic waste, money laundering, work of art traffic, people traffic and prostitution, terrorism, fakes, piracy, car traffic and crimes. (Giddens, 2000, p.223).

The traffic evolution and the illicit input of drugs in Romania but also in the neighborhood demonstrates that our territory has become an important sequence of the „Balkan Route”(route which provides 80% from the drugs which cover the European market) and it is more and more used by traficants in order to develop a stronger input market.

The events which took place after 1989 in the East of Europe, our geographical position, an wrong understanding of the “democracy” notion, but also the internalization of organized crime contributed to the development of criminality in Romania, our country being attracted in the organized crime circuit.

Either we shouldn't neglect the fact that the mafia organizations offer demonstrations that they are very well technically equipped, more able and sophisticated in their illegal actions, than the resistance structures. Accordingly the organized crime represents a very big social danger. Organized crime actions are not made by needy people, or by amateurs, but by professionals, reach and influent people, without scruples and prejudices. Rarely, the goals of such actions are to obtain various goods. Those how organize span crime pursue in the first place, high power and position in society, so that the criminal profit that brakes down the state by washing-out it's fundamental institution could be higher.

By this paper we try to investigate e very known domain of what means underground economy as an influential agent to the human healthy.

Theoretical Fundaments of underground economy

Today there are strong fights between economists who belong to different ideas concerning underground economy especially terminology. So, we should mention, after some researches on literature, that there are many terms which designate the underground economy: underground economy, informal economy, uncountable economy, gray economy, parallel economy, shadow economy, occult, invisible, illegal, black economy.

The term is a very suggestive translation and it won supremacy on other expressions, their common element being a delimitation between legal activity and the illegal one, finally between good and evil in economy. There are various approaches, the term being used in publicity, reaching a certain scientifically consistence, towards immediate interests, before leading in these conditions to a difficulty of establishing a strict definition.

Beginning with the obvious economical aim of underground economy, that of maximizing incomes, irrespective of the methods and ways which are going to be used, and with heterogeneous activities taking part of their developed area, we consider as a good definition of underground economy the fallowing: all the economical activities developed in an organized way, braking all the economical and social laws, having as purpose to obtain some incomes which can't be controlled by the government.(Popa, Cucu, 2000, p.9).

Another definition shows the underground economy as being the totality of the undeclared economic activities of all those institutions which have to establish taxes and social quotations which escape to statistic registrations or national accounting (Economic Department Teaching Staff, 2001, page 188). We can also call it occult economy or informal

economy. Underground economy means also illegal and clandestine work, production activities, projection, unofficial and undeclared domestic activities. According to various authors, the underground economy is characterized by three major aspects: dimension, legality, difficulty of measuring. Underground economy is based especially on using great average of in cash which movement is very difficult to control, it is dodger and very profitable for the salesmen. Underground economy is different from the parallel or unofficial economy, which was proper to the ex-socialist countries and which is characterized by the fact that it wasn't planned in a centralized way.

Taking into account these definitions we can realize that underground economy appearance coincides with the state appearance and with the assessment of rules, norms, laws, and the development of the phenomenon is correlated with the historical époque of the state development.

Clandestine trade with precious rocks or special textures, trespass, clandestine distilleries are famous activities which continue till our époque; complementary trade border traffic which missed in the social system and great businesses, but also arms traffic, people traffic, drugs, tobacco, alcohol, with specific particularities accompanied underground economy all the time, adapting to each period. Concerning the defense of the state; we can mention the coexistence of two extreme attitudes: the indifference and repressive actions based on authority and constraint.

A change of position and the adoption of responsible attitudes took place on international field, after the 70's, when there were important changes between developed countries and ex-colonies, the west investors having to deal with corruption and unfaithful concurrence. So, there were reevaluated all the intern problems of these countries, and there appeared new economical methods of analysis, evaluation and control.

In 1977, the American Economist P. Gutman published in "Financial Analyst Journal" a study with *The Subterranean Economy* theme, showing that the economical unregistered statistically activity didn't mean a negligible quantity. Very quickly the problem of underground economy won interest and a special importance. The interest for advanced researches wasn't coincident and appeared because of economists anxieties caused by the following aspects:

- Important errors in official statistics ;
- Errors in governmental politics due to a wrong perception of the reality;
- Unrealistic conclusions of selective researches concerning domestic activities which wasn't taken into account by the data users and as a consequence a wrong perception of the reality;
- Mall-functions in taxes system (Popa, Cucu, 2000, p.10).

The underground economy area includes a lot of activities; fiscal fraud, clandestine work, drug traffic, arms traffic, corruption, prostitution but also a lot of domestic activities which bring unregistered incomes. Not only underground economy activities are various but also their classifications.

Underground economy means illegal activities (traffic, corruption) but also legal activities, which aren't taken into account by the nation

accounting(domestic work, social voluntary services) or they aren't declared in order to pay social and fiscal obligations(fiscal fraud, clandestine work). Apart from this, underground economy forms and dimension vary depending on the economic system, the existent legislation but also considering local particularities.

In most of the specialized papers, these activities are grouped in: fiscal fraud, illegal work and criminal activities, these three activities being also the structure matrix of underground economy. We shall point out that The European Union classifies the same activities in another structure: undeclared licit productive activities, meaning also activities which aren't declared through the national accounting (domestic activities, voluntary work, communitarian activities) and those which aren't declared to fiscal authorities (fiscal fraud, illegal work, tips); illicit productive activities of products and services (drugs, arms traffic, prostitution).

The international definition of underground economy (used especially by the European Community) supposes two elements: fiscal fraud and illegal work.

The fiscal fraud refers to those legal productive activities realized by registered legally units, but which give wrong declarations concerning incomes. Illegal work means those legal productive activities realized without declaring them or illicit productive activities, meaning "criminal" economy (production and sale drugs, illicit trade and smuggling).

According to the adopted criteria, there are many forms of the underground economy. Frequently, the approach starts with the investigation of the relationship between underground economy and national compatibility. In this context, taking into consideration the nature of the relations with the state, some authors name underground economy as the opposite of legal economy. So the underground transactions are made besides the government controls on two distinct ways: the hidden (occult economy) and the autonomy (autonomous economy). On the other hand, the national accounts system is based on production term, including market transactions. Such definition allows theoretically speaking, the evaluation of clandestine product activities within national accounts, but it excludes the noncommercial underground activities which are domestically practiced.

The international spread of underground economy and its influences on nation's health

The underground economy in industrial nations

In the western countries, a certain part of each underground economy component is already included in national accounts, besides of criminal and fraud activities. According to some authors, it seems that only in Italy and USA a part of this activities has been included in the official Intern Raw Product. (Blades, 1982).

So that in their totality, like a general estimation for the western countries, the marketable informal activities or the underground economy, represents almost 15% of the Intern Raw Product, from which 13% would be represented by fiscal fraud and illegal work, and criminal activities representing only 2%. According to the evaluation used

method and to the country, there are major differences between estimations. The statistic data from 1987, which were available for Europe, shows the following differences on Intern Raw Product weigh, between countries: between 0,5% and 17,2% in Sweden, between 3,8% and 12,7% in Belgium, 2,4% and 16% in Great Britain, 25% and 30% in Canada, between 15,4% and 30% in Italy and in this way the differences continues.

Domestic work occupies a preponderant place not only through the underground economical components, but also in the society production too. On the other hand, the so-called communitarian economy or voluntarism represents an element of the underground economy which passes through an extension period in the majority of occidental countries.

In the last decades there has been an accentuated transition of some productive branches from a formal system to a domestic one, fact which would be the most important change in the economical domain. Gershuny refuses to consider as a base for the economical development what he is calling rise in a unique direction, that is a passage from primary sector to a secondary one and after that to a tierce sector. He sustains the idea of a change between formal economy and informal economy (Gershuny, 1979).

In the same time we can also mention the Becker's theory which explains that time is an economical resource whose optimal utilization in different activities as cloths and food acquirement, sleeping, entertainment, domestic work, travels, allows to a family to reach their high level of prosperity (Becker, 1965).

According to different studies, the value of domestic production is estimated in western countries at 1/3 and 1/2 percentage from the national product.

Even if there are various discussions in literature on the role of voluntary humanitarian services in a modern society, there is said that there has an explosion in the past years.

In the last few years, some authors considered that there was intensification and an internalization of underground activities. Among the new forms of underground economy, there are frequently mentioned the following: the expansion of speculative activities on financial markets, especially on financial grants; the internationalization of the production, transport and distribution drugs network; the apparition of new areas of "fiscal paradise"; the expansion of illicit international trade, as well as the expansion of the so-called trans-frontier organized crime. In these conditions more and more organizations become interested in researches about the unknown economical face.

Underground economy in developing countries

The developing countries are characterized by the existence of dual economies, from which the state is absent, countries where the non-official economy constitutes, generally, the mode of production and partly determines the level of development. The importance of the informational sector could be explained by the strong intervention of the state in economy. Although today a strong economic liberalization is taking place, the third world states continue to be attached to the idea of stimulating the development, especially by plans and by the implantation of industries which hope to be "industrially-stimulating". This intervention didn't integrate the traditional modes of activity. Such an idea of development, blaming a significant part of the economy

to stay in the traditional zone, only transformed it into an informal economy.

If we remark the difference between formal and informal economy we can also notice that the informal sector permits the survivorship and even the societies development. There are various authors that have been studying this phenomenon: Adair in 1985, Lautier in 1994 and Cherif and Nafii in 1995.

In the developing countries we can distinguish, traditionally speaking, two forms of underground economy. So, there is a primitive form of underground economy, which especially covers the agricultural auto production, and also the auto rural catering. This is a continuation of domestic work, being very difficult to make a difference between them. The other form of economy pieces together market activities, those which mean the object of the change. We can include here handing activities, generally at a low scale. They modify with the rural exodus and with the demographic explosion, which provoke the cities growth. Even if the proliferation of these activities develops without any legal obligations and by avoiding state requests, local authorities tolerate them. This happens because this kind of activity allows the attenuation of social tensions through un-employed absorbing and through a great variety of products and services. In order to appreciate the length of underground economy we should evaluate the non-monetary economy proportion in comparison with the national economy. According to some older evaluations, in the 70s, the weight of non-monetary part of the economy represented 49 % in Rwanda, 45 % in Ethiopia, 42% in Nigeria, 39% in Malawi, 38% in Burkina Faso, 33% in Mali, 28% in Tanzania, 20% in India and Malaysia and 13% in the Dominical Republic (Chandavarkar, 1985).

For those people who sustain the liberal approach, underground economy represents a spontaneous answer to the incapacity of the government to satisfy the aspirations of poor people.

The actual legislation is more restrictive concerning the taxation, determining, as the Laffer curve mentions, a way of acting on the hedge of the law. If such a system existed, underground economical agents would be more efficient than the state. So, in these conditions, don't economical politics provoke a real catastrophe, if the majority of economical agents escape to public decisions? All these markets have the main virtue of being used by all the population from farmers to merchants or other agents. According to some theories of some authors from developing countries the developed ones try to formalize underground economy and to restrain the activity of underground economy fact which will generate some perverse effects like persons who could work or could be declared un-employed but they don't receive such a help. On the other hand, there are some countries which consider underground economy as the main element of development. For example, in 1980 the underground economy was 40% from Intern Raw Product and half of the active population from Brazil, 40 in Mexico, 29% in Chile, 26% in Argentina. Estimations about North African countries show that 50% from IRP, 57% from the active population of Maroc, 36% and 26% from the Tunisian population and Algeria (Charmes, 1990).

Underground economy in East-European countries

East-European countries, before initiating reforms for the free enterprise had a certain private sector, the underground economy. Till 1989, that means the end of communism and of planned economies, these

countries had a truly parallel economy, fundamentally illegal. Grossman, one of the underground economy studies pioneer in socialist countries has the virtue of having introduced for the first time the "second economy". Today, without any doubt, this old underground economy adapted to Warsaw, Prague or Bucharest reforms. But, this "shadow economy" had lost its specificity in comparison to Western countries.

Socialist economies have also been qualified as "dearth economy", the production and services being always smaller than economical demand (Kornai, 1980). In the 80's, the difference between the economical rise and the system inefficiency accentuated. An increasing weigh from the production but also from the working time turned to households and their close social relationships, while very strict restrictions were enforced over the consumption, as well as the distribution of various indispensable goods through personal connections, against a background of continuous increasing awareness of Occidental abundance, despite the interdiction imposed to information (Neef, 1995).

The transition of the Eastern countries to the politic pluralism and market economy had favored the temporary development of some new underground activities, due mainly to the disorganization of traditional distribution channels. Economical changes will naturally limit certain underground activities specific to planned economy Gossman, 1977), (Katsenelinboigen, 1977), (Kornai, 1980), (Simis, 1982) and (Dallago, 1987).

It is still a fact that the ex-communist countries will see the underground economy disappear, and it seems that they will record, due to the lack of organization in the old system and also to the slow rising of the new system called "free market", they will record a dangerous increase development of illegal type of activities. The development degree of the underground economy can be directly correlated with the lack of balance of the main national economy markets. On this view, we can state there are sufficient conditions that determined the amplification of the underground economy's dimensions in Romania after 1989. The lack of balance recorded on the consumer market, the money market and the labor market favored to the extension of the underground activities, which also contributed to the accentuation of the assessed lack of balance of the general economic system. This is how it develops a vicious circle. From its support links and, consequently, a spiral involvement of underground economy dynamics, a bigger significance has the connection between the price level and the nominal income level, to which is essentially added the income taxes and fees system utilized by the government.

The most affected category by the fiscal political obligations was those of the employees. In consequence, a significant part of these people, in order to stop or to decelerate the decline of their living standard, they tried to increase the taxable income gained from their basic activity through realizing incomes from supplementary activities, more attractive from the fiscal fraud potential's point of view. In the following way, the government loses a big share from the incomes drown through the increase of the direct tax or through turning to account the inflationary effect. Also a fiscal fraud is the consent by the official registered unemployed workers or by high school students, students or pensioner to carry out activities without closing a labor contract. Those who don't have legal forms of employment usually receive a smaller salary compared with the medium economy one, but it is not subjected to the legal taxes. It is a temporary form of employment accepted by those who have financial difficulties and also

favorable for companies, which have lower costs. These companies will register a better position concerning competitiveness. A specific case for the transition economies, as consequence for the Romanian one, results from the exemption from taxation, from which profits new formed companies, differentiated by their activities. The exemption from taxation for the new-formed companies started a big fiscal fraud and was followed by a serial of companies creation, then an abandonment after the taxes free term' expiration. A different cause of the underground economy development in Romania represents the "parasitizing" of state companies (which became commercial society, but still state controlled and subsidized) by small private companies (usually SLR), formed by persons from the state companies leadership or their families. Of course, the development of the "invisible" economy was facilitated by the lack of preoccupation of the authorities regarding the late payment sanction, but also the lack of the effective legislation in this domain and an insufficient number of field workers. Lately, due to the request from the E.U. commission and at the initiative of the Romanian president, it was launched a systematic program to fight corruption and economic criminality.

Although the negative effects of the underground activities prevail, some positive effects, in the transition period, are frequently mentioned, like: attenuation of some products' market distortion of which the "official" production is in a major crisis, the flexibility at the demand movements and the preservation of some useful activities which are no longer found in the official economy - extensively regulated, the negative impact over the emigration rate, the rectification of various distortions of prices set through erroneous official regulations.

Regarding the quantitative estimates, the specialized literature is not offering too many details, especially referring to the communist regime. For 80's, various raw estimates for Poland and Hungary reveal an approximate weight of 1/4 from GDP (Gross Domestic Product) for domestic work and 1/10 from GDP for underground work (Sik, 1994).

After 1989, though the concerns regarding this research area intensified, the opinions are quite diverging, various figures being issued by several institutions, mostly not mentioning the calculation procedure (Dobbrescu, 1992-1993).

Up to present, for Romania there are only global appreciations regarding the size of underground economy. Out of these, we are mentioning those belonging to the former director of Romanian Information Services, according to whom this represented 38% from GDP in 1993 and almost 70% in 1996. the estimates of National Commission for Statistics, based on national accounts, an evolution from 3% between 1990-1991 to 9-10% during 1992-1994, and almost 20% in the recent years. This evolution comes as a result of the reform of statistical registration system in Romania according to EUROSTAT.

Drugs consumption and human health

Gray zones

Used initially in aviation, this expression is at present used for determining some zones where the power is uncontrolled or legality entirely misses.

The gray zones cover a lot of territories in Central Asia and Latin America (Columbia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru) (Tical, 2001, p.67).

In these regions in the last decade there have been established some hybrid power, semi political, semi criminal, because of some strange alliances (heroin producers made a pact with ex-service fighters in Asia, cocaine producers made an alliance with guerilla fighters in Latin America). There are at present thousands of armed people who control thousands of km. Such situations represent one of the main danger which darken the 2004 horizon and which should be in international organizations view, in order to fight for peace and against organized crime. Columbian Armed Revolutionary Forces known as guerrilla communist troops fought against the regime and became in time, the third cartel after Medellin and Calli, implying the cocaine production.

In central Asia, the main gray zone lays from Uzbekistan Turkmenistan and Afghanistan Frontiers.

In this zone opium production registered great rises in the past years. Asian clans produce and deliver opium and heroin in the great town of the ex URSS, and from here, drugs penetrate on western market. In order to show better the dimension of the activity developed by Asian clans a military officer described narcotics transports from Afghanistan to Pakistan to the EX URSS countries as a convoy of trucks preceded by armored convoy gifted with radio systems".

Because of production activity and drug traffic, mujahedin fighters from Asia and guerilla troop from Latin America became real structure of power, permitting themselves to treat with them as equals.

Neither Europe escaped to this scourge: from Surinam to Holland, from Argentina to Italy, from Maraca Ibo to Palermo, from all Latin-American to Spain, cocaine arrives in significant quantities. A similar situation is registered concerning heroin in Central Asia. Three quarters are used by CEE. After Berlin Wall collapse corn-poppy gathering from Afghanistan arrived to Amsterdam in a week. Annually appreciatively 150.000 of sealed containers are sent to railways in the ex countries of URSS.

We cannot realize a correct evaluation of arable fields intended to drug plants. For the Latin-American zone we estimate that planted surfaces with cocaine vary from 155.000 to 316.000 ha.

Gray zones became an ecologists problem because they provoke an obvious process of ecological equilibrium threat. Clear waters from the Andes zones begin to suffer pollution because of cocaine refining. Only in 1991 this industry used 23.000t of calcium, 10.000t of limestone, 1.000 t of ether and acetone, 800t of sulphuric acid, 300 t of kerosene and 50t of hydrochloric; these residuum where thrown into rivers which where in the drugs labs neighborhood.

What is alarming is that, from year to year, these zones expand. So, in Asia, the North Burma and Thailand region - the famous Golden Triangle - to Chinese county Yunnan, there are 2000 uncontrolled border kilometers. Saharan Africa is threatened as well. The horn of Africa, between Somalia and Sudan, is more and more inaccessible, escaping progressively from the control. Gray zones are ideal territories for drug plants cultures and clandestine laboratories but also for organized crime activities.

A social scourge: illicit traffic and drugs abuse in Romania

The first juridical settlements about drugs appear in all three Romanian countries even from the medieval age. The decree law ordered by Alexandry Moruzi ruler at 6 March 1794 could be considerate the first autonomous normative document which fixes clear rules for the

druggist's shops functions, and conduct rules for the chemists who commercialized toxic substances and drugs at those times, as well. In 1912 at Hague, Romania was situated through the first states which had adhered to The International Convention regarding drugs.

Based on the 139 article from the Sanitary Law, at 21st April 1921, appears the drugs and medical rough substances sales regulation, containing obvious rules concerning growing, fabricating, preparing, the opening up and others legal activities regarding drugs.

Romania took part at the international convention for limiting the opium production, in 1925 but also the Convention for limitation of the production of drugs, in 1931. International norms purviews are included in intern norms by the purview of the Law 58 in 1928 concerning the fight against drugs consumption, and in 1933 of the Drugs State Monopoly Statute. By adopting this State, importation, storage and fabrication, circulation and marketing of drugs through all the territory in a pharmaceutical form is a right of the state, used by drug state monopoly. After the Second World War the drugs regime has been regulated by the Decree no 227/1950 and The Degree no 496/1952.

In 1954 the Decision no. 1178 of the Council of Ministers is issued in order to announce the information related to import and the use of drugs, norm that rallies Romania to international practices related to the communication of drugs imports and exports, internal production, stock held and various operations with these substances. Also in relation to adaptation of law to international rigorous, needs to be mentioned the Decision no. 1926 of the Council of Ministers from 7 November 1960 for the acceptance of New York Project (1946) and the Protocol from Paris (1948) regarding drugs conditions. According to these regulations, Romania agreed to the accomplishment by the World Health Organization and the United Nations of all tasks and functions from the agreements, conventions and protocols concluded in 1912, 1925, 1931 in July and November and also in 1936 under the aegis of UN. In the same time, Romania agrees to put under international control, together with the other countries, the recent drugs, especially synthetically ones, able to create high dependence. Setting up drugs factories, in 1967, as well as the creation of necessary conditions for exporting these products, the changes occurred in the medical-pharmaceutical system and the new administrative organization of the country, required the adoption of a new regulation, namely the Law no. 73 from 1969 regarding the regime of drugs.

The first law's article forecast: "In Romania there are interdicted producing, owning or any other activity concerning stupefying substances or products circulation, growing for processing plant which contains stupefying, medical prescription stupefying substances or products without being necessary, as well as consuming them in specified places."

There are also interdicted: stupefying substances or products experimentation, administrating them to another person under any form, without medical prescription, as well as gathering or owning for preparing purpose, of the plants that contains stupefying substances. Through "producing", possession or any other activities regarding the circulation of stupefying substances or products, we understand, for each case, the: fabrication, extraction, conditioning, preparing, offering, sallying, buying, distribution and transporting, under any way of this products or substances.

According to the same normative decree, drugs could be used in medical purpose only if the medics recommend it on papers especially meant to this kind of activity.

The control of respecting the conditions earlier mentioned is done today also by specialized organisms from sanitary directions of Bucharest, but also by the Interior Ministry, that will perform the control together with a medical, pharmaceutical or toxicology specialist.

Generally, during the period in which it has been adopted, the law corresponded to the eight decade necessities and demands. An year later, in 1970, the law has been completed with a set of Instructions of Health Ministry with the no 103, instructions which refer strictly to the production, acquirement and use of drugs.

Romania adheres to the Unique Convention from 1961 regarding drugs and to The Geneva Protocol from 1972 for changing the law with some politic and not juridical reserves, through the nr.626/1973 decree. Another important normative decree is The State Council Decree nr. 466/1979 regarding the toxic products and substances that create a modern juridical environment for the toxic materials, different to stupefying substances. By the nr.128 decree from January 1992 of the Romania's President, based on the art.91 alin.1 and art.99 from the Romanian Constitution, as well as the art.1 and 4 from The Law nr. 4 from 1991 regarding the negotiations winding-up and ratification, the Convention about psychotropic substances from 1971 and the United States Convention against illicit traffic of stupefies and psychotropic substances from 1988 had been approved.

Till 1989, drug traffic and input were considerate accidentals phenomenon in our country. In the context of citizens rights and freedoms obtained due to the Revolution, and of the social and economical problems because of the societies transforms, drug traffic and input had rise dangerously.

The large opening of our country's borders, millions of people who come and go, moving along free, the avalanche of products, services and merchandise, all types of way of transport, are favor agents for drug traffic and input, they had attracted more and more Romanian citizens by changing their European coordinates.(Dragan, 1997, p.375).Romania's location on transport, commercial and tourist routes, which makes the connection between Orient and Occident, and the former Yugoslavian war had lead to this situation too. The importance of studying underground economy in the human healthy context is essential for a nation's long-lived development, because a nation could grow only if their actors are healthy.

Therefore, a balanced conclusion of all the above considerations establishes that the underground economy has high impact on human's health.

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