

onen und Berechnungen sind deutsche Experten zum Schluss gekommen, dass die WHO-Mitgliedschaft viel mehr Vorteile außer der Kompensierung der hohen Gaspreise bringt.

Der größte Vorteil soll in der Reduzierung der Verzerrungen bestehen, die durch Innensteuern bedingt sind. Den Hauptgewinn sollen daraus Ölchemie und andere Untergruppen der Brennstoffindustrie, chemische und petrochemische Industrie, Metallurgie und Maschinenbau ziehen. Die Verluste werden überwiegend Holz, Holzverarbeitungs-, Zellstoff- und Papierindustrie, Glas-, Porzellan- und Leichtindustrie, sowie die Landwirtschaft (aufgrund der Senkung der Subventionen) tragen müssen. Deutschland ist für Weißrussland ein sehr wichtiger Geschäftspartner, und unsere Republik wird auf jede Weise ihrerseits diese Beziehungen festigen.

С.П. Васильев

Академия управления

при Президенте Республики Беларусь (Минск)

PROSPECTS OF USING THE CHINESE EXPERIENCE OF REFORMING OF ECONOMY

ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ КИТАЙСКОГО ОПЫТА РЕФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Among developing countries China takes leading place in the world economy. Having the greatest population in the world, China takes the second place in the world on volume of a created total product, calculated by purchasing capacity of national currency. Moreover, the Peoples Republic of China is on the second place in the world in the volume of direct foreign investments involved in economy, and on the third place – in export and import of the goods and services.

Successful development of China in system of the international economic relations is caused by that during трансформационных transformations the country has retained tight governmental control over the economy. Since 1978, reforming of the Chinese economy has been directed towards realization of market transformations which have focused, first of all, on liberalization of foreign trade activities only in coastal part of the country where zones of free trade have been created. But even for the enterprises located in these zones, the state lead up plans on production, the prices on which were fixed. The regional protectionism which is carried out concerning other part of territory of China, had limited a competition on consumer goods.

In spite of substantial growth (in 3-4 times) the foreign trade turnover, the balance of trading activity in the end 80 has remained negative. It has demanded change of the external economic policy on the basis of strengthening of a role of the state in regulation of foreign trade activities and carrying out of a protectionist foreign trade policy resulted in the fact that in 1990 the positive foreign trade balance has been achieved.

This success was caused by reorientation of the national industry from purchases of the complex foreign equipment to foreign purchases of the key equipment and non-material technologies.

Carrying out a purposeful policy of support and stimulation of inflow of the capital into the country, the state – on the one hand – spends the rigid control over foreign investors and, on the other, does not allow speculative investments of the capital into the national economy.

Nowadays the significant part of capital in the Chinese economy is put by transnational corporations: 400 from 500 world's largest multinational corporations have investments here. In total there are around half a million companies in China with participation of the foreign capital.

The greatest preference they give to manufacturing industries, especially to manufacture of the electronic equipment and communication facilities. Spheres of scientific researches and complex maintenance service are developing extremely fast.

The introduction of China in WTO has demanded from the state carrying out of more liberal foreign trade policy. As a result special economic zones have been turned to the principles of self-financing. The most significant measures of stimulation of export were the increase in quantity of the enterprises admitted to the foreign trade operations and grants and tax privileges given to national exporters.

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INVESTMENT IN BELARUS

ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ В БЕЛАРУСИ

The Republic of Belarus is at the crossroads of railways and motor-roads, oil, gas and product pipelines and communication systems between East and West. The advantageous economic and geographical as well as the geopolitical position between new borders of the expanding industrialized European Union and the Russian Federation possessing huge raw material resources.

Direct foreign investments are most interesting for the country. The most attractive sectors for foreign investors in the Republic of Belarus are: machine building and metalworking, light, chemical and petrochemical, woodworking, food industries, as well as trade activities, communications, transport, and medicine.

About 3000 companies have been set in our countries with participation of investors from 77 countries of the world. The five leading investor countries are: Switzerland (34,1 %), Russia (20,2 %), Germany (7 %), Great Britain (6,6 %) and USA (5,5 %). Belarus has also signed around 50 bilateral agreements on collaboration and the mutual protection of investments with such countries as the Netherlands, Finland, Italy, the Czech Republic, China, Turkey, Egypt, Cyprus, and others. Belarus has also signed more than 40 dual tax avoidance treaties.