

ложняет выработку единого методологического подхода к оценке и прогнозированию развития сферы ИКТ при условии унификации со странами мирового сообщества.

Тем самым целесообразными для формирования новой открытой информационной и телекоммуникационной инфраструктуры становятся меры по ускорению развития ИКТ и формированию экспортно-ориентированной отрасли информационных технологий (ИТ-индустрии), совершенствованию законодательной базы и системы государственного регулирования в сфере информатизации, оснащению единым комплексом ИКТ органов государственного и местного управления, совершенствованию применяемых компьютерных и информационных технологий реального сектора, включающих в себя, в том числе и системы электронной торговли и логистики и др. Необходимым является и развитие информационной инфраструктуры сетей связи и расширение. Также большое значение начинают занимать развитие системы подготовки и переподготовки специалистов по информационно-телекоммуникационным технологиям и повышение уровня компьютерной грамотности населения. Все это позволит сформировать в республике сферу ИКТ, соответствующую мировому уровню.

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## THE UN REFORM

Today the international community faces a multitude of challenges that bring both threat and opportunity to our hopes for world peace and prosperity. The need for a single, universal organization capable of building global consensus and acting in the name of all nations to meet these challenges is greater than ever. The United Nations is that body. It provides a unique platform for international actions and offers special legitimacy for global engagement. Its inclusive decision-making processes, ability to provide critical services are essential to international peace, security, stability and prosperity. To be sure the UN has made a major contribution to world peace, although there have been disappointments along the way. The world is changing, and with it the demands on the UN. We have to critically assess the UN performance and to propose some steps to strengthen its role in meeting the many demands of a world in transition. Constructive criticism leading to thoughtful reform of the UN is reasonably necessary. The following problems should be solved:

1. The UN disability to take direct and independent actions without support from its members. The UN faces the lack of autonomy. It can't use its resources without approval from any individual country.
2. Permanent membership in the Security Council. The United Nations has five nations that can veto any resolution that the majority of the UN members agreed upon. Thus every permanent Council member can easily abuse its authorities. Moreover, permanent membership contradicts the major principle of the UN – the sovereign equality of all its members. Only true democracy among nations is unbiased and fair. This is not likely to happen, since the countries with vetoing power are unlikely to unanimously agree to give up this right for fairness sake.
3. The UN disability to address terrorism. Undoubtedly many documents contain a momentous declaration condemning terrorism in all its forms. Despite this success, deep

differences remain over contentious issues. The 13th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the elimination of international terrorism, held in July 2009, did not reach a final decision on the a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT). The disagreement continued on the following issues: the legal definition of terrorism and terrorist acts, inclusion of state terrorism as a form of terrorism, the relationship between terrorism and anti-colonial and national liberation, activities of armed forces of the state during armed conflict. In tandem with these negotiations on Member State's obligations towards responding to terrorism, certain preliminary measures have been taken to make sure that national and international counterterrorism measures are bound by certain legal procedures and human rights considerations.

4. The complete structure of the UN needs enhanced organizational capacity and management. Some steps to make it more democratic, effective and accountable have been "painfully slow" because: a) The UN's bureaucracy is too heavy, different organs have the same or concurring functions; b) the UN's operations and functions which could be performed by regional organisations or players are duplicated by the UN's organizations; c) unreasonably overextended machinery requires ungrounded costs. Millions of UN dollars are spent on various committee meetings which have no connection with global security at all.

5. The UN's budget issues need revamping. The overall financial situation of the UN has been precarious for several years because of the continuing failure of many Member States to pay their statutory assessments for the regular budget in full and on time. Accountability is necessary which includes achieving objectives and results in response to mandates, fair, accurate and timely reporting on performance results, stewardship of funds, and all aspects of performance in accordance with regulations, rules and standards.

6. Recommendatory nature of the UN organs decisions (except the Security Council's decisions which are binding upon Member States). Recommendations are not obligatory for any State.

To sum up, there is a real necessity to implement the UN reform in order to successfully solve the burning issues of the day and to meet the present day challenges. The process of implementation would be an ideal way for the UN to revitalize itself by showing that it could take important and timely decisions.

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## **ДЕЛОВАЯ КОММУНИКАЦИЯ В СТРУКТУРЕ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ**

Корпоративная культура является организационным феноменом, существующим на любом предприятии. Она может складываться спонтанно, а может целенаправленно формироваться менеджментом для достижения управленческих и бизнес задач организации. Деловая коммуникация выступает неотъемлемой составляющей корпоративной культуры современного предприятия.

Как показывает анализ корпоративных ценностных документов (Корпоративный кодекс, различные положения, инструкции и т.п.) ряда отечественных предприятий,