

institutions that tend to promote theory above practice. The recent research shows the anti-managerial tendency. Of the top ten British business school graduates in 1997, only one went into industry (with British Airways), five became consultants, three went into the City and one into accounting. Britain is the only developed country where the term 'engineer' means someone in blue overalls, rather than a respected and well-paid professional. The result is a vicious circle in which front-line managers are poorly paid, reinforcing the tendency of young talent to look away from industry.

One of the findings in the McKinsey study is that Britain has too few big companies in high-growth economic sectors (business and financial services, media and communication). The majority of Britain's top 100 companies are in the medium to low economic growth sectors (transport, engineering, hotel and leisure, textiles, building materials, property).

In addition, the McKinsey study suggests that many sectors need real domestic competition, which it found to be the single strongest motivator to competitiveness.

There is another factor that plays a part in Britain's poor performance. Low cost of British labour discourages companies from capital investment.

Unfortunately Britain's relatively poor industrial performance may be due to some very fundamental aspects of Britain's culture, education and attitude to industry, all of which are very difficult to change.

В работе рассмотрены причины отставания британской промышленности по сравнению с ее зарубежными конкурентами. Работа основана на двух исследованиях британской производственной конкурентоспособности, проведенных в 1990 и 1997 гг. Основными причинами отставания являются: система образования, нехватка талантливых менеджеров в промышленности, низкая производительность и т.д. Однако, несмотря на серьезное ослабление производственного сектора на протяжении 1980-х гг., британская промышленность до сих пор стоит в одном ряду с такими странами, как Соединенные Штаты, Германия и Франция.

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NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBALISATION AND THE WAY OF ITS RECOVERY

НЕГАТИВНЫЕ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ И СПОСОБ ЕЕ «ОЗДОРОВЛЕНИЯ»

Globalization is offering great opportunities for human advance, but is also creating new threats to human security. In the WTO, rules have been framed to advance and safeguard the neo-mercantilist interests of the major industrial nations and their corporations. More progress has been made in norms, standards and policies for open global markets than for people and their rights. And while recovery seems to be on the way - and output growth, payment imbalances, interest rates and inflation rates may be returning to normal - human lives take longer to recover. Globalization has increased job and income insecurity in all countries, has spread diseases globally, and is creating cultural insecurity. Trade in drugs, women, weapons and laundered money is contributing to violence and crime that threaten neighbourhoods around the

world. Multilateral agreements have helped to establish global markets, without considering their specific impact on human development and poverty. The large and rich countries dominate the key economic structures.

Reinventing governance for the 21st century must start with strong commitments: to global ethics, justice and respect for human rights of all people; to human well-being as the end, with open markets and economic growth as a means. Standards and norms to set limits and define responsibilities for all actors are needed. Social policies and national governance are even more relevant today to make globalization work for human development. Supporting local culture, arts and artists should reverse declining cultural diversity. TNCs influence the lives and welfare of billions of people. If they are brought into the structures of global governance, their positions must become more transparent. There is a need for a world anti-monopoly authority, and it could be included within the mandate of the WTO. It is time to begin building a more coherent and more democratic architecture for global governance in the 21st century; a global central bank and lender of last resort; a WTO ensuring both free and fair trade, a mandate on global competition policy with antitrust provisions and a code for conduct for TNCs; a world environment agency, a world investment trust, an international criminal court and a broader UN system including a two-chamber General Assembly to allow for civil society representation.

Penny Kemp, chair of the Green Party's national executive, said: "More and more people are coming to the conclusion that you can't have peace without justice. Justice demands that the world's wealth is shared more equally."

Тема глобализации является доминирующей во многих аспектах социальных наук. Едва ли проходит день без ее упоминания в газетах и новостях. Из проводимых опросов в Интернет видно, что большинство людей знают про результаты этого мощного процесса и с гордостью утверждают, что это достижение всего человечества. Но, к сожалению, плоды глобализации позитивны только для развитых стран с сильной экономикой. Последние создают институты, которые действуют на благо своих «родителей», выкачивая оставшееся богатство других участников. В результате — положение, в котором оказались сегодня «слабые государства», никак нельзя назвать удовлетворительным. Кроме этого, недостаточная информированность населения и изучение этой темы специалистами государственного управления приводят к тому, что страны, вливаясь в процесс глобализации, только со временем замечают все негативные последствия. Вот поэтому и нужно рассмотреть столь актуальные вопросы глобализации и решения, которые бы обеспечили создание льготных (или хотя бы равных) условий для слабых участников процесса всеобщей интеграции.

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INVESTING FOREIGN CAPITAL IN BELARUS

ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЕ ИНОСТРАННОГО КАПИТАЛА В БЕЛАРУСЬ

The redivision of enterprises has not taken place in Belarus. Many of our managers and scientists thought that the economy of our republic would develop evolutionally. But the life denied all the suppositions.