

Interaction of MNCs with the Main Elements of International Environment

Straipsnyje aptariama multinacionalinių kompanijų (MNK) sąveika su tarptautine aplinka. Taipogi verinami ekonominiai, fiskaliniai ir politiniai MNK veiklos aspektai, akcentuojant naujas MNK įtakos šalių-akceptorių vyriausybės tendencijas.

The article considers the interaction of MNCs with international environment. Highlights of the effects of MNC's performance are provided in terms of economic, fiscal, and political aspects. The points concerning new trends of MNC's influence on host governments are emphasized.

The goals of the article are to show:

1. The contradictory goals of the multinational companies
2. The problems in the judgment of the multinational companies
3. The influence of the multinational companies on important economic elements (balance of payments, economic growth etc.) of the host countries
4. Activity-aspects of the multinational companies, which lead to the most criticism
5. The political misunderstandings in relationship to the activities of the multinational companies

Introduction

International competition affects most businesses and results in the globalization of many industries. The unprecedented information explosion unimaginable only a couple of de-

acades ago has greatly contributed to international competition. Technological developments have also reduced transportation costs. Consequently, physical distance between producers and consumers is no longer much of a competitive hindrance. Domestic firms with unique products or services, or with a competitive advantage, can expand beyond their home market easily.

In today's environment, going international is either an inherent extension of successful domestic business operations or a requirement if the company is to remain competitive. Increased worldwide interdependencies, if continued at the present pace, will make internationalization and globalization a requisite for survival. Until such a time, many organizations will operate at national and international levels as if they were totally independent. Given this crude assumption, scholars argue about the motives and reasons for the internationalization of firms (see figure 1).

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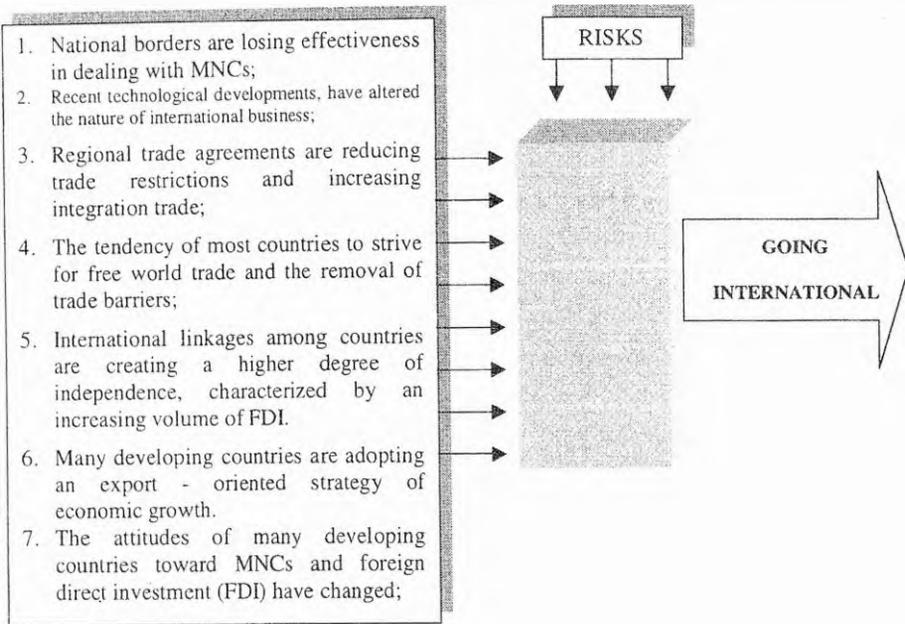


Figure 1. Main reasons for going international

Some speculate that in the future three trading blocks will dominate world trade. The first bloc is EC, which may expand to include a few more nations. The second bloc is ASEAN with expanded membership that could include Australia, India, and Japan. The third bloc is America, with the membership of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Mexico, the United States, and Venezuela. There could be relatively free or open trade within these blocs as well as trade restrictions among them. A strategic response to such a scenario would be for the firms to have a foothold within each bloc or to form strategic alliances with those that already operate within the blocs (Doremus, Reich, Pauly, 1998).

Interaction of MNCs with International Environmental Forces

The difference between strategy formulation and the implementation processes of a domestic or an international operation is in the degree of environmental and organizational

complexities and uncertainties. MNC's operations are more complex, and they force complexities. In addition to all of the forces that influence the strategy of a domestic business, the MNCs have to deal with many more forces. The major international environmental forces among others include international finance and currency exchange rates, competition from local business, government agencies, and other MNCs, host governments and political and legal issues, and cultural differences.

Relationship between host governments and MNC's. Host governments use their sovereign power by restricting or assisting MNCs. When host countries believe that the operation of MNCs is compatible with their national goals, they may provide various incentives to attract and maintain MNC operations. If, however, MNCs' activities do not meet the host governments' expectations many restrictions and obstacles are routinely placed in their paths. At the heart of this difficulty lies the difference between host countries' objectives and those of the MNCs. The chal-

lenge is to find common areas where there are mutual benefits.

Host governments have a love-hate relationship with MNCs. It is safe to say that such feeling is mutual. In general, this feeling is more intense in the case of developing nations. The power of MNCs and the fact that they operate across national borders make their operations less susceptible to influence and control by the host governments. When the strategic requirements of the MNCs are not compatible with the host government's economic plans, the relationship may not be very beneficial to the host country. The power, resources, and flexibility of the MNCs could be used over the most host governments' plans, and render them less effective. However, MNCs are the source of new technology, capital, and tax revenues. The MNCs' global network of distribution channels could assist host countries to reach world markets. For many developing countries that are burdened with heavy national debts, MNCs are the only source of needed capital. While the host government relationship is a major concern for the MNCs, the relationship with the governments of developing countries poses unique problems for them.

Economic effects of the multinational companies

It is sometimes thought that the economic environment is of concern only to business whose socially approved mission is the production and distribution of goods and services that people want and can pay for. But it is also of the greatest importance to other types of organized enterprises. A government agency takes resources, usually from taxpayers, and provides services desired by the public. A university takes resources inputs from taxpayers, students, and contributors of various kinds and transforms these into educational and research services.

MNCs as well as domestic enterprises use the same kind of resources. Nevertheless MNCs

may create advantages for themselves and increase their competitiveness by exploiting resources from different countries. In such way they can use the optimal combination of resources in terms of cost and quality. But this has the serious effects on the host countries willing to protect domestic producers and thus domestic markets. On this point MNCs and host governments enter into conflict and interest confrontation. Responding countries might use various political, legal and economic tools in order to protect themselves from such behavior of MNCs.

Capital and Labor. Other important input from the economic environment is the availability, quality, and price of labor and capital. In some societies, untrained common labor may be plentiful while highly trained labor may be in short supply.

MNCs tend to accumulate their capital where labor is cheap. They bring capital from locations where it has relatively low price. One may find a lot of such examples in CEECs and Asia. In such way MNCs get a combination of cheap labor and capital which gives them a competitive advantage over domestic companies and other competitors. Governments usually welcome such investments and promote creation of jobs. Though recently low developed countries start to worry about MNCs that export their highly skilled labor to Western countries, being afraid of brain-wash. This is especially evident in information technologies sector.

The price of labor and capital is also an important economic factor for an enterprise, although automation mitigates high labor costs though elevates capital cost. The relatively high wages in the United States and many European countries often create cost problems for producers in these countries. Many items can be produced at a lower cost in countries such as CEE, Korea, and Taiwan.

Government Fiscal and Tax Policies Another important input to the enterprise is the nature of government fiscal and tax policies. Although these are, strictly speaking, aspects of the political environment, their

economic impact on all enterprises is tremendous. Government control of the availability of credit through fiscal policy has considerable impact not only on business but also on most non-business operations. Similarly, government tax policy affects every segment of our society. The way taxes are levied is also important, not only to business but to people generally. For example, if taxes on business profits are too high, the incentive to go into business or stay in it tends to drop, and investors will look elsewhere to invest their capital. If taxes are levied on sales, prices will rise and people will tend to buy less. If heavy taxes are placed on real estate, people may find it too expensive to own a house and may go to cheaper and less comfortable living quarters.

Price Levels. The input side of an enterprise is clearly affected by price-level changes. If prices go up fairly rapidly, as happened in most parts of the world in the 1970s and early 1980s, the turbulence created in the economic environment on both the input and output sides can be severe. Inflation not only upsets businesses but also has highly disturbing influences on every kind of enterprise through its effects on the costs of labor, materials, and other items.

Conflicts on fiscal issues between MNCs and governments of host countries usually arise in cases when MNCs monopolize the market or when they use transfer pricing. In case of monopolization MNC dictates its price which affects all economic system of the country. Governments try to restrict such behavior of MNC by adjusting their fiscal and tax policies (Strange, 1991). Recent examples of such behavior one can find in Lithuania with "Lietuvos Telkomas", a single telecommunications operator in the country owned by Telia and Sonera and "Mazeikiu nafta", an oil company owned by American Williams International.

Nevertheless, the responses to the OECD questionnaire highlighted some concern among foreign investors about certain aspects of the

tax system in Lithuania. These concerns were focused on the following issues:

1. The lack of clear practice on the interpretation of the laws;
2. The slow harmonization of the Lithuanian tax laws with those of the European Union;
3. The absence of accountability for tax inspectors;
4. Frequent changes in the tax regime, without sufficient notice for the enactment of new tax laws (the survey of foreign investors conducted in 1998 by the Lithuanian Development Agency also identifies the frequent changes in the tax regime as a negative feature within the investment climate that requires attention);
5. Rather long delays in VAT refunds often present problems for companies (on average, refunds take one month, whereas the law stipulates a maximum of ten days for the completion of the VAT refund transactions).

Lithuania has indeed enacted significant tax reforms in recent years, in order to improve the effectiveness of the tax system and to promote investment. However, one major factor that may be hindering an increase in foreign direct investment, is the inability of investors to deduct their business expenses in full. Another problem, as stated above, is the abrupt enforcement of new tax laws. Except when new laws are enacted to eliminate truly abusive cases, adequate time is needed between the passage of the law and its enforcement, in order to ensure requisite understanding of the new laws by both taxpayers and administrators.

Resources. The multinational companies influence the economic development and the exploitation of resources of the recipient country. The consequences of that fact may be either advantageous or disadvantageous for the recipient country. Advantages for instance can emerge, if the effectiveness of the use of the production factors increases, the unused resources are used and the quality of

the resources usage is increased. On the other hand disadvantages may emerge, if the multinational company just replaces the local firms or if the multinational company destroys the enterprises of the recipient country or if there is a wrong usage of the investments that lead to the consumption of the best resources of the country (Singer, Ansari, 1992).

But also the donor country, in which the holding has its seat, may be economically touched by the mentioned facts.

The labor unions of the donor country may claim that the direct investments into foreign countries also mean an export of the jobs from the home country. But on the other hand the recipient country is afraid of the scenario that the best jobs could be distributed to citizens from the corporation's home country.

The centralized decisions and strategies of the multinational company and the control over economic key areas and main functions could interfere with the independence of the low developed countries.

An estimation of the influence on the economic development and the consumption of the resources can not be based on models which are for both countries equally profitable, because the main part of the direct investments benefits the most firms of the host country and the multinational companies have usually hidden reserves (Kuvykaite, 1998).

The general conclusion is that the direct investments support the economic development of the east European countries (generally: developing and/or weak developed countries), if the means are invested in the most rapidly developing countries, the production or the technological progress is very different in the two countries or the foreign firms receive the entrance to the otherwise deficit resources.

On the other hand the differences between donor and recipient country concerning the technological progress or the productivity cause several problems, because the multina-

tional companies usually try to use their know-how and their technologies which often don't correspond to the level of the recipient country. The delivered technologies are often fixed with high prices and obliged with several conditions. Furthermore the multinational companies often manufacture goods in the recipient country that don't correspond to the needs of its inhabitants.

Risk of Investment. The general nature of investment examines whether the company is making a conglomerate, vertical, or horizontal investment. In a conglomerate investment, the goods or services produced are not similar to those produces at home. These types of investments usually are rated as high risk, because foreign governments see them as providing fewer benefits to the country and greater benefits to the MNC than other investments. Vertical investments include the production of raw materials or intermediate goods that are to be processed into final products. These investments run the risk of being taken over by the government because they are export-oriented, and governments like a business that helps it to generate foreign capital. Horizontal investments involve the production of goods or services that are the same as those produced at home. These investments are made with an eye toward satisfying the host country's market demands. As a result, that is not very likely to be takeover targets (Kerr, Perdakis, 1995).

The balance of payments is also a subject of an essential influence.

In any case the donor and the recipient countries define their politics on the reaching of the short term and long term effects. They strive for a contractual reduction of the restraints regarding capital flows. The donor countries are in many cases interested in the return of the profits and in the control over the value of the property in the foreign country. In the beginning the influence of the direct investments on the balance of payments is usually positive for the recipient and negative for the donor country, but later

on it is positive for the donor and negative for the recipient country. The positive balance of a certain country means a deficit for the balance of payments of another country. Thereby the short term and the long term effects will differ.

The equation for the determination of the influence on the balance of payments is simple. But the numerical values, which must be inserted in this equation, usually cause certain doubts.

Table 1

Net direct foreign investments net capital flow in some developing regions

Periods of time	1997- 1982	1983- 1989	1990- 1993
Growing economies			
Net direct foreign investments	11,2	13,3	34,2
Net capital flow	30,5	8,8	91,5
Central and Eastern Europe			
Net direct foreign investments	2,5	2,6	1,6
Net capital flow	-20,9	8,7	25,1
Africa			
Net direct foreign investments	0,8	1,1	1,4
Net capital flow	9	-0,1	-4,0
Asia			
Net direct foreign investments	2,7	5,2	19,8
Net capital flow	15,8	16,7	46,6
Western countries			
Net direct foreign investments	5,3	4,4	11
Net capital flow	26,3	-16,6	23,8

Source: World Economics Outlook, International Monetary Fund (October 1998)

It is complicated to illustrate the dynamics of balance of payments, because there are a lot of influencing factors and variables besides the direct foreign investment that affect it (see Table 1). But it should be noted that the main reasons of the negative balance of payments on the long term are the inflation,

decreasing bank interest rate, decreasing value of home currency, budget misbalance because of transfer prices applied by multinationals.

Legal and political influences of the multinational companies

The recipient countries are worried, because the multinational companies are an instrument of the foreign policy of the donor countries. They can become a kind of a hostage of the recipient country. As a consequence of the internationalization of the economies the multinational companies become more and more independent of particular governments. That's why they actually don't consider the needs and interests of the citizen of the recipient country, for example.

It's dangerous that in some cases the donor countries could be able to control key areas of the economy of the recipient country. That's why the political leadership of the recipient countries fears that the multinational companies influence or destroy local political powers and a foreign control over the most important areas of the local economy could be established. The development of the own independent economy could be blocked.

Governments affect virtually every enterprise and every aspect of life. With respect to business, it acts in two main roles: it promotes and constrains business. For example, it promotes business by stimulating economic expansion and development, by providing assistance through the Small Business Administration, by subsidizing selected industries, by giving tax advantages in certain situations, by supporting research and development, and even by protecting some businesses through special tariffs. Finally, government is the biggest customer, purchasing through special tariffs. Finally, government is also the biggest customer, purchasing goods and services.

Anyhow, there are examples, when MNCs use their bargaining power advantages to influence governments. For example, in 1999 Williams International while privatizing Lithuanian "Mazeikiu nafta" managed to win negotiations with Lithuanian government and forced to change some laws that interfered with the privatization process.

The domestic and international political environment has a major interaction with MNCs. As government policies change, MNCs must adjust their strategies and practices to accommodate the new perspectives and actual requirements. Moreover, in a growing number of geographic regions and countries, governments appear to be less stable; therefore, these areas carry more risk than they have in the past. The assessment of political risk must be given specific attention.

State government in most cases controls the key areas of national economy - the strategic industrial branches. State owned enterprises usually are of monopolistic character so they can be used as one of the means for price level control. In fact this is the case for most of the former socialist countries in Central and Eastern Europe - the background of the state ownership comes from the soviet period, when completely all the economy was state owned. After the collapse of Soviet Union and after the independence of the rest satellite countries launched out the process of chaotic privatization and creation of private businesses. There were huge industrial companies located in the different countries in the region that served the whole SU market. Companies were related economically - through resource supply and through distribution of their products. After the collapse, the enterprises lost resources and markets both - because of the political and economical reasons. Separate states with their national markets were too small in order to provide the demand for such a big supply. Going international for such companies was necessary. But the industries were not able to compete abroad because of the different stan-

dards, levels of technology, lack of managerial experience and other reasons. Hence such industries started falling apart and going bankrupt.

Governments kept in their ownership only such companies that could survive during the change or subsidized the ones that were important for the national economy (e.g. public service companies, telecommunication, transport, strategic resource (oil, energy) production enterprises, etc.).

Former socialist countries from the very beginning of their independence were not able to switch their economic policy from plan economy to the free market economy as fast as they should. This causes various negative consequences, like hyperinflation and shadow economy that has a big influence on politics and economies of developing countries.

In certain countries a tremendous increase of illegal payments/bribes at state officials is usual. Reasons for that from the point of view of the corporation could be that the enterprise tries to attain safeties or to protect itself from competition or to facilitate the access to public services in this way.

Corruption. Transcending the economic significance of unofficial activity was its effect on corruption. The Soviet political system developed a tradition of corruption reaching into nearly all corners of society and up and down nearly all levels of the formal hierarchy. It was common for individuals to pay bribes simply to ensure that bureaucrats and others would perform their official functions. Bribes also induced officials to commit illegal acts. For example, highway police received bribes so that drivers could avoid the legal consequences of traffic violations. Thus for MNCs bribing was (and still is) a path for establishment in new country market avoiding obstacles of bureaucracy.

Theft was common, varying in scale from trivial to vast, and often remained unpunished. One of the reasons for widespread dishonesty was that "The Party's rule that cad-

res should be selected for their political and businesslike qualities is flagrantly violated. The wrong kind of people - speculators and plunderers of public property - often manage to get jobs that involve the safeguarding of valuable property”.

For example, in ex-Soviet Union some persons were able to profit because they had first access to goods. Retail store workers were able to get appropriate goods that were in short supply and to sell privately at inflated prices. Goods also could be obtained by cheating customers and suppliers. Retail store clerks shared the proceeds of under-the-counter sales with their store managers. Sometimes goods that were unavailable in retail stores could be obtained illegally from other sources. Automobiles owned by the state were offered for hire by their drivers when not needed for “official” business. Official drivers also were able to steal gasoline coupons to sell to consumers.

Illegal private trading greatly expanded opportunities for corruption. Managers of stores and other enterprises bribed auditors and inspectors. Even those charged with the custody of state property were bribed to permit theft. Bribes provided “good will” that was useful to protect oneself from investigations and punishment: “There are officials who not only ignore the actions of the speculators’ accomplices but who sometimes actually come to their defense or try to cover up for them”. Corrupt officials often escaped punishment, and if discovered, punishment often was very light. A Party official supervising the construction of a Moscow apartment building, who altered the plans to have a private apartment added, received a reprimand “because he deplors the offenses”. But sometimes the offenses were so serious that the death penalty was imposed; two important trade officials were executed in 1984.

But nowadays the mentality of post-communist nations is changing. Partially this is due to the influence of MNCs, but generally it is because of the establishment of private

business which deals with private property (Meyer, 1998).

The existing legislation in different countries regarding to the practices of the bribe payments is contradictory, because certain payments which are useful for accelerating the business operations are legal while others are illegal. As a result of the mentioned facts, problems may emerge and the entrepreneurs could loose the right to continue the business.

The soviet mentality and perfect conditions for illegal speculations were the main reasons for corruption and bribery. Corruption in some cases is extremely high having power to influence even legislation. The private interests of some figures might be stronger than the interests of the national policy. There are examples of legislation, when a particular laws are issued restricting trade in order to prompt the shadow affairs and to create appropriate conditions for bribing of officials.

A simple scheme could be given as an example. Government increases axise duties on alcohol and fuel declaring that this would increase the national budget. The prices in the neighborhood countries are a few times lower for the same goods. So illegal trade also increases together with bribes at customs, government and control bodies.

The same kind of examples could be found in creation of trade restrictions.

Multinationals coming to such countries or already developing businesses there should consider the existing “non-written” laws and regulations and ethical norms. Usually multinationals accepts local rules and try to play “fair”.

In most cases multinationals have a bigger power of lobbying than informal interest groups. Especially this is noticeable when examining the experience of small developing countries, where multinationals try to monopolize industries. The examples could be found in Lithuania where the market of beer is controlled by Swedish Baltic Brewery

Holding (BBH). BBH acquired two largest beer producers in the country. The same happened to Lithuanian Telecom that from 1998 is owned by Scandinavian telecommunication companies. American enterprise "Williams" has 66% of shares of Lithuanian oil refinery plant. The latter two companies were state owned and guaranteed jobs for a number of people, while, when privatized this number decreases almost twice. Besides Lithuanian Telecom is the most profitable enterprise in the country.

The consequences are that state loses long term income for the national budget, country faces the unemployment and related social-economical problems. So as a result state does is not able to properly control its own economy and itself becomes the property of multinationals (Sally, Razeen, 1995).

Risks of Legal Environment. The other role of government is to constrain and regulate business. Every MNC is encircled by a web of laws, regulations, and court decisions - not only on the national level but also on the state and local levels. Some are designed to protect workers, consumers, and communities. Others are designed to make contracts enforceable and to protect property rights (Helleiner, 1993). Many are designed to regulate the behavior of MNCs and their subsidiaries in business. There is relatively little that a manager can do in any organization that is not in some way concerned with, and often specifically controlled by, a law or regulation.

Extraterritoriality takes place, if the state utilizes his own laws on the foreign firms of the own enterprises in the foreign country (McGarth, 1998). Recipient country government in order to secure itself from the negative effects of the direct foreign investments might require profit reinvestment, or restrict foreign investment allowing to establish only joint ventures with local entrepreneurs.

The independence of the multinational companies can trigger conflicts between dif-

ferent countries. This can be seen by the mentioned example of investment in the Lithuanian oil refinery plant, where the interests of "Williams" and Russian oil company "Lukoil" crossed. "Lukoil" was also the potential investor only the decision of Lithuanian government was not favorable to them, probably more because of the political reasons.

That's why problems could emerge by realizing and securing the profits in each country. In the past the foreign firms have had a large influence on a series of countries. Therefore they are economically as well as politically deeply involved in the situation of the recipient countries.

Regarding to the relative and absolute profits and losses of an arbitrary international operation, both parties can win or lose but also one party can win while the other loses.

The activities of the multinational companies can be positive for the goal of one country and negative for the other at the same time. Even in case of a profit of both sides, the parties can get into quarrel in concerning the question of the distribution of profits, because each country is endeavored to receive the outmost share of the profit of the multinational companies.

The management decisions which are made in one country have also consequences for other countries. The firms have to satisfy the interests of different groups, like shareholders, employees, customers, the societies as a whole and other stakeholders.

The business philosophy and the activities of each multinational company are completely specific and therefore not transferable and adaptable to other corporations.

It's extremely difficult to find out, whether and how the social situation of a society of a particular country is concretely influenced by the activity of the multinational companies. Therefore a correct analysis of the causes consequences relations requires a very complex consideration of all relevant data.

Conclusions

1. Important information about different countries is determined on international level by the global communication networks of the multinational companies (looking for the perfect location).

2. The delivered technologies into the low developed countries are fixed with high prices. On the other hand the restraints on the sale of these technologies are restrictive.

3. The multinational companies hand over technologies to the low developed countries, which don't correspond to their level.

4. The multinational companies often produce in particular country products, which don't correspond to the needs of the country. Furthermore it happens that the multinational companies increase the social differences in the country.

5. The multinational companies endanger the attempts of the different countries to develop their own economy by the artificial transfer pricing.

6. Conflicts on fiscal issues between MNCs and governments of host countries usually arise in cases when MNCs monopolize the market or when they use transfer pricing.

7. For most MNCs bribing is a path for establishment in new country market avoiding obstacles of bureaucracy.

8. The multinational companies are in the position to leave the country and to look for another one with more favorable laws and conditions, in the case a country should try to regulate the activities of the multinational companies.

9. The centralization and control of the main functions by the multinational companies secures the neo-colonialist dependence of the low developed countries.

10. The interests of the local employees of the multinational companies are often not considered, because the activity of the multinational companies has a global character.

11. This fact also means that the best jobs in the corporation are in many cases distributed among citizen from the country of the holding.

12. Disadvantages may emerge, if the multinational company just replaces the local firms or if the multinational company destroys the enterprises of the recipient country or if there is a wrong usage of the investments that lead to the consumption of the best resources of the country.

13. The power, resources, and flexibility of the MNCs could be used over the most host governments' plans, and render them less effective.

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MULTINACIONALINIŲ KOMPANIJŲ SĄVEIKA SU PAGRINDINIAIS TARPTAUTINĖS APLINKOS ELEMENTAIS

Santrauka

Straipsnyje analizuojami prieštaringi multinacionalinių kompanijų tikslai, multinacionalinių kompanijų veiklos problemos tarptautinėje aplinkoje, jų įtaka svarbiems užsienio investicijas priimančių šalių ekonomikos elementams (mokėjimų balansui, ekonomikos augimui ir pan.), aptariami labiausiai kritikuotini tarptautinių firmų veiklos aspektai ir politiniai nesklaidumai, susiję su tarptautinių kompanijų veikla.

Svarbi informacija apie valstybes kaupiama tarptautiniame lygmenyje, multinacionalinių kompanijų ir globalinės komunikacijos pagalba. Į besivystančias šalis užsienio investicijų dėka atgabentos technologijos pasižymi aukšta ir nepriderinta prie vietinės rinkos kaina bei neatitinka šių šalių lygio. Todėl tarptautinių kompanijų gaminama produkcija dažnai

neatitinka vietos gyventojų poreikių. Multinacionalinės kompanijos daro įtaką didindamos socialinius ir pajamų lygio skirtumus tarp šalies gyventojų. Taip pat multinacionalinės firmos, naudodamos transferinę kainodarą, kelia grėsmę nepriklausomam valstybių ekonominiam vystymuisi: šių kompanijų funkcijų ir kontrolės centralizacija mažina besivystančių ir silpnai išsivysčiusių šalių nepriklausomybę. Šios valstybės virsta savotiškomis tarptautinių kompanijų kolonijomis.

Dažniausiai nepaisoma vietinių darbuotojų, dirbančių tarptautinėse kompanijose, interesų, kadangi šių kompanijų veikla yra globalnio pobūdžio. Daugumoje atvejų geriausios darbo vietos paskirstomos tarp kompanijos motininės šalies piliečių.

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