

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS’ SUMMARY OF MONOGRAPH “TARPTAUTINIO VERSLO VADYBOS PRINCIPŲ TAIKYMO YPATYBĖS VIDURIO IR RYTŲ EUROPOS ŠALYSE” AND WEINER’S ARTICLE “WHAT EXECUTIVES SHOULD KNOW ABOUT POLITICAL”¹

<p>Baršauskas, P. 2002. <i>Tarptautinio verslo vadybos principų taikymo ypatybės Vidurio ir Rytų Europos šalyse</i>. Vilnius: Technika.</p> <p>Habilitation committee:</p> <p>prof. habil. dr. Borisas Melnikas (Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas, socialiniai mokslai, vadyba ir administravimas, 03S);</p> <p>prof. habil. dr. Romualdas Ginevičius (Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas; socialiniai mokslai, vadyba ir administravimas, 03S), prof. habil. dr. Juozas Leonavičius (Kauno technologijos universitetas; socialiniai mokslai, sociologija, 05S), prof. habil. dr. Zigmas Lydeka (Vytauto Didžiojo universitetas; socialiniai mokslai, ekonomika, 04S),</p> <p>prof. habil. dr. Albinas Mareinskas (Vilniaus universitetas; socialiniai mokslai, vadyba ir administravimas, 03S),</p> <p>prof. habil. dr. Leonas Simanuskas (Vilniaus universitetas; socialiniai mokslai, ekonomika, 04S),</p> <p>prof. habil. dr. Aleksandras Vasiliauskas (Ekonomikos institutas; socialiniai mokslai, vadyba ir administravimas, 03S).</p>		<p>7 publication:</p> <p>Weiner, B. 1992. „What Ecutives Should Know About Political Risk“, <i>Management Review</i>. 81 (1): 19-22.</p>	
Page No	Content	Page No	Content
67	<p>Political risk. The spectrum of political problems is very wide - these involve wars, separatist movements, and instances of destabilisation, such as endemic corruption, labour movements, dishonest elections, religious violence, overthrows, or incompetent economic management by governmental agencies, and even such seemingly minor albeit dangerous occurrences, such as politicising of competition, or ethnic conflicts at the work place. Phenomena of this nature must be assessed in advance (see Table 3).</p>	20	<p>Political problems range from catastrophic events such as revolution or war, through a broad range of destabilizing issues including endemic corruption, labor unrest, crooked elections, religious violence, coups d’etat and incompetent economic management by government agencies, and then on to narrow but nevertheless dangerous matters such as the political leverage of your competition or ethnic conflict within a specific worksite. All of these phenomena spell trouble if not considered in advance.</p>
69	<p>The dissolution of the former USSR into autonomous or independent countries occurred along historical and ethnic lines. This revealed two basic problems. One is that although the new republics may possess all the political attributes of independence, some may not be able to function effectively as independent economic units, either because of the absence of raw materials, or the inability to access foreign markets or markets within other republics. The other painful reality is that there are differing ethnic groups within many of the new republics, and some might resist integration. These problems cause friction and instability.</p>	22	<p>Soviet Union. The dissolution of the Soviet Union into autonomous or independent republics is generally along historical ethnic lines This creates two problems. One is that although the new republics may posses all the political attributes of independence, some may not be able to function effectively as indepent economic units, either because of the absence of raw materials or the inability to access foreign markets or markets within other republics.</p> <p>Second is the painful reality that there may be groups of different ethnic background within many of the new republics, and they may resist integration. This is the case with the Abkhazian people within Georgia, who inhabit prime coastal territory in Georgia and seek autonomy. Then there is the problem of the Shi’ite Meskhetians in Sunni Uzbekistan. Nor can we ingore the tensions between the Catholics and the Orthodox in the Ukraine. All of these issues represent potential friction, instability and bloodshed.</p>

¹ Marking and other notes:

- 1) the table contains the parts of the Summary of P. Baršauskas’ monograph (on the left) and the corresponding publication (on the right) in which the coincidences were found. Parts of publications are presented in accordance with the content of the summary;
- 2) the literal coincidences are unmarked, not highlighted by colours, special font or other means;
- 3) the differences between individual characters, punctuation marks are not indicated;
- 4) the differences that are related to the numbering and the order of the parts of the text, individual and similar words or their combinations are marked in blue;
- 5) parts of texts found only in one of the publications are marked in yellow;
- 6) the references to the texts of other authors in the summary of P. Baršauskas are marked in red.

Table 3. A Guide to Evaluation of Political Risk

<p>1. External factors affecting the subject country</p> <p>Prospects for foreign conflict Relations with border countries Regional instabilities Alliances with major and regional powers Sources of key raw materials Major foreign markets Policy toward the USA USA policy toward the country Internal groupings</p>	<p>4. Other important groups</p> <p>Unions and labour movements Military, special military groups Families Business and financial communities Intelligentsia Students Religious groups Media Regional and local governments Social and environmental groups Cultural, linguistic, and ethnic groups Separatist movements Foreign communities Potential competitors and customers Internal factors Power struggles amongst the elite Ethnic confrontations Regional struggles Economic factors affecting stability (inflation, price and wage controls, unemployment, taxes, and others) Religious movements Factors affecting a specific project</p>
<p>2. Government in power</p> <p>Governmental officials Legislatively empowered bureaucracies Policies: economic, financial, social, labour, and others Pending legislation Attitude toward the private sector Power networks</p>	
<p>3. Political parties (in and out of power)</p> <p>Policies Leading and emerging personalities Internal power struggles Sector and area strengths</p>	

A GUIDE TO POLITICAL EVALUATION

The following is an abridged version of Probe's Political Agenda Worksheet, which may serve as a guide for corporate executives initiating their own political evaluations.

EXTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING SUBJECT COUNTRY

- prospects for foreign conflict
- relations with border countries
- regional instabilities
- alliances with major and regional powers
- sources of key raw materials
- major foreign markets
- policy toward United States
- U.S. policy toward country

INTERNAL GROUPINGS (POINTS OF POWER)

Government in Power

- key agencies and officials
- legislatively entrenched bureaucracies
- policies—economic, financial, social, labor, etc.
- pending legislation
- attitude toward private sector
- power networks

Political Parties (in and out of power)

- policies
- leading and emerging personalities
- internal power struggles
- sector and area strengths
- future prospects for retaining or gaining power

Other Important Groups

- unions and labor movements
- military, special groups within military
- families
- business and financial communities
- intelligentsia
- students
- religious groups
- media
- regional and local governments
- social and environmental activists
- cultural, linguistic and ethnic groups
- separatist movements
- foreign communities
- potential competitors and customers

INTERNAL FACTORS

- power struggles amongst elites
- ethnic confrontations
- regional struggles
- economic factors affecting stability (consumer inflation, price and wage controls, unemployment, supply shortages, taxation, etc.)
- anti-establishment movements

FACTORS AFFECTING A SPECIFIC PROJECT

(Custom designed for each project)