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Competitive strategy of firms; Sources of competitive advantage; National environment; Implications for developing countries; Productivity and terms of trade; Government policies; Critique of the TCA; Interaction between Organization and Innovation (Lazonick's Theory); Implication of the adaptive strategy of a developing country firm

Increasing Return to Scale and Competitiveness: Further Explanation

The Theory of Productive Power of F. List; Cosmopolitan economy and national economy; Knowledge and experience; Division of labour, competitiveness and development; The Theory of Capability Building (TCB); A few general points; The gist of the theory; Mechanism of capability development; Implications for trade policy and competitiveness; The role of FDI; Critique of TCB; Conclusions; 4 FIRM STRATEGY AND NEW INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION; Introduction; Factors in Competitiveness; Cost factors and internal economies

Other cost drive factors Product attributes and other non-price factors; Time competition; X-efficiency; Strategy; Mission and vision; Porter's definition of strategy; Formulating and implementing a strategy; SWOT analysis; Portfolio analysis; The Flexible Manufacturing System (FMS) and Japanese Techniques; Definition; The origin of FMS; Strategy; Organization of firms in FMS; Culture of firms in FMS; Relation with suppliers and subcontractors; The role of government; Applicability of Japanese Techniques in Other Countries; The experience of developing countries

Problems of application and implementation

Sommario/riassunto

In Competitiveness and Development, the author explains the confusion surrounding the concept of competitiveness in the context of developing countries; proposes policies for achieving competitiveness at a high level of development; examines its possibilities and constraints; and suggests policy changes necessary at the national and international levels. Shafaeddin illustrates how developed countries impose restrictive policies on developing countries through international financial institutions and the WTO, as well as regional and bilateral agreements, which limit their policy space for promoting dynamic comparative advantage in order to achieve competitiveness at a high level of development. Ultimately, such policies lock developing countries that are at early stages of development in specialization based on static comparative advantage and competitiveness at a low level of development.
