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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910779224703321  |
| Autore                  | Ornston Darius <1978->   |
| Titolo                  | When small states make big leaps [[electronic resource]] : institutional innovation and high-tech competition in Western Europe / / Darius Ornston   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Ithaca, : Cornell University Press, 2012   |
| ISBN                    | 0-8014-6552-4<br>0-8014-6596-6   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource  |
| Collana                 | Cornell studies in political economy   |
| Disciplina              | 338.4/76094  |
| Soggetti                | High technology industries - Denmark<br>High technology industries - Finland<br>High technology industries - Ireland<br>Corporate state - Denmark<br>Corporate state - Finland<br>Corporate state - Ireland<br>Industrial policy - Denmark<br>Industrial policy - Finland<br>Industrial policy - Ireland   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa   |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia   |
| Note generali           | Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and index.   |
| Nota di contenuto       | Introduction : recasting corporatism -- The paradox of high-tech corporatism -- The crisis of low-tech production in Denmark, Finland, and Ireland -- From price-fixing cartels to research consortia : rapid restructuring in Finland -- From social protection to skill formation : diversified high-tech production in Denmark -- A low-end producer in high-tech markets : economic adjustment in Ireland -- Comparing corporatisms -- Conclusion : explaining institutional innovation. |
| Sommario/riassunto      | At the close of the twentieth century, Denmark, Finland, and Ireland emerged as unlikely centers for high-tech competition. In <i>When Small States Make Big Leaps</i> , Darius Ornston reveals how these historically low-tech countries managed to assume leading positions in new industries such as biotechnology, software, and telecommunications  |

equipment. In each case, countries used institutions that are commonly perceived to delay restructuring to accelerate the redistribution of resources to emerging enterprises and industries. Ornston draws on interviews with hundreds of politicians, policymakers, and industry representatives to identify two different patterns of institutional innovation and economic restructuring. Irish policymakers worked with industry and labor representatives to contain costs and expand market competition. Denmark and Finland adopted a different strategy, converting an established tradition of private-public and industry-labor cooperation to invest in high-quality inputs such as human capital and research. Both strategies facilitated movement into new high-tech industries but with distinctive political and economic consequences. In explaining how previously slow-moving states entered dynamic new industries, Ornston identifies a broader range of strategies by which countries can respond to disruptive challenges such as economic internationalization, rapid technological innovation, and the shift to services.

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