

JUST PUBLISHED

Informe sobre la competitividad internacional de las zonas francas en la República Dominicana

Serie Desarrollo Productivo No. 22 (LC/G.1866),
ECLAC, August 1995

The study is based on a questionnaire to 30 of the 60 largest foreign firms which were operating in the export processing zones (EPZs) in the Dominican Republic during April/May 1994. It was found that two kinds of firms operate in the EPZs: the "modern" ones, which hold promise in terms of training workers for skilled functions which require increased transfer of technology and organizational practices; and the "traditional" ones, which have the potential to increase the use of national physical inputs. The Dominican Republic has made great advances in its use of foreign firms in the EPZs to increase its international competitiveness. The present policy goal should be to utilize these achievements to facilitate the national industrialization process.

Transforming sitting ducks into flying geese: the Mexican automobile industry

Serie Desarrollo Productivo No. 26 (LC/G.1865),
ECLAC, October 1995

This document deals with the transformation of the Mexican automobile industry, which was founded during the import substituting industrialization period in Latin America, into an internationally competitive one. The explanation of this transformation is classified by the author into three groups of factors: (i) international market factors; (ii) the corporate strategies of the major auto TNCs; and (iii) national automobile policy. The author concludes that while the transformation of this Latin American sitting duck is impressive, its impact on the local economy is likely to be minor compared with Asian flying geese, because it is based essentially on foreign rather than national automobile companies and its dynamic is externally rather than inter-

nally generated. Nevertheless, it represents the most important advance in terms of the Latin American restructuring and modernization process.

The Taiwanese experience with small and medium-sized enterprises. Possible lessons for Latin America and the Caribbean

Serie Desarrollo Productivo No. 28 (LC/G.1872),
ECLAC, August 1995

This paper analyses the experience of Taiwan Province of China with small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and draws possible lessons for Latin America and the Caribbean. It explains the success of Taiwanese SMEs by three broad factors. First, Taiwan Province of China combined a sound macroeconomic environment with a systemic approach to growth, adequate planning and incentives to export, and commitment to technical progress, education and equity. Second, Taiwanese SMEs have specialized in sectors where small size could be turned into a virtue. Third, Taiwanese SMEs have benefited from a set of official institutions and policy instruments that have helped them to cope with the disadvantages of their small size.

Final report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the role of enterprises in development

(TD/B/42(1)/17, TD/B/WG.7/8), 3-7 July 1995

The report includes the final set of conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Working Group and a summary of the discussions during the second session on the following topics: interaction between the development of SMEs and of capital market and banking systems; issues related to generation of long-term finance for SMEs; and the identification of areas where technical cooperation in support of policy development may be strengthened.

Comparative Experiences with Privatization: Policy Insights and Lessons Learned

(Sales No. E.95.II.A.12) (\$38)

The book is based on over 50 country contributions submitted to the UNCTAD Ad Hoc Working Group on experience with privatization. The topics covered by the book include privatization objectives and strategy, the legal and organizational framework for privatization, forms of privatization and their financing, privatization of infrastructure and public services, privatization of the financial sector, social aspects of privatization, environmental issues associated with privatization and the results of privatization.

La Inversión Extranjera en América Latina y El Caribe. Informe 1995

(LC/G.1890), ECLAC, October 1995

In the early 1990s, Latin America and the Caribbean received significant net inflows of foreign capital, which were seen as marking the region's return to international capital markets. This massive inflow of foreign funds marked the end of the external financial restrictions faced by the region in the 1980s and a reversal of the net transfer out of the region that characterized that decade. This increase in capital flows played a crucial role in eliminating the various external restrictions in effect at the beginning of the decade that were instrumental in keeping investment at a low level and that caused the region to plunge into a deep economic recession. The study gives a positive evaluation of this increase but also draws attention to possible undesirable effects.

Transnationals

Vol. 7, no. 3

A quarterly newsletter, available free of charge.

Books received on foreign direct investment and transnational corporations since August 1995

- Birley, Sue and Ian MacMillan (eds.), *International Entrepreneurship* (London and New York, Routledge, 1995).
- Boyd, Gavin (ed.), *Competitive and Cooperative Macromanagement: The Challenge of Structural Interdependence* (Aldershot, Edward Elgar, 1995).
- Brown, Rajeswary Ampalavanar (ed.), *Chinese Business Enterprise in Asia* (London and New York, Routledge, 1995).
- Casson, Mark, *The Organization of International Business: Studies in the Economics of Trust*, Volume Two (Aldershot, Edward Elgar, 1995).
- Dunning, John H. and Rajneesh Narula (eds.), *Foreign Direct Investment and Governments: Catalysts for Economic Restructuring* (London and New York, Routledge, 1996).
- Elgar, T. and C. Smith (eds.), *Global Japanization? The Transnational Transformation of the Labour Process* (London and New York, Routledge, 1994).
- Fukao, Mitsubiro, *Financial Integration, Corporate Governance and the Performance of Multinational Companies* (Washington, D.C., Brookings Institution, 1995).
- Institute for European-Latin American Relations (IRELA) (ed.), *Foreign Direct Investment in Developing Countries: The Case of Latin America* (Madrid, IRELA, 1994).
- Kirby, W. Maurice and Mary B. Rose (eds.), *Business Enterprise in Modern Britain* (London and New York, Routledge, 1994).
- Ocampo, José Antonio (ed.), *Los Capitales Extranjeros en las Economías Latinoamericanas* (Colombia, Fedesarrollo, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, 1994).
- Ostry, Silvia and R. R. Nelson, *Techno-Nationalism and Techno-Globalism* (Washington, D.C., Brookings Institution, 1995).
- Sachwald, Frédérique (ed.), *European Integration and Competitiveness: Acquisitions and Alliances in Industry* (Aldershot, Edward Elgar, 1994).
- Scherer, Frederic M., *Competition Policies for an Integrated World Economy* (Washington, D.C., Brookings Institution, 1994).
- Supapol, Atipol Bhanich (ed.), *Transnational Corporations and Backward Linkages in the Asian Electronic Industries* (United Nations, New York, Monograph No. 5, ST/ESCAP/1528, 1995).
- Vukmir, Branko, *Ugovori o Zajednickim Ulaganjima* (Joint Venture Agreements) (Zagreb, Informator, 1994).

Guidelines for contributors

I. Manuscript preparation

Authors are requested to submit three (3) copies of their manuscript in English (British spelling) with a declaration that the text (or parts thereof) has not been published or submitted for publication elsewhere, to:

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Manuscripts should be typewritten and double-spaced (including references) with wide margins. Pages should be numbered consecutively. The first page of the manuscript should contain: (i) title; (ii) name(s) and institutional affiliation(s) of the author(s); (iii) address, telephone and facsimile numbers of the author (or primary author, if more than one).

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B. **Footnotes** should be numbered consecutively throughout the text with arabic-numeral superscripts. Footnotes should not be used for citing references; those should be placed in the text. Important substantive comments should be integrated within the text itself rather than placed in footnotes.

C. **Figures** (charts, graphs, illustrations, etc.) should have headers, subheaders, labels and full sources. Footnotes to figures should be lower-case letters and should appear after the sources. Figures should be numbered consecutively. The position of figures in the text should be indicated as:

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D. **Tables** should have headers, subheaders, column headers and full sources. Table headers should indicate the year(s) of the data, if applicable. The unavailability of data should be indicated by two dots (..). If data are zero or negligible, it should be indicated by a dash (-). Footnotes to tables should be lower-case letters and should appear after the sources. Tables should be numbered consecutively. The position of tables in the text should be indicated as:

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E. **Abbreviations** should not be used, except for FDI (foreign direct investment) and TNCs (transnational corporations).

F. **Bibliographical references** in the text should appear as: "John Dunning (1979) reported that . . .", or "This finding has been widely supported in the literature (Cantwell, 1991, p. 19). The author(s) should ensure that there is a strict correspondence between names and years appearing in the text and those appearing in the list of references.

All citations in the list of references should be complete. Names of journals should not be abbreviated. The following are examples for most citations:

Bhagwati, Jagdish (1988). *Protectionism* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press).

Cantwell, John (1991). "A survey of theories of international production", in Christos N. Pitelis and Roger Sugden, eds., *The Nature of the Transnational Firm* (London: Routledge), pp. 16-63.

Dunning, John H. (1979). "Explaining changing patterns of international production: in defence of the eclectic theory", *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, 41 (November), pp. 269-295.

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (1991). *World Investment Report 1991: The Triad in Foreign Direct Investment*. Sales No. E.91.II.A.12.

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Printed in Switzerland
GE.96-50895-May 1996-6690

ISSN 1014-9562

UNCTAD/DTCI/18