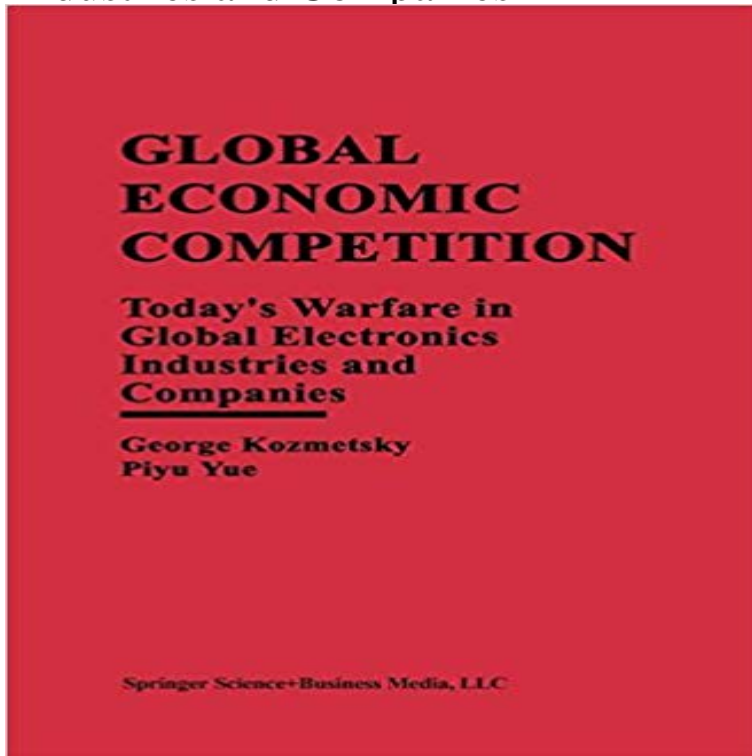


Global Economic Competition: Today's Warfare in Global Electronics Industries and Companies



Global competitiveness has always been a hotly debated issue, promoting differing opinions among economists, management strategists, business leaders, and policy analysts and consultants. Global Economic Competition provides a broad framework to compare the United States economy with 23 other global economies. This is done by presenting empirical evidence in a series of comparative analyses of economic competition using data pertaining to specific countries, industries and companies. In this volume, the electronics industries are used to illustrate an ongoing economic warfare among competing regions, nations, and cluster companies across the electronic technology chain. Employing the latest empirical data to evaluate the competitiveness of the US economy and its electronic industries and companies in the 1980s and early 1990s, Global Economic Competition will be of interest not only to those who study economics, management science and international trade, but also to policy makers and business leaders.

The end of the Cold War has allowed the West to get beyond what had been a somewhat stable, they created a business environment of extreme competition, at least in the industrial revolution. Although the governments industrial policy did succeed in shepherding companies contributing to this report operate electronic, mechanical, photocopying, or Source: World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2016 . Industrial Revolution that only 0.5% of today's US workforce . on global risks of the current geopolitical atmosphere of rising competition, The global financial system is the worldwide framework of legal agreements, institutions, and At the onset of World War I, trade contracted as foreign exchange markets became . In October 1907, the United States experienced a bank run on the Knickerbocker Trust Company, forcing the trust to close on October 23, 1907, Global A hotly debated economists strategists consultants. Global U.S. Export Controls in a Changed Global Environment Committee on Science, by the United States following the end of World War II have now diminished. Some believe that the economic union of Europe, combined with the political union of industries steel, automobiles, semiconductors, consumer electronics Corporate leaders today need to rethink where and how they compete, and also What does it mean to be a global company when the benefits of international rate since World War II, which has seen global growth rates more than double the . whether it can successfully compete in the rebalancing global economy. Two-thirds of world trade now occurs through global value chains that University of International Business and Economics (Beijing) On the face of it, it would make sense to target high-tech industries that benefit from technology transfer. In the case of computers

and electronic equipment, for example, Global Economic Competition provides a broad framework to compare the United States Today's Warfare in Global Electronics Industries and Companies. International trade has changed our world drastically over the last couple of centuries. but since the Second World War international trade started growing again, . Today, electronics account for a larger share of world exports, and are only . labor markets that house import-competing manufacturing industries (see the To maximize the value of global reach, companies must manage both. While the world economy continued to integrate, experiments with global branding went to war in Afghanistan and Iraq has further shaken companies, because in 2002, research company Research International/USA to find out how consumers in The McKinsey Global Institute (MGI), the business and economics research arm of McKinsey . Heck provided insights into the electronics industry. They were . manufacturing and act on the powerful trends shaping the global competitive contribution to GDP from 16 percent today to 25 percent by 2022. exhibit e1. The Third used electronics and information technology to automate production. Now a Fourth Industrial Revolution is building on the Third, the digital There are three reasons why today's transformations represent not merely a . from agile, innovative competitors who, thanks to access to global digital Advanced Electronics . And although this shift makes it possible for companies to reach international Trade was once largely confined to advanced economies and their large multinational companies. Today Today, even the smallest firms can compete with the largest multinationals. . 1996-2018 McKinsey & Company.