

Transnational Corporations And International Production Concepts Theories And Effects

The definitive text on globalization, this book provides an accessible, jargon-free analysis of how the world economy works and its effects on people and places. Peter Dicken synthesizes the latest ideas and empirical data to blaze a clear path through the thicket of globalization processes and debates. The book highlights the dynamic interactions among transnational corporations, nations, and other key players, and their role in shaping the uneven contours of development. Mapping the changing centers of gravity of the global economy, Dicken presents in-depth case studies of six major industries. Now in full color throughout, the text features 228 figures. Companion websites for students and instructors offer extensive supplemental resources, including author videos, applied case studies with questions, lecture notes with PowerPoint slides, discipline-specific suggested further reading for each chapter, and interactive flashcards.
New to This Edition: *Every chapter thoroughly revised and updated. *All 228 figures (now in color) are new or redesigned. *Addresses the ongoing fallout from the recent global financial crisis. *Discussions of timely topics: tax avoidance and corporate social responsibility; global problems of unemployment, poverty, and inequality; environmental degradation; the Eurozone crisis; and more. *Enhanced online resources for instructors and students. Bringing together a diverse group of contributors, this collection addresses the impact of transnational corporations on human rights. Topics covered include corporate social responsibility; the impact of corporations on internal conflicts, and codes of conduct. Case studies range from the negative effects of the Nigerian oil industry to the positive engagement by a logging company with the Nuu-chah-nulth people in Canada. The book uniquely combines the discussion of conceptual issues with an in-depth examination of specific corporations and industries.

The World Investment Report 2008 presents the latest data on foreign direct investment (FDI) and traces global and regional trends in FDI and in international production by transnational corporations (TNCs). This year's report puts a special focus on the role of TNCs in meeting the huge needs of developing countries for infrastructure such as roads, ports, water, gas and electricity supply, and telecommunications. Drawing on unique data, this year, the Report examines the universe of the largest TNCs investing in infrastructure industries and the increasing role of TNCs from the South in contributing to infrastructure in other developing economies. The Report explores how the participation of TNCs brings benefits, but also entails risks and costs. It considers how the mix of public and private (including TNC) involvement can help spur foreign investment and knowledge transfer to countries that need such inflows.

The book focuses on the major environmental implications stemming from the growth of the multinational enterprise in a multiple currency world; the international transfer of technology; industrial relations and labour utilization in foreign-owned firms in the UK; multinational companies and trade union interests; foreign direct investment, the balance of payments and trade flows; the multinational enterprise and developing countries; government policy alternatives and the problem of international sharing and a case study of a multinational enterprise in Europe. A survey of the background to the multinational enterprise and concluding summaries ensure that this book is one of the most widely embracing volumes available on the subject.

This report provides an analysis of current trends at regional and global levels in foreign direct investment (FDI) and international production by transnational corporations (TNCs).

This volume examines the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in the geography of international production, covering both theoretical and empirical aspects.

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2011 im Fachbereich BWL - Beschaffung, Produktion, Logistik, Universität Potsdam, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Die Internationalisierung der Produktion ist ein zentraler Bestandteil der unaufhaltsam voran schreitenden Globalisierung. Die Weltwirtschafts- und Finanzkrise hat gezeigt, dass der wirtschaftliche Strukturwandel auch die zunehmende Verflechtung von Risiken bedeutet. Grenzüberschreitend aktive Unternehmen, treiben die Herausbildung eines immer dichteren Netzwerkes von transnationalen Produktions- und Wertschöpfungsketten voran. Im Mittelpunkt dieser Hausarbeit steht, warum sich immer mehr Unternehmen international betätigen. Im ersten Teil der Hausarbeit möchte ich relevante Begriffe wie den der Globalisierung und der Direktinvestition kurz definieren. Gegenstand des 3. Kapitels ist die Abgrenzung der multinationalen Unternehmung von internationalen, globalen und transnationalen Unternehmen. Im 4. Kapitel wird dann kurz die wirtschaftsgeschichtliche Entstehung der multinationalen Unternehmung erläutert. Danach gewähre ich einen Einblick in verschiedene Erklärungstheorien, die versuchen, das Entstehen multinationaler Unternehmen plausibel zu machen. Dabei strebe ich keine Vollständigkeit an, es sollen nur wesentliche Charakterzüge einzelner Theorien hervorgehoben werden. Zum Schluss ziehe ich ein kritisches Fazit über die Entwicklung multinationaler Unternehmen.

' . . . an updated and illuminating analysis . . . of the main forces behind the development of transnational corporations. . . ' Nicola Acocella, University of Rome 'La Sapienza', Italy 'In the second edition of her authoritative book, this prominent figure in the study of transnational corporations has achieved an excellent job. . . ' Wladimir Andreff, University of Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, France 'Do we really need a specific theory to interpret transnational. . . corporations. . . The answer is yeas and this brilliant and inspiring book by Grazia Ietto-Gillies explains why.' Giovanni Balcet, University of Turin, Italy ' . . . Brilliant analyses and comparisons of basic theories in the field.' Mats Forsgren, Uppsala University, Sweden ' . . . a truly comprehensive perspective of the development on the theory of transnational corporations. . . It is a marvellous and admirable work.' Masahiko Itaki, Ritsumeikan University, Japan ' . . . offers vibrant insights on the convergence of different theoretical strands on the emergence, role and effects of transnational corporations. . . ' Lucia Piscitello, Politecnico di Milano, Italy 'From my experience students like it as it enables them to capture in short time the gist of a variety of theories and offers them useful conceptual perspectives. . . ' Slavo Radosevic, University College London, UK ' . . . this book will be the outstanding choice.' Mohammad Yamin, The University of Manchester, UK 'This is an excellent book which dares to accomplish a challenging mission.' Antonello Zanfei, University of Urbino, Italy This comprehensive critical analysis of concepts, theories and effects relating to transnational corporations will prove to be an invaluable learning tool to post graduate and advanced undergraduate students across a broad section of disciplines including business/international business, economics, international relations, and development studies. Thoroughly revised and updated, the second edition of this highly acclaimed textbook includes new features such as deeper analysis of evolutionary theories, a discussion of Penrose and of the Network theory, and an additional chapter on innovation effects. Lecturers and researchers wishing to familiarize themselves with the theoretical developments of the subject will find this book to be an effective and informative teaching resource.

"World Trade Organization, AusAID, Institute for International Trade."

How multinationals contribute, or don't, to global prosperity Globalization and multinational corporations have long seemed partners in the enterprise of economic growth: globalization-led prosperity was the goal, and giant corporations spanning the globe would help achieve it. In recent years, however, the notion that all economies, both developed and developing, can prosper from globalization has been called into question by political figures and has fueled a populist backlash around the world against globalization and the corporations that made it possible. In an effort to elevate the sometimes contentious public debate over the conduct and operation of multinational corporations, this edited volume examines key questions about their role, both in their home countries and in the rest of the world where they do business. Is their multinational nature an essential driver of their profits? Do U.S. and European multinationals contribute to home country employment? Do multinational firms exploit foreign workers? How do multinationals influence foreign policy? How will the rise of the digital economy and digital trade in services affect multinationals? In addressing these and similar questions, the book also examines the role that multinational

corporations play in the outcomes that policymakers care about most: economic growth, jobs, inequality, and tax fairness.

Thoroughly updated and substantially extended, this internationally successful text explores transnational corporations (TNCs), their activities and effects, as well as the theories developed to explain them. Key features of this edition: * A unique critical analysis of all the theories of TNCs in their historical development with insightful and original commentaries on each of them, now extended to cover network theory and dynamic capabilities theory* Clear exposition of concepts on the evolution and the activities of TNCs * Analysis of effects of TNCs' activities on: innovation; labour; trade; balance of payments and the fiscal revenue of countries* A unique contribution to the history of economic thought on the TNC* Summary boxes as well as suggestions for further reading within each chapter give opportunities for discussion and extended learning. Ideal for advanced bachelors, masters and doctorates courses in international business, economics, international relations, globalization and economic geography as well as the history of economic thought, Transnational Corporations and International Production is an essential text for appreciating the evolution, explanations and impact of TNCs in a globalized world.

Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2010 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: International Organisations, grade: 1, -, language: English, abstract: "We live in a world where markets are not less important than countries and where multinational companies are not less important than governments" – this claim by Shimon Peres (cited in Rosenau, 1998, p.28) shows two essential developments in the area of international relations: nation states ? power has suffered a decrease, while transnational corporations (TNCs) have become more powerful political actors (Hildebrandt, 2003). Some of the TNCs have annual sales that are higher than the GDP of countries: 21 companies were among the 100 largest economies in 2000 if salaries and benefits, depreciation, amortization, and revenues summed (Sarfati, 2009). The central question then is how much power TNCs nowadays have and what their actual role and influence in the area of international relations is. Do TNCs dictate the conditions under which they operate? Or are states still the unchallenged main actor of international relations? And how do TNCs, states, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) work together? In this environment of economic globalization, global rules for global markets are essential. The question is how these should be implemented, and who should do so. Taking into account the mentioned declining regulatory capacity of nation states it becomes obvious that there have to be other institutions fulfilling the demand for international rules, in order to achieve a balance between market and social concerns (Brown, 2010). Taking these developments into consideration, this paper will discuss the research question, in how far TNCs are able to fill existing institutional voids, and what their motives are. Do they initiate actions because they are willing to do so, or are they forced to? The hypothesis is that TNCs are able to cope with existing institutional voids by using codes of conduct, which emerge as informal institutions that set international rules. In order to analyze this problem the paper will take the United Nations Global Compact (GC) as an example of one specific code of conduct that has been set up to create global rules.

This book examines how corporations have expanded their market and political power on a global scale by internationalizing production on terms highly favorable to investors. It also details how corporate profits are increasingly dependent on a global exploitation of labor that has led to the latest crisis of global capitalism.

Transnational Corporations and International Production Concepts, Theories and Effects, Third Edition

This study analyzes the characteristics, motivations, strategies, and needs of FDI from emerging markets. It draws from a survey of investors and potential investors in Brazil, India, South Korea, and South Africa.

The 30th edition of the World Investment Report looks at the prospects for foreign direct investment and international production during and beyond the global crisis triggered by the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic. The Report not only projects the immediate impact of the crisis on investment flows, but also assesses how it could affect a long-term structural transformation of international production. The theme chapter of the Report reviews the evolution of international production networks over the past three decades and examines the configuration of these networks today. It then projects likely course changes for the next decade due to the combined effects of the pandemic and pre-existing megatrends, including the new industrial revolution, the sustainability imperative and the retreat of laissez faire policies. The system of international production underpins the economic growth and development prospects of most countries around the world. Governments worldwide will need to adapt their investment and development strategies to a changing international production landscape. At the request of the UN General Assembly, the Report has added a dedicated section on investment in the Sustainable Development Goals, to review global progress and propose possible courses of action.

This account of business-related human rights violations details the barriers victims face when seeking remedies and offers policy solutions.

Thoroughly updated and substantially extended, this internationally successful text explores transnational corporations (TNCs), their activities and effects, as well as the theories developed to explain them. Invaluable for courses as well as researchers in international business, international economics, globalization, international relations, economic geography and history of economic thought on the TNCs.

In order for foreign direct investment to have deep and lasting positive effects on host countries, it is essential that multinational corporations have close direct and indirect interaction with local firms. A valuable addition to the emerging literature on multinational-local firm interfaces, this book provides a number of case studies from emerging economies that examine such mutually beneficial business relationships and the policy measures necessary to support them.

This book brings together papers written by representatives from UN agencies and academics who take a fresh look at the expanding role of transnational corporations and foreign direct investment in the world economy. These papers deal with such issues as the nature and extent of globalisation, the shifting relations between transnational corporations and national economies, and the opportunities and obstacles facing policy makers in the rapidly changing global economy.

This volume offers a wide-reaching exploration of foreign direct investment and developmental impacts through case studies from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Central Europe, also examining the role of 'new players' such as Chinese, Indian and South African TNCs.

Scholars and statesmen have debated the influence of international commerce on war and peace for thousands of years. Over the centuries, analysts have generally treated the questions "Does international commerce influence security?" and "Do trade flows influence security?" as synonymous. In Producing Security, Stephen Brooks maintains that such an overarching focus on the security implications of trade once made sense but no longer does. Trade is no longer the primary means of organizing international economic transactions; rather, where and how multinational corporations (MNCs) organize their international production activities is now the key integrating force of global commerce. MNC strategies have changed in a variety of fundamental ways over the past three decades, Brooks argues, resulting in an increased geographic dispersion of production across borders. The author shows that the globalization of production has led to a series of shifts in the global security environment. It has a differential effect on security relations, in part because it does not encompass all countries and industries to

the same extent. The book's findings indicate that the geographic dispersion of MNC production acts as a significant force for peace among the great powers. The author concludes that there is no basis for optimism that the globalization of production will promote peace elsewhere in the world. Indeed, he finds that it has a net negative influence on security relations among developing countries.

This volume explores the impact of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) on the environment of the Global South during this period of neoliberal globalization. It develops themes around transnational extractive activity; the impact of transnational capital on indigenous populations, and the role played by international institutions,

Transnational Corporations is a policy-oriented journal for the publication of research on the activities of transnational corporations and their implication for economic development. Articles accepted for publication in this issue report on the following research themes: international tax

This series of books brings together results of an intensive research programme on aspects of the national systems of innovation (NSI) in the five BRICS countries — Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. It provides a comprehensive and comparative examination of the challenges and opportunities faced by these dynamic and emerging economies. In discussing the impact of innovation with respect to economic, geopolitical, socio-cultural, institutional, and technological systems, it reveals the possibilities of new development paradigms for equitable and sustainable growth. This volume explores the relationship between transnational corporations (TNCs) and NSI across BRICS economies. The essays highlight the role of foreign direct investment (FDI), the evolution of TNCs and examine local factors — such as government policies, human resources, market structures, and technological capabilities — that affect collaborative efforts with indigenous firms towards innovation and development. The authors approach the thesis of technological globalisation with some caution, refuting the idea that research and development (R&D) activities have been inexorably internationalised. Original and detailed data, together with expert analyses on wide-ranging issues, make this book an invaluable resource for researchers and scholars in economics, development studies and political science, in addition to policy makers and development practitioners interested in the BRICS countries.

Explores the application of constructivist theory to international relations. The text examines the relevance of constructivism for empirical research, focusing on some of the key issues of contemporary international politics: ethnic and national identity; gender; and political economy.

The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) was established in 1975 and abolished in 1992. It was an early effort by the UN to address the overlapping issues of national sovereignty, corporate responsibility and global governance. These issues have since multiplied and deepened with globalization. This book recounts the UNCTC experience and its lessons for international organizations. This book is not only an insider perspective by two former staff but also a collective memoir of the UNCTC as an international organization that attempted with varying success to defuse the clash between corporates and states that erupted in the turbulent 1970s. This personal account of the UNCTC is a mixture of history, analysis, reflections, and critical commentaries, told in different voices that penetrate the bland persona of international civil service. In this retelling, the authors seek to address misconceptions amongst the more general literature and to seek to provide accounts of both its positive and negative features. The UNCTC experience recounted in this book holds valuable lessons for international organization and will be of interest to student, scholars and practitioners alike.

Is the transnational corporation (TNC) an engine of growth capable of eliminating international economic inequalities or a major obstacle to development through a massive drain of surplus to advanced countries? This book presents five different perspectives on the role of TNCs: Neo-Classical Global Reach Neo-Imperialist Neo-Fundamentalist Internationalization of capital The author looks at their effect on local labour and capital, and considers the future prospects for TNC involvement in the Third World. The book provides an excellent comparative analysis of TNCs and will appeal to students in development studies and international economics.

The involvement of non-state actors in world politics can hardly be characterised as novel, but intensifying economic and social exchange and the emergence of new modes of international governance have given them much greater visibility and, many would argue, a more central role. Non-state Actors in World Politics offers analyses of a diverse range of economic, social, legal (and illegal), old and new actors, such as the Catholic Church, trade unions, diasporas, religious movements, transnational corporations and organised crime.

Experts examine the ways transnational corporations exercise power over governance of the global food system and the implications this has for sustainability In today's globally integrated food system, events in one part of the world can have multiple and wide-ranging effects, as has been shown by the recent and rapid global rise in food prices. Transnational corporations (TNCs) have been central to the development of this global food system, dominating production, international trade, processing, distribution, and retail sectors. Moreover, these global corporations play a key role in the establishment of rules and regulations by which they themselves are governed. This book examines how TNCs exercise power over global food and agriculture governance and what the consequences are for the sustainability of the global food system. The book defines three aspects of this corporate power: instrumental power, or direct influence; structural power, or the broader influence corporations have over setting agendas and rules; and discursive, or communicative and persuasive, power. The book begins by examining the nature of corporate power in cases ranging from "green" food certification in Southeast Asia and corporate influence on U.S. food aid policy to governance in the seed industry and international food safety standards. Chapters examine such issues as promotion of corporate-defined "environmental sustainability" and "food security," biotechnology firms and intellectual property rights, and consumer resistance to GMOs and other cases of contestation in agrobiolgy. In a final chapter, the editors raise the crucial question of how to achieve participation, transparency, and accountability in food governance. Contributors Maarten Arentsen, Jennifer Clapp, Robert Falkner, Doris Fuchs, Agni Kalfagianni, Peter Newell, Steffanie Scott, Susan Sell, Elizabeth Smythe, Peter Vandergeest, Marc Williams, Mary Young

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