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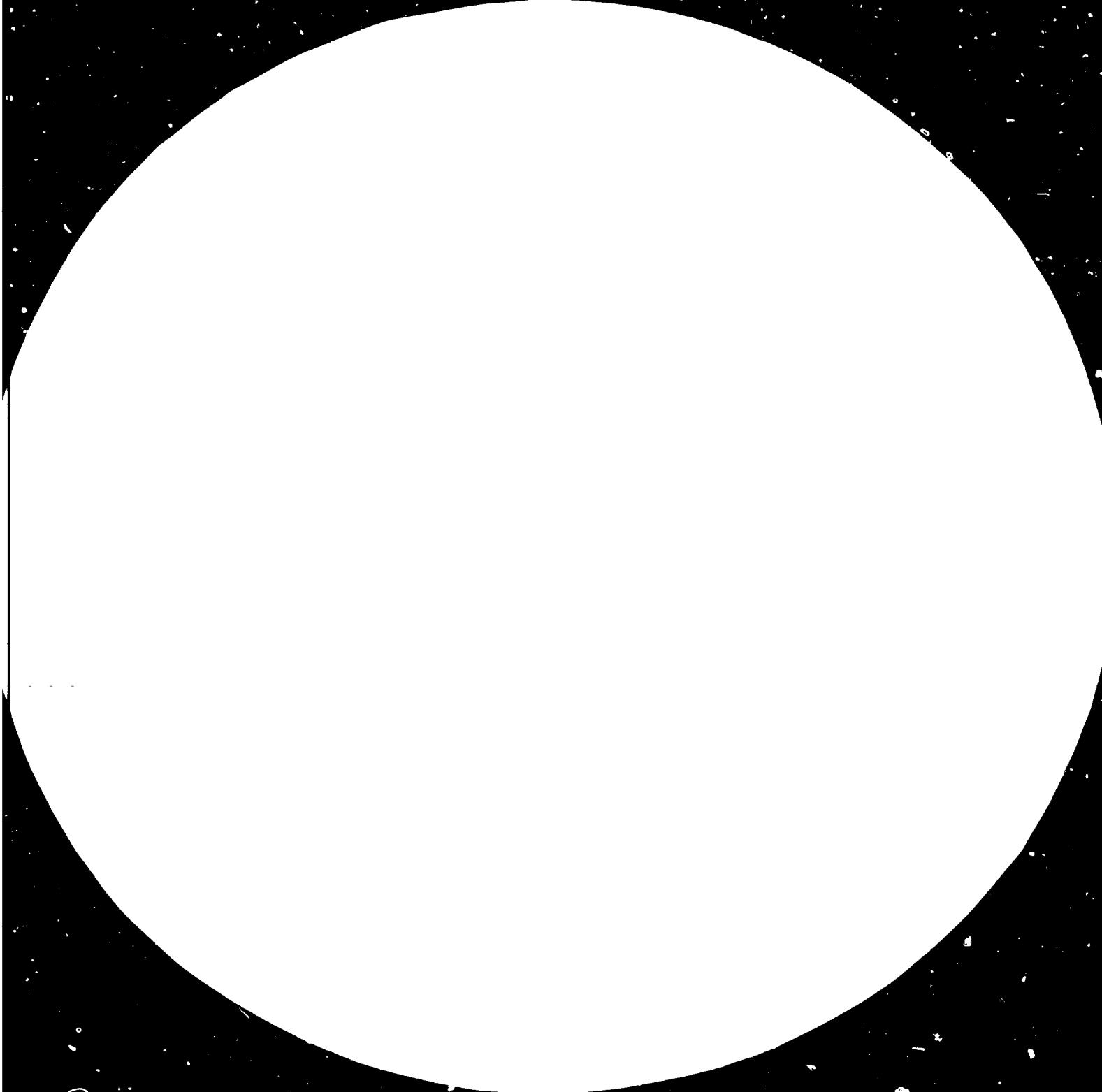
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DRAFT REPORT

SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RESTRUCTURING  
AND  
THE EEC PERIPHERY COUNTRIES \*

Sesimbra, Portugal, 22-24 October 1980

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## INTRODUCTION

This draft report has been prepared to provide brief information on the results of the seminar on international industrial restructuring and the EEC periphery\* countries. A more detailed report is in preparation.

### Purpose

The specific purpose of the seminar was to focus on the role - present and future - of countries on the European periphery in the international restructuring process; to examine the implications of the changing role of these countries and the effects of EEC enlargement on the industrial development prospects of the periphery and other developing countries.

The broader purpose of the seminar was a joint review by international researchers and national economists of the many facts, trends and views on the restructuring process across countries.

### Background

UNIDO is continuing its programme of research into the industrial restructuring process. This programme attempts to monitor and analyze changes in the international division of labour; to highlight probable trends and their determinants; and to identify possible future structural changes and their implications. The seminar was an integral part of the current research programme and was one of a series organized by UNIDO with its informal international working group on structural change.

### Organization of Seminar

The seminar was organized jointly by the Division of Industrial Studies, UNIDO and the Group for Basic Studies of Industrial Economists, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Lisbon. The agenda is shown in Annex 1.

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\* The term "EEC Periphery" refers primarily to the Southern European Countries of Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia and in the East, the Bulgarian People's Republic, Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic, German Democratic Republic, Hungarian People's Republic, Polish People's Republic, and Socialist Republic of Romania.

The seminar was hosted by the Portuguese Government and attended by more than 50 economists from developed and developing countries, and observers from other international agencies. (The list of participants is shown in Annex 2).

Participants were provided with background papers for each session. These covered the issues presented by the discussants and/or provided related background material. (Documents are listed in Annex 3).

A SELECTIVE SUMMARY

The seminar on international industrial restructuring and the European periphery countries provided an opportunity to discuss several key issues of broad significance. First, does industrialization of the south imply de-industrialization of the north? Major analytical contributions and the general feeling of the meeting were unanimous that, while the developing countries have had an obvious impact on particular industries in the advanced market economies, in no way could they be ascribed a major role in the current economic recession of the advanced market economies, nor a major role in the structural changes which are currently occurring. This proposition was amply supported by the analytical work reported in many papers presented to the seminar.

Second, the role of productivity and technical change in structural change was seen as one of prime importance. However, there was less agreement on the role of new technology. One view held that micro-electronics, for instance, would generate rapid and profound changes in production and distribution in both the advanced market economies and in the developing economies. A more conservative view acknowledged that new technology could have dramatic effects on specific activities and specific types of labour in the short term but denied the ability of new technologies to effect drastic changes rapidly across the whole structure of industry. This view contended that the new advances in technology did not represent such a problem for industrial restructuring as the slow growth in productivity in the advanced market economies.

Third, there was a widely expressed concern over the recent growth of protectionism, particularly in the developed countries. Protection tended to freeze existing industrial structures in the developed countries and affect the developing countries most adversely in those activities presently most suited to their skills and resources. The highly selective nature of the recent increases in protection were viewed generally as most inimical to the welfare of countries newly embarking upon industrialization.

Fourth, there was a general concern over the effects of higher energy prices on industrialization and political attitudes to structural adjustment. The seminar discussion focussed on the impact of higher energy prices upon the balance of payments position of energy exporting and importing countries, and the implications for trade and industrial adjustment. Attention was also drawn to the implications for industry and trade of the general uncertainty of energy supplies - the possibility that adequate supplies of oil and other forms of energy might not be available at any price.

Since the seminar focused on the EEC periphery countries in the context of international restructuring of manufacturing industry, the seminar did not examine those dimensions of EEC enlargement primarily affecting other sectors of industry. Thus, for example, the implications of enlargement for the EEC's common Agricultural Policy were not discussed. Nonetheless, such issues were taken as background in the discussion of industrial policy and restructuring.

In terms of structural changes within the existing members of the EEC, there was general agreement that the entry of Southern periphery countries into the Common Market would not affect the direction of structural change. EEC enlargement would, however, provide some additional pressures to speed the processes of adjustment and rationalization.

For the Southern European countries entering the EEC, entry would provide access to the much larger market but would also require the removal of existing protection by the new entrants. A key issue raised in the seminar was whether the manufacturing industries of the new entrants were strong enough to take advantage of the potential benefits of the larger market.

Entry into the EEC would increase pressures for structural change and there was a general recognition that the realization of the advantages of EEC entry would necessitate structural change. On the other hand, there was a general concern that entry would leave the government of individual entry countries less able to control the rate and direction of structural change within their economies.



With respect to the increasing trade and integration between EEC members and the Eastern European Socialist Countries the seminar noted that the broad structure of industry in the latter countries was similar to the industrial structure of the developed market economies. However, it was stated that there were significant differences in the micro-structure of industry. The future direction of structural change within these economies was seen to lie in increased productivity growth and intensive development with established industries rather than in the extensive type of industrialization of its past.

The entry of the Southern European countries into the EEC would add a new dimension to the EEC itself. Whereas the (then) existing nine (9) members of the EEC were high income developed economies, generally in the post-industrial phase of development, the new entrants were middle income countries still in the process of industrialization.

Industrial policies appropriate to the existing nine members might therefore be inappropriate for the new members of the Economic Community. Papers available to the seminar raised this concern specifically in the context of the shipbuilding and steel industries.

A second concern of broad significance for developing countries generally was the likelihood of increased protectionism by the EEC against third countries. That is the likelihood that there would be attempts to offset additional pressures for structural change, a resulting form of EEC enlargement by further increase in protection against imports of manufactures from developing countries.

The seminar discussion on the entry of the periphery countries into the EEC emphasized the importance of political rather than economic motives. Concern was raised over the economic costs and benefits of the entry, but, on the other hand, it was asserted that entry into the common market was essential for social and political reasons. The concerns raised over the benefits and the costs of EEC enlargement was reflected in attitudes and judgements on appropriate industrial policy and transition periods for entry.

To a large extent this was an expression of concern against the trend of growing interdependence amongst the industrial activities across individual economies.

A direct counter to these concerns was provided by the example of the Republic of Korea, which emphasized the need for bold economic policies which removed unnecessary constraints but which retained respect for market forces. Perhaps the major challenge raised by the seminar for economists and policy makers is how to achieve the social and political objectives, while at the same time ensuring that the "respect of the market" required to ensure the necessary economic growth is not jeopardized.

In the context of technology and the appropriate industrial strategies for countries on the European periphery (and industrializing countries, generally) the relevance of dynamic comparative advantage was introduced into the discussion. The existence of a dynamic dimension to comparative advantage was not doubted. Thus, the Republic of Korea's advantages in the 1960s were in the labour intensive field but these advantages were shifting by the 1970s. However, there appear to be two issues concerning "dynamic comparative advantage". The first is to what extent should an economy realize its current advantages to the full or pursue a course which seeks to realize more fully its comparative advantage as it would develop in the course of time. The second point is the necessity and efficacy of policies introduced in the name of dynamic comparative advantage. Many of the arguments for policies recognizing dynamic comparative advantage are essentially infant industry arguments, i.e. arguments which assert that certain industrial activities require strong government support in the early stages of industrialization but these will develop in strong vigorous activities once they and the economy generally have developed. These arguments hinge on the need to develop human capital and for the economy to mature in terms of its infra-structure, administrative expertise and so on. A key issue is whether these prerequisites for industrialization are best obtained through industrial strategies which isolate the economy, or through strategies which emphasize interdependence.

AGENDA

The meeting commenced on Wednesday, 22 October 1980, at 10 a.m. and ended on Friday, 24 October 1980, in the afternoon.

Wednesday, 22 October

Opening of seminar

1. The international restructuring process: Recent Trends and Prospects

Chairman: J. de Bandt

- . The current international environment
  - Mr. J. Marsden, UNIDO Secretariat
- . Industrialization of the developing countries - de-industrialization of the developed countries
  - Mr. A. Singh, Department of Economics, Cambridge

2. The restructuring process within the EEC: Recent Trends and Prospects

Chairman: D. Seers

- . General trends in restructuring EEC countries
  - Mr. J. Donges, Institute for World Economics, Kiel
  - Mr. D. Schumacher
- . The implications of enlargement of the EEC for Greece, Portugal and Spain
  - Mr. K.W. Schatz, Institute for World Economics, Kiel

3. The restructuring process within countries on the European periphery

Chairman: J. Cravinho, GEPEI, Portugal

This session focused on countries on Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and small economies such as Ireland and the Nordic countries and the implications of EEC enlargement on the restructuring process in those countries.

Mr. A. Murteiro, Ministry of Industry and Energy

Mr. F. Lobo, University of Santiago de Compostella

Mr. A. Mitsos, Bank of Greece

Mr. K. Kennedy, Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin

Mr. Z. Pege, Ljubljana

Mr. B. Kuruc, Ankara University

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Mr. Z. Roman, Research Institute for Industrial Economics,  
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Mr. Z. Fiejka, Instytut Gospodarki Swiatowej, Warsaw

Thursday, 23 October

4. The developing countries and the European periphery

Chairman: A. Hill, Geneva

This session examined the role and development endeavours of major developing countries and the extent to which newcomers from the periphery of the Common Market are potential partners or competitors in the restructuring process.

The session focused on selected countries in Asia, Latin America and North Africa:

Mr. K. Kim, Korean International Economic Institute

Mr. E. White, Argentina

Mr. G. Hidouci, Algeria

5. National policies and industrialization in an interdependent world:

Group discussion

Chairman: K. Kim

The industrial restructuring process in the EEC, its periphery and the developing countries necessitates a clear notion of its prospects. It also calls for cogent formulation of policies and measures conducive to efficient resource allocation for realizing those prospects.

- . Given the rapid international technology advancement and different skill endowments in various countries, what is the appropriate policy towards technology for a country on the European periphery?
- . How are the "winners" picked?
- . What policies and incentives are required to ensure that potential "winners" are realized?

Friday, 24 October

6. Research priorities on the international restructuring process:

Group discussion

Chairman: K. Kennedy

This session aimed at an overview of relevant, ongoing research activities and identification of major gaps. The questions addressed included:

- . What are the implications of the changing institutional framework of the international restructuring process for prospective analysis?
- . Concepts and approaches: can economists provide answers to the questions faced by governments and companies?

7. Closing of seminar

SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RESTRUCTURING  
AND  
THE EUROPEAN PERIPHERY COUNTRIES

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LIST OF PAPERS

Presented at the Research Seminar on

International Industrial Restructuring and

The European Periphery Countries

List of Participants, 23 October 1980

Issue Paper, International Industrial Restructuring and the European Periphery Countries, prepared by the Global and Conceptual Studies Branch, Division for Industrial Studies, UNIDO.

Donges, J. and K. W. Schatz, Patterns of the Industrial Division of Labour and the Framework of an Enlarged European Community - Perspectives and Policy Conclusions.

Kennedy, K. Ireland's Restructuring Process in the Light of the EEC Enlargement.

Kim, K. W. Industrial Restructuring in an Open Economy: The Case of Korea.

Krueger, A. O. Relationship Between Economic Growth, Structural Change and Trade.

Murteira, A. The Need for a New Development Strategy: The Case of Portugal.

Ohlsson, L. Structural Vulnerability of Four Nordic Countries to the Prospective Southward EEC Enlargement.

Schumacher, D. A Comparative Analysis of the Impact of Trade in Industrial Products on the Employment Pattern in six EEC Countries.

Singh, A. Industrialisation in the Third World, De-industrialisation in Advanced Countries and the Structure of the World Economy.

Mitsos, A. Revealed Comparative Advantage of Greek Industry.

Other Related Papers

Bergman, L. and L. Ohlsson, Changes in Comparative Advantages and Paths of Structural Adjustment and Growth in Sweden, 1975-2000, IIASA, Austria, June 1980.

Donges, J. B. Major Sources of Structural Change in the EEC, intervention at seminar, Sesimbra, 22.10.80.

Feitor, R. Portuguese Industry and the EEC - A Study on Impact and Strategy, research study in progress, by the Gabinete de Estudos e Planeamento of the Ministry of Industry.

German Development Institute, Portugal's Industrial Policy in Terms of Accession to the European Community.

German Development Institute, Portugal's Industrial Policy and Crisis-hit Industries of the European Community. Case Study: Shipbuilding and Repaires, Ansgar Eussner.

Hamilton, C. and M. E. Kreinin. The Structural Pattern of LDCs' Trade in Manufactures with Individual and Groups of DCs.

Hamilton, C. Shipbuilding: A Study in Adjustment. The Cases of Sweden and Japan, October 1980.

Hamilton, C. Effects of Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade on Prices, Employment, and Imports: The Case of the Swedish Textile and Clothing Industry, Stockholm University, Stockholm, September 1980.

Helleiner, G. K. Economic Theory and North-South Negotiations on a New International Economic Order, A Report on the Refsnes Conference, July 1980., NUPI Rapport, nr. 49.

Hidouci, G. Intervention on conditions necessary to ensure a long-lasting co-operation between Europe and the mediterranean basin for the next twenty years.

Krueger, A. O. Export-Led Industrial Growth Reconsidered, paper prepared for the Eleventh PAFTA Conference, Seoul, Korea, September 1980.

Möbius, U. and D. Schumacher. Imports of Industrial Products from Overseas with Special Reference to Latin America, Berlin 1980.

Schultz, S., D. Schumacher, and H. Wilkens. North-South Interdependence: The Case of the Federal Republic of Germany, July 1980.

de Gama Santos, M. Synthesis of Studies Undertaken with Relevance to the Seminar on the International Industrial Restructuring Process and the European Periphery Countries.

List of Papers

German Development Institute

Portugal's Industrial Policy in Terms of Accession to the European Community.

Portugal's Industrial Policy and Crisis-hit Industries of the European Community. Case Study: Shipbuilding and Repairs. Ansgar Eussner.

Industriepolitik Portugals und Krisenindustrien in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft. Fallstudie Textil und Bekleidung.

Industriepolitik Portugals und Krisenindustrien der Europäischen Gemeinschaft. Fallstudie Schiffbau und -reparatur. Ansgar Eussner.

Industriepolitik Portugals und Krisenindustrien der Europäischen Gemeinschaft. Fallstudie Chemiefasern. Klaus Esser

Política Industrial de Portugal e Indústrias em Crise da Comunidade Europeia. Estudo do Caso da Siderurgia. Wilhelm Hummen.

Industriepolitik Portugals und Krisenindustrien der Europäischen Gemeinschaft. Fallstudie Stahl. Wilhelm Hummen.

Política Industrial de Portugal e Indústrias em Crise da Comunidade Europeia. Estudo do Caso das Fibras Químicas. Klaus Esser.

Política Industrial de Portugal e Indústrias em Crise da Comunidade Europeia. Estudo do Caso dos Têxteis e do Vestuário.





