

Chery Engines

This book is one of the first fully-fledged studies to examine the next world-class industrial leaders emerging from China and India; exploring the domestic and international factors that have led to their rise, and comparing their experiences with other East Asian late-comers such as Japan.

A roadmap for understanding the business challenges and opportunities in China By 2025, China and India will be two of the world's four largest economies. By then, economic ties between them should also rank among the ten most important bilateral ties worldwide. Their leaders are well aware of these emerging realities. In May 2013, just two months after taking charge, Premier Li Keqiang left for India on his first official trip outside China, a clear signal of China's foreign policy priorities. The Silk Road Rediscovered is the first book ever to analyze the growing corporate linkages between India and China. Did you know that: India's Mahindra is the fifth largest tractor manufacturer in China? Tata Motors' Jaguar Land Rover unit is the fastest growing luxury auto seller in China? India's NIIT is the most influential IT training brand in China? China's Huawei has its second largest R&D center in Bangalore and employs over 5000 people in India? Shanghai Electric earns its largest revenues outside China from India? As these developments illustrate, pioneering Indian and Chinese companies are rediscovering the fabled Silk Road which joined their nations in ancient times. Winning in

each other's markets is also making them stronger and whetting their appetite for further global expansion. This book examines how Indian companies such as Tata Consultancy Services, Mahindra Tractors, NIIT, Tata Motors/Jaguar Land Rover and Sundaram Fasteners have figured out how to win in China. Their experiences may inspire and offer lessons to other Indian companies. The book also examines how Chinese pioneers such as Lenovo, Huawei, TBEA, Haier and Xinxing have made a strong commitment to India and are beginning to realize the fruits of this commitment. The key lessons that emerge from these analyses are: the odds of success go up dramatically when executives adopt a global rather than local-for-local perspective and are skillful at learning on the ground.

Set within the context of ASEAN integration, this book considers how Capitalism from China interacts with the ASEAN Economic Community, considering the issue from a variety of sociological, cultural and economic perspectives. It examines some of the creative strategies – de-sinicization, re-sinicization and re-balancing – employed by local Chinese communities and ASEAN countries to cope with the pressures of Chinese capitalism. The book addresses the phenomenon of Chinese ethnic economic migration, particularly the social capital of being Chinese in South East Asia, as well as community building, the interplay between domestic politics and globalization, and the rise of Chinese tourism related entrepreneurship.

This revised fifth edition of *Doing Business with China* has been updated to take into account

key changes in the legal and fiscal environment. It remains the most comprehensive guide available to all aspects of commercial engagement in China. It focuses on developments in China as business and regulatory environment over the past four years since WTO entry and on the key industry sectors where China is already a global player or which offer good opportunities for foreign investment and trade. In addition, the guide provides authoritative insight into accounting, auditing and taxation practices; banking, foreign exchange and corporate finance; and marketing issues which are unique to the Chinese markets. Revisions include updates to chapter's on economic performance and outlook, China's Securities Market and sector reports on China's automotive industry, banking, oil and gas and steel production and core minerals."

Challenges and Prospects

SMEs and Economic Integration in Southeast Asia

Chinese Automakers in Market Reform and Globalization

Decoding China's Car Industry: 40 Years

How China Plans to Dominate the Global Auto Industry

Autocar

Investment Banking and Investment Opportunities in China

This book brings together scholars from different disciplines to examine the evolving patterns of economic organisation across Northeast and Southeast Asia against the backdrop of market

liberalisation, political changes and periodic economic crises since the 1990s. More specifically, it provides an interdisciplinary account of variations, continuities and changes in the institutional structures that shape business systems and practices and govern innovation patterns, together with analyses of their impact on established systems of economic coordination and control. In line with this analytical focus, the project has three different yet interrelated objectives. In the first place, building on the comparative business systems framework, it elucidates the nature and properties of business system changes and continuities in Asia since the 1990s. Second, it develops novel theoretical propositions concerning the primary causes of these changes and continuities, representing a collective effort to theorise the changing varieties of Asian economic organisation. Finally, it explores the causal pathways through which the changing institutional structures governing business systems have shaped and reshaped innovation strategies and trajectories across the national, sectoral and firm levels of analysis.

Given the powerfully negative and ongoing impact of the Great Recession on western economies, the question of whether historically wealthy nations—the US, Western European countries, Japan—can stay wealthy has become an overriding concern for virtually every interested observer. In *The Third Globalization*, eminent political economists Dan Breznitz and John Zysman gather some of the discipline's leading scholars to assess the prospects for growth and prosperity among advanced industrial nations.

The global automotive industry faces the most influential changes since the revolutionary introduction of mass production a century ago. Latecomer firms from Asia are challenging the western incumbents. They can change the rules of the game in the industry by leapfrogging several steps in their development process. This study seeks to contribute to the discussion of latecomer firms by gaining insights into the catch up processes of five automotive companies in the passenger car segment, namely BYD (PRC),

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Chery (PRC), Geely (PRC), Tata Motors (India) and Mahindra & Mahindra (India). Based on learning theories and the core processes of car manufacturers, the author develops a catch up framework in order to compare automotive latecomers. The Korean manufacturer Hyundai serves as an example for a successful catch up, and provides a contextual framing for catch up processes in the automotive sector. An analysis of empirical data provides evidence for the evaluation of the catch up status of the five challenger firms. The author emphasizes the influence of institutional settings in China and India and the role of business groups that can act as facilitators for the catch up process. Finally, the study clusters the catch up strategies of the five observed companies in order to compare their approach.

This is a comprehensive guide to modifying the 1991 – 2006 Nissan Sentra, NX, and 200sx and Infiniti G20 for street and racing performance. It includes sections on models and engines, engine theory, bolt-on performance components, cylinder heads and bottom end modifications, forced induction, engine swaps, brakes, suspension, wheels and tires, cosmetic and aerodynamics, and safety.

China's Car Industry Will Sweep Away Western Car Makers

Automotive Giants and How to Survive Them

The Art of Economic Catch-Up

Firms, Clusters, and Different Growth Paths

How to Build Performance Nissan Sport Compacts, 1991-2006 HP1541

Institutions, Actors, and Processes

Modern Economic Development in Japan and China

As technology grows as the largest source of modern economic growth, the emergence of new models is currently challenging the standard western model of

organizational management. Companies from all over the world have succeeded creating emerging economies with these new models and are now competing with established multinational corporations. Organizational Innovation and IT Governance in Emerging Economies develops a methodological framework that supports new approaches of technological innovation by companies. This reference book provides contributions from experts in emerging economies, highlighting specific case studies of home grown companies from these emerging markets, offering lessons on how traditional multinationals can compete with these new companies for policymakers, government officers, academics, researchers, students and practitioners.

This book focuses on China's economic transformation at firm and institution level. It shares insights into the growth of innovative Chinese firms in the automobile and telecom equipment sectors, both of which promoted social dialogue of policy-makers and ultimately contributed to a policy paradigm shift in China's 'indigenous innovation'. The book illustrates, through case studies on firms like Geely, the Chery, the BYD, Huawei, the ZTE and the DTT, how these firms behave differently from other local actors and what social conditions had contributed to their success. The book will help those who are interested to learn more about the rise of innovative Chinese firms to better understand the dynamics of China's industrial

progress.

Research on the international transfer of technology in economics and management literature has primarily focused on the role of countries and that of companies, particular multinational enterprises (MNEs). Similarly, economic and business historians have tended to view international technology transfer as a way for economically 'backward' countries to acquire new technologies in order to catch up with more developed economies. This volume provides a more in-depth understanding of how the international transfer of technologies is organized and, in particular, challenges the core-periphery model that is still dominant in the extant literature. By looking beyond national systems of innovation, and statistics on foreign trade, patent registration and foreign direct investment, the book sheds more light on the variety of actors involved in the transfer process (including engineers, entrepreneurs, governments, public bodies, firms, etc.) and on how they make use of a broad set of national and international institutions facilitating technology transfer. Put differently, the volume offers a better understanding of the complexity of global technology flows by examining the role and actions of the different actors involved. By bringing together a number of original case studies covering many different countries over the period from the late 19th to the 21st century, the book demonstrates how technology is being transferred through

complex processes, involving a variety of actors from several countries using th national and international institutional frameworks.

A highly original book that provides policy solutions for development challenges, framing them with insightful and inventive allegories.

A Comprehensive Guide for Finance Professionals

NBER Macroeconomics Annual 2019

Globalization, Socio-Political Change, and Economic Organization

A Schumpeterian Perspective on China's Economic Transformation

How Indian and Chinese Companies Are Becoming Globally Stronger by Winning in Each Other's Markets

Automotive News

American Wheels, Chinese Roads

Although every country seeks out information on other nations, China is the leading threat when it comes to the theft of intellectual assets, including inventions, patents, and R&D secrets. Trade Secret Theft, Industrial Espionage, and the China Threat provides an overview of economic espionage as practiced by a range of nations from around the world—focusing on the mass scale in which information is being taken for China's growth and development. Supplying a current look at espionage, the book details the specific types of information China

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has targeted for its collection efforts in the past. It explains what China does to prepare for its massive collection efforts and describes what has been learned about China's efforts during various Congressional hearings, with expert advice and details from both the FBI and other government agencies. This book is the product of hundreds of hours of research, with material, both primary and secondary, reviewed, studied, and gleaned from numerous sources, including White House documentation and various government agencies. Within the text, you will learn the rationale and techniques used to obtain information in the past. You will see a bit of history over centuries where espionage has played a role in the economy of various countries and view some cases that have come to light when individuals were caught. The book supplies an understanding of how the economy of a nation can prosper or suffer, depending on whether that nation is protecting its intellectual property, or whether it is stealing such property for its own use. The text concludes by outlining specific measures that corporations and their employees can practice to protect their information and assets, both at home and abroad. Details the threat to the car industry of Australia and other western countries from China's developing car industry. By bringing together elements of a radical new approach to the firm based on a biological metaphor of the ecosystem, this unique book

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extends the limits of existing theories traditionally used to investigate business networks.

How could one company—General Motors—meet disaster on one continent and achieve explosive growth on another at the very same time? While General Motors was hurtling towards bankruptcy in 2009, GM's subsidiary in China was setting new sales and profit records. This book reveals how extraordinary people, remarkable decisions and surprising breaks made triumph in China possible for General Motors. It also shows just how vulnerable that winning track record remains. No small part of GM's success in China springs from its management of shifting business and political relationships. In China, the government makes the rules for—and competes in—the auto industry. GM's business partner, the City of Shanghai, is both an ally and a competitor. How does such an unnatural relationship work on a day-to-day basis? Where will it go on the future? General Motors also engages in constant battles with other global and Chinese car makers for the hearts of demanding Chinese consumers. Dunne gives us rare glimpses into the mindsets and behavior of this new moneyed set, the world's newest class of wealthy consumers. China is already the number one car market in the world. During the next ten years, China will export millions of cars and trucks globally, including to the United States. American Wheels, Chinese Roads presents readers with fascinating

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illustrations of what to expect when Chinese cars, companies, and business people arrive on our shores.

Doing Business with China

The Third Globalization

Historical Dictionary of the Chinese Economy

Economic Tsunami

The Silk Road Rediscovered

From Global Manufacturing Center to Global Innovation Center

Developmentalism, Capitalism, and the World Economic System

Analyzes China's economic rise and its impact on global affairs, assessing China's weaknesses--environmental pollution, crisis in social trust, and faltering government institutions--in terms of their effects on the world.

The Historical Dictionary of the Chinese Economy contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 400 cross-referenced entries on critical sectors of the economy including automobiles, banking and finance, national economic regulation, trade and investment.

This volume assesses China's transition to innovation-nation status in terms of social and industry characteristics and economic impacts over the past three decades, also providing insights into future developments. Defining innovation as the process that generates a higher quality, lower cost product than was previously available, the introductory chapter conceptualizes the theory of an innovation nation and the lessons from Japan and the United States.

It outlines the key governance, employment and investment institutions that China must have in place for such a transition to occur, and examines China's challenges and strategies to innovate and lead the evolution of global production systems. Two succeeding chapters explain the evolving roles of the state in innovation, and the new landscape of venture capital finance. The remaining chapters provide studies of major industries, which contain analyses of the evolving roles of the state and influence by government agencies and business interests in the process. Included in these studies are studies of traditional industries such as mechanical engineering, railroads, and automobiles; rapidly growing and rapidly evolving and internationally highly integrated industries such as information-and-communication-technology (ICT); and newly emerging sectors such as wind and solar energy. Written by leading academics in the field, studies in this volume reveal Chinese innovation to be diverse across industries and enterprises and fluid over time. In each sector, we observe a dynamic and continued co-evolution of state policy, market demand, and technology development. The changing strategies and structures of individual companies and industrial ecosystems are characterized by rapid change. The sum total of the studies is a great step forward in our understanding of the industrial foundations of China's attempt to become an innovation nation.

Introduction -- The Lure and Challenges of the Automobile Industry -- Institutions, Policy, and Developmental Divergence -- Thailand: Early opening and Export success -- The Philippines and Indonesia: Extensive Development Arrested and Delayed -- Korea: Successful Internationalization -- Malaysia: How Intensive Development Strategies Fail in the Absence of Appropriate Institutions -- China: Revamping socialist institutions for a market economy

Taiwan: Balancing independent assembly, MNCs, and parts promotion in a small market
Conclusion.

The Political Economy of Automotive Industrialization in East Asia
China as an Innovation Nation

INNOVATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN INDIA
AND

Engine and Suspension Modifications for Nissan Sentra, NX, 200SX, and Infiniti G20. (C)
engines GA16DE, SR20DE, QG18DE, and QR25DE.

Variety of Development

Accounting & Business

Can Wealthy Nations Stay Rich in the Twenty-First Century?

This book is an authentic multidimensional history of the car industry in China. 40 years, attempts were made to change the status quo, such as breaking the 220% tariff barrier and setting limits when opening up to international car companies. It was not until the beginning of the 21st century that ordinary people in China started to own cars. This led to rapid growth of the Chinese car industry since the 21st century. However, the industry is facing its biggest challenge due to conflict between China's economic and social values. The author, as a media person chronicling cars in China, has witnessed, experienced, and even participated in the development process of the industry. Weaving in juicy tales, interesting details, and rare pictures, the readers are taken on an exhilarating ride through the story of cars in China.

As a window for understanding the relationship between globalization and the state's pursuit of national industrial development, this book examines how and why the Chinese government succeeded in leveraging China's international competitive advantages to modernize the country's automotive industry.

This book examines China, the world's largest auto market since 2008 and the story of how Chinese auto-makers developed is the story of the Chinese economy in microcosm. It focuses on China's systemically important automobile sector, this book reveals how local institutions have moderated structural changes at national and global levels, and consequently generated significant organizational diversity in the production sphere. This book begins with the intriguing observation that individual Chinese car makers have been evolving in different directions despite a shared context; what factors led to these diverse choices and positioning? It is the central aim of this book to explain the variety of institutional forms used by Chinese car manufacturers in navigating the market transition and answering the challenges posed by globalization. The contributors provide a comparative analysis of the modern economic development of Japan and China that are often explained in frameworks of East Asian developmentalism, varies of capitalism or world economic system, and explore their broader significances for the rise and global expansion of modern economy.

Organizational Innovation and IT Governance in Emerging Economies

Transition of the Yangtze River Delta

Internationalization of Chinese Automobile Companies

Surfing the Global Tide

Military Construction Appropriations for 1978

The Report: Romania 2008

Barriers, Detours and Leapfrogging in Innovation Systems

Car manufacturing epitomizes modern industry, yet the overall perspective has been lost in speculation and self-promotion. Based on six years of research, this book is the first in years to reassess the industry. The result is a paradigm that quantifies the fundamental economies of scale and firm organizational structure.

This open access book analyses intellectual property and innovation governance in the development of six key industries in India and China. These industries are reflective of the innovation and economic development of the two economies, or of vital importance to them: the IT Industry, the film industry, the pharmaceutical industry, plant varieties and food security, the automobile industry, and the sharing economy. The analysis extends beyond the domain of IP law, and includes economics and policy analysis. The overarching concerns of the book are how the examined industries have developed in the two countries, what role state innovation policy and/or IP policy has played in such development, what the nature of the state innovation

policy/IP policy is, whether such policy has been causal, facilitating, crippling, co-relational, or simply irrelevant, and whether there is a possibility of synergy between the two economies. The book also inquires as to why and how one specific industry has developed in one country and not in the other, and what India and China can learn from each other. The book provides a real-life understanding of how IP laws interact with innovation and economic development in the six selected economic sectors in China and India. The reader can also draw lessons from the success or failure of these sectors. --

An in-depth look at the Chinese car industry that sheds new light on the delicate nature of China's planned economy China's unprecedented growth over the last three decades, along with the recent financial crisis in the West, has raised questions about the superiority of state-led capitalism. In *Designated Drivers: How China Plans to Dominate the Global Auto Industry*, G.E. Anderson, a specialist in finance and Chinese political economics, uses the auto industry to examine how China's industrial planning works, and explores whether state involvement in the economy really is a winning formula for sustainable growth. Bringing to light the strengths and

weaknesses that define the Chinese economy, Anderson finds that in some ways the government has become its own worst enemy, unable to choose between industrial competitiveness and social stability. While the economy is booming now, evidence suggests that long-term success is far from assured. Tracing the evolution of the post-Mao auto industry through thirteen case studies, *Designated Drivers* raises the difficult questions about the future of China that few people have dared to ask. Offers a unique insight into the Chinese economy through the lens of the auto industry Explores how successful the central government has been in spurring economic growth and the long-term costs of intervention Uses case studies to illustrate China's explosive growth over the last three decades A painstakingly researched analysis of the Chinese automobile industry, *Designated Drivers* explains the risks and rewards inherent in doing business in China that anyone interested in, or already working there need to understand.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for about 97–99 per cent of total enterprises and 60–80 per cent of total employment in ASEAN countries. The participation of SMEs is thus crucial for

achieving greater regional economic integration amongst ASEAN countries. SMEs are, however, often constrained by many disadvantages that limit their abilities to become importers and exporters. This is well documented in the research literature on trade and firm size. This volume contains selected ASEAN country studies on the participation of SMEs in regional economic integration based on primary microdata. This is supplemented by empirical studies on the role played by East Asian multinational enterprises in the region. "The editors and authors of SMEs and Economic Integration in Southeast Asia are to be congratulated for this major contribution to the scholarly and policy literature on a subject of much public discussion but limited analytical research. The emphasis on economic integration highlights the importance of these firms in Southeast Asia's growing regional and global engagement. The thirteen chapters, by leading authors in the field, comprise both insightful country analyses and careful examination of the links between SMEs and foreign investment." Hal Hill, H.W. Arndt Professor Emeritus of Southeast Asian Economies, Australian National University

Changing Asian Business Systems

Innovation and Industrial Development in China

Forbes

The Sociology of Chinese Capitalism in Southeast Asia

China's Automotive Modernization

A Titan's Rise and Troubled Future-- and the Challenge for America

China Shakes the World

Praise for Investment Banking & Investment Opportunities in China "I first met Tom Liaw when my company was exploring potential opportunities in Taiwan. He clearly knew the market and proved invaluable in explaining the financial landscape and in arranging meetings with potential clients, other market participants, and senior government officials. Investment Banking and Investment Opportunities in China should prove equally valuable as we now look to further expand our activities to mainland China." -Douglas Reinfeld-Miller, EVP, Ambac Assurance, and

Chairman/CEO, Ambac Assurance UK Ltd "There is no more important market than China today. Dr. Liaw's book provides an overview of the current situation and recommendations as to how investors can profit from China's amazing growth."

-Donald Tang, Chairman, Bear, Stearns Asia Ltd, and Vice Chairman, Bear, Stearns & Co., Inc. "Professor Liaw's book takes you on a quick walk through the major milestones in China's economic development over the past two decades. It

shows a clear understanding of the environment for doing business in China and explains hot topics in the marketplace. This book is simple, easy to read, and yet highly informative." -Jesse Wang, Vice Chairman, China Central SAFE Investments Ltd, and Chairman, China International Capital Corporation Ltd "Provides a clear map of China's financial system, investment banking business, and investment opportunities. It should be read by all who are interested in China." -Mao-Wei Hung, Dean, College of Management, National Taiwan University "Dr. Liaw's book is a comprehensive professional reference work for those of us involved in the global investment arena. I highly recommend it." -Charles P. Menges, Jr., CFA, Principal, Business Global Wealth Management, a Unit of Alliance Bernstein LP "China's development has a unique track, including the financial market. People who want to profit from China should have a clear view of this market. Dr. Liaw's book, explaining China's market opening and foreign participation, is the one necessary for them to read." -Wei Xing, Director of Rules and Regulations, China Insurance Regulatory Commission

Produced from 1959 until 2000, the classic Mini is loved by millions of owners, previous owners and enthusiasts. The Mini's creator, Alec Issigonis, was given a free hand to make a proper small car and his innovative design not only redefined the family car, but also started a revolution as a performance car. Classic Mini

Specials and Moke explores the diverse range of vehicles that used the Mini shape, as well as the only variation actually designed by Alec Issigonis, the Mini Moke. In addition to the famous race and rally cars, coachbuilt conversions and highly modified saloons and commercials, Keith Mainland looks at overseas Mini and Moke production and the many factory-produced limited edition Minis. There is also advice about buying and owning your own special Mini. Fully illustrated with 300 colour photographs.

The thirty-fourth volume of the NBER Macroeconomics Annual features theoretical and empirical studies of issues in contemporary macroeconomics and a keynote address by James Stock, a member of President Obama's Council of Economic Advisers from 2013 to 2014. Chong-en Bai, Chang-Tai Hsieh, and Zheng Song examine the "special deals" provided by Chinese local governments to favored private firms and their effects on economic growth. Matias Covarrubias, Germán Gutiérrez, and Thomas Philippon study the evolution of profits, investment, and market shares in US industries over the past forty years and find evidence of inefficient concentration and barriers to entry since 2000. David Debortoli, Jordi Galí, and Luca Gambetti assess whether recent economic performance was affected by a binding zero lower bound constraint on the interest rate. Michael McLeay and Silvana Tenreyro explain why it is difficult to empirically identify the

Phillips curve (a key element of the policy framework used by central banks) using aggregate data. The authors suggest using regional variation in unemployment and inflation to estimate the relationship between these variables. Margherita Borella, Mariacristina De Nardi, and Fang Yang examine the effects of shorter life expectancies, higher medical expenses, and lower wages for white, non-college-educated Americans born in the 1960s on labor supply and retirement savings. Nir Jaimovich, Sergio Rebelo, Arlene Wong, and Miao Ben Zhang investigate the role that increases in the quality of the goods consumed (“trading up”) played in the rise of the skill premium that occurred in the last four decades.

This is the first English book that presents a professional analysis of the recent dynamic movement of the Chinese economy by focusing on the Yangtze River Delta region, which is the main engine of the Chinese economy. The impact of the international financial crisis on China’s economic development requires a change from the first wave of economic globalization oriented toward exports to the second wave of economic globalization characterized by expanding domestic demand.

Taking this economic aspect into consideration, the following are proposed in this book: 1) expansion of the level of openness in the process of increasing domestic demand means shifting the industrial focus from manufacturing to the service industry; 2) promotion of the globalization of local services should be based on the

globalization of local manufacturing; 3) the Yangtze River Delta region should aim at its own strategic positioning under new, changed circumstances and should achieve modernization in advance with the concept of integrative development; 4) Establishment of a support system is essential meanwhile for this area to develop an innovative economy and to promote the transition from manufacturing to promoting emerging industries, including a modern service industry. The book has an underlying concept, namely, that the key to economic transformation is to start the development of modern services and that only by transforming the development pattern of the service industry can the transition and upgrade of the economy be effectively achieved. For this purpose further urbanization and advancing the transformation from low-tech to high-tech industries by the effective development of industrial clusters is advocated. To ensure that these conclusions are based on a solid analysis, the authors draw heavily upon empirical analyses employing modern econometric methods and make use of economic theories such as endogenous growth theory and spatial economic theory.

Industrial Dynamics in China and India

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Ninety-fifth Congress, First Session

Classic Mini Specials and Moke

Volume 34

The Party-State and Multinational Corporations

Towards a new order in the global automotive industry: How Asian companies catch up to their western peers

The Disintegration of Production

Ø In the past two decades, China has experienced rapid industrial and economic growth. This fascinating book explores the unique Chinese business strategy of vigorous market entry and low prices, which has been the key feature of this accelerated industry

Trade Secret Theft, Industrial Espionage, and the China Threat

Organizing Global Technology Flows

The Story of General Motors in China

Designated Drivers

The Digital Business Ecosystem

Firm Strategy and Industrial Development in China