

„Bloody Fordism“?

**Globale Produktionsnetze und Arbeitsprozess
in der IT-Industrie**

**Boy Lüthje
IfS Frankfurt/Main**

Electronics Contract Manufacturing Electronics Manufacturing Services (EMS)

**als System “netzwerkbasierter
Massenproduktion”**

**(Borrus/Zysman 1997, Sturgeon 1997, Luethje 2001,
Luethje/Schumm/Sproll 2002, D. Ernst div.)**

Top 10 Electronics Contract Manufacturers 2003

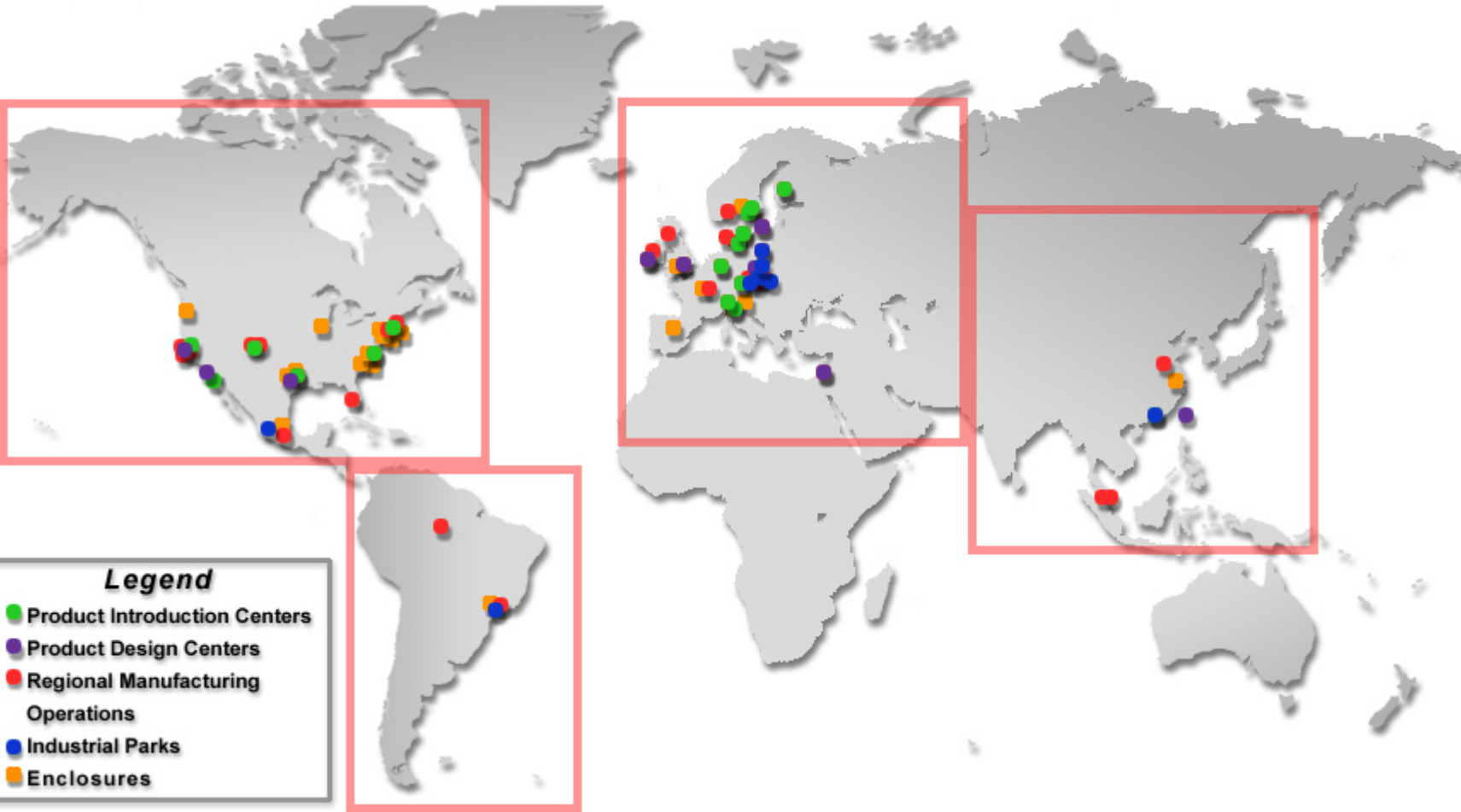
Company	Country	Revenue (bn US \$)	Type of Business
Flextronics International	US	13,822	EMS
Solectron	US	11,144	EMS
Foxconn (Hon Hai)	TW	10,899	EMS/OEM
Sanmina-SCI	US	10,795	EMS
Quanta	TW	8,576	ODM
Celestica	CDN	6,735	EMS
Asustek	TW	5,747	ODM/OBM
Jabil Circuit	US	5,170	EMS
Compal	TW	4,760	ODM
Mitac	TW	4,564	ODM

Source: Electronic Business 300, 8/1/2004

1. These

**Vertikale Desintegration an der “Spitze”
fuehrt zu massiver vertikaler Re-
Integration am “unteren Ende” globaler
Produktionsnetze**

Global locations Flextronics International, 2000



Flextronics Manufacturing Network Asia (2003)

Country	Location	Type of Facility	Employment
Japan	Tokyo	Sales Office	n.a.
	Nagoya	Assembly	>700
China	Beijing	Assembly	>200
	Qingdao	Enclosures	>1.300
	Changzhou	Enclosures	>500
	Nanjing	Assembly	>280
	Shanghai	Assembly Plastics	3.000
		Industrial Park planned	
	Dongguan	Plastics Enclosures Ass.	>2.900
	Gongming (Shenzhen)	Plastics	>1.000
	Xixiang (Shenzhen)	Assembly Plastics	2.800
	Shenzhen	Enclosures	300
	Guanlan/Shajing	Plastics	2.300
	Doumen (Zhuhai)	Industrial Park	>12.000
	Guangzhou	R&D	Ca. 10
	Hong Kong	Asia HQ	n.a.
		Plastics HQ North Asia	
India	Bangalore	Assembly	>250
Thailand	Samutprakara	Enclosures	>1.750
Malaysia	Penang	Assembly	>330
	Shah Alam	Assembly	>1.400
	Melaka	Assembly	>3.000
	Senai	Assembly Plastics	>3.200
	Tampoi	Assembly Plastics	>3.700
Singapore	Woodland	Plastics	850
	Changi	HQ, R&D	n.a.

Assembly: PCB- and systems assembly; Enclosures: Metal enclosures; Plastics: Injection molding for plastic enclosures and parts

Source: Company Information



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2. These

Netzwerkbasierte Massenproduktion impliziert eine massive Wiederbelebung tayloristischer Arbeitsformen in den Kernindustrien des “post-fordistischen” Kapitalismus im globalen Masstab











3. These

**Der Neo-Taylorismus bedarf politischer
Absicherung durch starke staatliche Regulation.
Geschlechtliche und soziale Diskriminierung ist
ein zentrales Moment der Produktionspolitik in
Systemen netzwerkbasierter Massenproduktion
(“Desorganisierter Despotismus”)**

China

- **State-of-the-art working conditions and technology**
 - **Low wages, mostly hourly, long working hours**
- **High wage differentials operator vs. specialized workers, mgmt**
 - **High degree of Taylorist segmentation**
 - **Line workers migrant women workers (*dagongmei*)**
- **Recruitment through labor agencies in rural areas in inner China**
- **Low-end “corporate welfare state“: dormitories, entertainment activities**
 - **Regulation of migration problems through dormitory system**
 - **Relatively strong labor laws – no enforcement**
 - **Non-union status – no shop-floor presence of ACFTU unions**

Hukou System

- **Haushaltsregistrierung am Familienwohntort**
- **Staatsbürgerliche Rechte und Sozialleistungen am Haushaltsort**
- **Gastarbeiterstatus für Wanderarbeiter**
- **Kern traditioneller Migrationspolitik, heute zunehmende Probleme**

Problems of the neo-Taylorist model in China

- **“Rising labor costs would inevitably hurt corporate profits”**
- **“Rising labor costs would force companies to upgrade technologies and improve efficiency”**
- **“Increasing incomes for migrant workers would boost consumption”**
- **“Rising incomes may translate into higher inflationary pressures”**
- **“The current situation cannot be sustained”**

Source: Huang Yiping, Greater China Economist Citigroup, The Asian Wall Street Journal, 08/23/2004

Fazit

Comeback des Fordismus?

“Bloody Fordism”

(Lipietz 1987)

**Soziale Organisation der
Kernbelegschaften der netzwerkbasieren
Massenproduktion als politische
Herausforderung**