Abstract

Argentine industry experienced a process of rapid expansion following the collapse of the Convertibility Regime in the early days of 2002. This was only altered by the domestic effects of the international crisis, which rose at the end of 2008. This phase was accompanied by a rise in economic concentration and, in this context, an increase in the predominance of foreign capital in the business leadership. This paper analyzes these processes and seeks to identify the main explanatory factors, as well as the most significant implications for socio-economic behavior in Argentina. To this end, the aim is to provide pointers that reflect on whether the highly concentrated and foreignized industry that actually exists can be the nucleus for an "accumulation model with social inclusion" as the predominant view maintains.

Keywords

Manufacturing industry, economic concentration, centralization of capital, foreignization, large companies, economic power.