	BAER & BRUTON
What were the problems that ISI identified and tried to address?	 Dependence on global markets World Division of Labour (dependence on the production of raw materials) Terms of trade Dependence on single products makes economies vulnerable Weak productive infrastructure Lack of industrialization Industrialization is more flexible and can absorb more labour Lack of skilled labour Low standards of living Poverty as a structural problem coming from the dependence on agriculture and mining Underdevelopment associated with lack of industrialization, structure of the economy Low productivity growth
What were the solutions (policies) adopted under ISI to address these issues?	 Protectionist policies: tariffs, preferential treatment to strategic sectors Non-tariff regulations Loans for manufacturing and industrial sector Lower interest rates for productive investments Subsidies Incentives to import capital goods and industrial materials (ERP) Public investment in productive

	infrastructure
Which problems did they succeed in solving?	 Industrial growth (restructuring of the economy) More diversified economies, less vulnerable to international market shocks Infrastructural growth Promotion of industrial employment Improved the standard living: life expectancy, literacy, infant mortality Economic growth
Which problems persisted despite ISI policies?	 Industrial growth is not enough to reduce overall unemployment Exports never grew Dependence on Global North continued in the form of technological dependence and markets Research & Development and knowledge base remain weak Innovation economies No Productivity Growth
Which new problems were created by ISI policies?	 Increase regional concentrations of wealth Higher inequality Agricultural exports decline