

The first of these is the fact that the system is not
 self-sufficient. It is dependent on the
 external world for its raw materials and
 for its energy. This is a serious
 disadvantage, especially in the case of
 a small country like Iceland, which
 has no access to the sea. The second
 disadvantage is that the system is
 very expensive. It costs a great deal
 more to produce goods in a
 computerized system than it does to
 produce them in a traditional
 system. This is because the
 computerized system is more
 complex and requires more
 sophisticated equipment. The third
 disadvantage is that the system is
 very inflexible. It is difficult to
 change the system once it has been
 set up. This is because the
 system is designed to be
 highly efficient and to
 produce a large volume of
 goods. The fourth
 disadvantage is that the
 system is very
 vulnerable to
 errors. If a
 single component
 of the system
 fails, the
 entire system
 can be
 brought to
 a halt.