Chapter 1

ASSESSING THE ENVIRONMENT

*POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, LEGAL, TECHNOLOGICAL*

LECTURE OUTLINE

**General Outline**

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 ***Geopolitical Tensions Escalate***

**The Global Business Environment**

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**Chapter Learning Objectives**

* 1. To understand the global business environment and how it affects the strategic and

 operational decisions which managers must make

* 1. To develop an appreciation for the ways in which political, economic, legal, and

 technological factors and changes impact the opportunities that companies face

1-3. To recognize the role of the legal environment in international business

1-4. To review the technological environment around the world and how it affects the

 international manager’s decisions and operations

***Opening Profile: Assessing Risks in Russia* (see slide 1-3)**

This opening section briefly describes the top risks involved in assessing risk in Russia to include sanctions-based retaliatory measures and a decline in business activity. The section describes other issues such as the threat of backlash in Russia against Western products, and the continued standoff between Russia and Ukraine; global outcry after Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 shot down. Globalization has compounded the types and levels of business risks. Managers face the challenges of: politics, cultural differences, global competition, terrorism, sustainability, and social obligations **(see slide 1-4)**

I. Chapter Learning Goals **(see slide 1-5)**

A. What is International Management?

International management **(see slide 1-6)** is the process of developing strategies, designing and operating systems, and working with people around the world to ensure sustained competitive advantage.

1. What is Globalization?

a. Global competition **(see slide 1-7)** global competition characterized by networks of international linkages that bind countries, institutions, and people in an interdependent global economy. Economic integration results from the lessening of trade barriers and the increased flow of goods and services, capital, labor, and technology around the world.

1. Some argue that the world is reverting more to *deglobalization*. This retreat, or inversion, is resulting from political crises, cybertheft, protectionism, and increasing trade barriers, which, in turn, have resulted from the global trade slowdown

2. Global Trends **(see slide 1-8)**

1. The changing balance of growth toward emerging markets compared with developed ones, along with the growing number of middle-class consumers in those areas.
2. The need for increased productivity and consumption in developed countries in order to stimulate their economies.
3. The increasing global interconnectivity—technologically and otherwise, as previously discussed, and, in particular, the phenomenon of an “electronically flattened earth” that gives rise to increased opportunity and fast-developing competition.
4. The increasing gap between demand and supply of natural resources, in particular to supply developing economies, along with the push for environmental protection.
5. The challenge facing governments to develop policies for economic growth and financial stability.

3. 2014-2015 Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index Top 25 Targets for FDI (**see slide 1-9)**

It is clear that globalization—in the broader sense—has led to the narrowing of differences in regional output growth rates, driven largely by increases led by China, India, Brazil and Russia and South Africa. Global turmoil has curtailed investment, and company executives remained wary of investment in 2015. Emerging economies called MINT (Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey continue to grow.

According to the 2014-2105 Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index To 25

 Targets for FDI, the main types of FDI are acquisition of a subsidiary, joint ventures,

 licensing, and investing in new facilities or expansion. The United States is in the

 lead since 2013, followed by China, Canada, United Kingdom, and Brazil. India has

 dropped to seventh from second in two years. Results show confidence in the

 economic recovery of the United States and Europe. Rapidly developing economies

 continue to grow.

4. Chapter Learning Goals & Challenges to Globalism **(see slides 1-10 & 1-11)**

The backlash against globalization comes from those who feel that it benefits advanced industrial nations at the expense of many other countries and the people within them who are not sharing in those benefits. Joseph Stiglitz, a Nobel Laureate, for example, argues that such an economic system has been pressed upon many developing countries at the expense of their sovereignty, their well-being, and their environment. Critics point to the growing numbers of people around the world living in poverty.

While the debate about the effects of globalization continues, it is clear that economic globalization will be advanced by corporations looking to maximize their profits with global efficiencies, by politicians and leaders wishing to advance their countries’ economies, and by technological and transportation advances that make their production and supply networks more efficient. However, pressure by parties against those trends, as well as the resurgence in nationalism and protectionism, may serve to pull back those advances to a more regional scope in some areas, or limit them to bilateral pacts.

5. Effects of Institutions on Global Trade

a. Two major groups of institutions play differing roles in globalization: World Trade Organization and International Labor Organization are examples of supranational institutions which are trying to promote the convergence of how international activities should be conducted. National organizations such as the Food and Drug Administration in the United States sometimes plays a role in making it more difficult for foreign firms to compete in the domestic market.

6. Effects of Globalization on Corporations

a. Global companies are becoming less tied **(see slide 1-12)** to specific locations and their operations and allies are spreading around the world as they source and coordinate resources and activities wherever needed. Companies that desire to remain competitive will have to develop a cadre of experienced international managers.

 7. Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs)

Small companies also affect and, are affected by globalism. They play a vital role in contributing to their national economies through new job creation and employment, development of new products and services, and international operations such as exporting. There has never been a better time for SMEs to go global; the Internet is as valid a tool for small companies to and customers and suppliers around the world as it is for large companies. By using the Internet, email, and Web-conferencing, small companies can inexpensively contact customers and set up their global businesses.

Discussion Question: Evaluate the statement by Thomas Friedman that the world is flat. What does he mean by this statement?

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| --- |
| *Teaching Resource*: For the latest statistics, have your students visit one of the following Web sites:World Trade Organization—[www.WTO.org](http://www.WTO.org)Financial Times—[www.ft.com](http://www.ft.com)CEO Express—[www.ceoexpress.com](http://www.ceoexpress.com) |

 B. The Globalization of Human Capital **(see slide 1-13)**

 1. Major changes are occurring in the world labor force, including the following:

a. Increased movement across borders for all types of workers

 b. Increased offshoring of jobs to lower wage countries

 c. Increased offshoring of white-collar jobs

 While firms still offshore manufacturing jobs, some are reshoring jobs to lower

 shipping costs. For global firms, winning the “war for talent” is one of the most

 pressing issues, especially as hot labor markets in emerging markets are causing

 extremely high turnover rates.

C. The Globalization of Information Technology **(see slide 1-14)**

1. Of all the technological development propelling international business today, the one that is transforming the international manager’s agenda probably more than any other is information technology. The explosive growth of information technology is both a cause and an effect of globalism.

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| *Teaching Tip*: *The Financial Times* has a regular monthly special section on information technology. See also Forbes online: http://www.forbes.com/technology/ |

 ***Management in Action: Global Cybertheft of Corporate Secrets* (see slide 1-15)**

Added to the risks that businesses have encountered in the global environment is cybertheft, which has become common, hard to detect, and difficult to combat. In May 2014, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) charged five Chinese military personnel of cybertheft, stealing trade secrets and identity theft from U.S. Steel, Alcoa, Westinghouse Electrical, Solar World AG, and United Steelworkers. Those companies were targeted because they contested China’s trade policies through the World Trade Organization and the Commerce Department. The Chinese government vehemently denied any such activities. Protection of intellectual property is the primary risk in China. China’s goal is to achieve technological superiority by importing and adapting technologies

 Further allegations were formalized against hackers located in Russia. Although company executives have been aware of such hacking for some time, they are now willing to publicize that information to expose the economic cyber espionage in an attempt to control future damage to their companies. Although then Attorney General Eric Holder acknowledged that those accused would unlikely be brought to trial because there is no extradition treaty with China, he made it clear that there are costs to pay for stealing trade secrets and harming the interests of U.S. companies.

B. Regional Trading Blocs **(see slide 1-16)**

 Much of today’s world trade takes place within three regional free-trade blocs (Western Europe, Asia, and the Americas). These trade blocs are continually expanding their borders to include neighboring countries, either directly or with separate agreements.

1. The European Union “EU”

 a. EU **(see slide 1-17)** comprises a 28-nation, unified, borderless market of

approximately 500 million people, as shown in Map 1.2. Countries around the world trade with the EU countries. Although trade continued to grow in 2010 despite the 2008 global financial crisis, the EU GDP growth was only at 1.8 percent that year, and economic problems in some member states continuing into 2015 were adversely affecting the EU as a whole, resulting in global financial repercussions.

b. “Germany’s prosperity is inextricably linked with the success and survival of the single currency, with more than 38 percent of German exports going to its eurozone partners, and almost 58 percent to the 28 members of the European Union.” Although Germany has about a quarter of the US population, and a quarter of the U.S. GDP (gross domestic product), it exports more than the United States. Germans were concerned that the need to help prop up weaker economies in the eurozone, such as Greece, would dilute their economic strength.

 c. The EU represents the following challenges to global managers

1. How to deal with the possibility of a market closed to outsiders (“fortress Europe”), a market giving preferences to insiders

2. How to deal effectively with multiple sets of national cultures, traditions, and customs within the Eurozone

*Teaching Resources*: There is an excellent video on the European Monetary Policy, entitled “The history of the European Monetary Policy,” available from Films for the Humanities and Sciences.

The Website [www.eurunion.org](http://www.eurunion.org/) contains information on all aspects of the European Union as well as links to the country sites of member nations and prospective member nations.

3. Asia **(see slide 1-18)**

a. Japan and the Four Tigers of Hong Kong , Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan,—each of which has abundant natural resources and labor—provide most of the capital and expertise for Asia’s developing countries. ASEAN is negotiating a free trade agreement and moving towards a common market.

b. The Chinese market offers big opportunities for foreign investment, but you must learn to tolerate ambiguity and find a godfather to look after your political connections.

c. China has enjoyed success as an export powerhouse, a status built on its strengths of low costs and a constant flow of capital.

d. India is becoming known as the world’s service supplier, providing highly skilled and educated workers to foreign companies. India is the world’s leader for outsourced back-office services, and increasingly for high-tech services, with outsourcing firms like Infosys becoming global giants themselves.

A common comparison says that China grows because of its government and India grows in spite of it. There is an expanding middle class, but many of India’s citizens are still mired in poverty.

1. South Asia has also developed a trade bloc that includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan.
2. Although not part of Southeast Asia but, of Oceania, which includes New Zealand and islands in the Pacific Ocean, Australia signed an ASEAN friendship treaty with Southeast Asia.

4. The Americas **(see slide 1-19)**

a. The NAFTA free-trade agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico has created a trading block—“one America”—with 421 million consumers, making the Northern Hemisphere the largest market in the world. From Mexico’s perspective, the country’s exports have exploded under NAFTA; U.S-Mexico bilateral trade increased from $88 billion in 1993, the year prior to the implementation of NAFTA, to $383 billion (estimated) in 2010, an increase of 335 percent. However, Mexico’s dependence on the United States for its exports—NAFTA’s greatest success—was shown to be a liability in the global economic downturn as Mexico felt the full brunt of declining consumption in the United States. Brazil: The Federal Republic of Brazil is Latin America’s biggest economy and is the fifth largest country in the world in terms of land mass and population, with about 193 million people. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Brazil is the 7th largest economy in the world. While most of the developed world has been mired in debt and stunted growth prospects, Brazil’s economy is stable and growth prospects are bright. Yet poor infrastructure remains an obstacle (less than 10 percent of roads are paved), and drastic inequality among Brazil’s people hampers domestic growth.

1. The U.S.-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA) has passed Congress and includes five countries in Central America and the Dominican Republic. The agreement is seen as a stepping stone to the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) to include 34 countries in the Americas. Cuba is excluded from the proposed agreement.

*Teaching Tip*: Challenge your students to think about the “threat” associated with “free trade.” Ross Perot once suggested that NAFTA would create a giant sucking sound, drawing jobs away from the United States. A discussion question to raise those issues might be, “If NAFTA was sucking away important U.S. jobs, why was unemployment in the United States at record-low levels after NAFTA came into effect?”

Another question: “If there is a giant sucking sound from Mexico to China as off-shored jobs have gone to China because of its low wages, what should Mexico do to battle unemployment?”

5. Other Regions in the World **(see slide 1-20)**

a. Sweeping political, economic, and social changes around the globe represent new challenges to international managers. The move toward privatization has had an enormous influence on the world economy. Economic freedom is a critical factor in the relative wealth of nations.

*Teaching Tip*: Ask your students, “Can a country be successful if it has economic freedom but not political freedom?”

1. The Russian Federation—Foreign investment in Russia boded well for the economy until the situation with Ukraine, caused a considerable downturn in confidence. The rate of inflation soared to 11.4 percent over the 2014–2015 period. Forecasts for GDP for 2015 were cut, ranging from zero growth to a contraction of 0.7 percent. Membership in the WTO in 2011 promised trade liberalization.

 c. The changing geopolitical landscape due to the revolutions across the region, which

 toppled leaders in Tunisia and Egypt and ousted the regime of Colonel Muammer

 Gaddafi in Libya, have made investors wary but looking for opportunities. Egypt,

 where the political landscape has been redrawn in recent months, is beginning to

 attract interest from Gulf, Western, and Asian international investors. The United

 Arab Emirates is the most competitive economy in the Arab world, followed by

 Qatar and Kuwait.

 d. Developing Economies—characterized by change that has come about more slowly

 as they struggle with low gross national product (GNP) and low per capita income,

 as well as burdens of large, relatively unskilled populations and high international

 debt. Their economic situation and the often-unacceptable level of government

 intervention discourage the foreign investment they need. Many countries in Central

 and South America, the Middle East, and Africa desperately hope to attract foreign

 investment to stimulate economic growth.

 e. The African Union (AU)

 The AU comprises the 53 African countries and was formed from the original

 Organization of African Unity (OAU) primarily to deal with political issues.

 According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), seven of the world’s ten

 fastest growing economies are in Africa. However, there continue to be many major

 problems in the region. Africa has received little interest from most of the world’s

 investors, although it receives increasing investment from companies in South

 Africa, the region’s biggest economy. Trade between China and Africa has risen

 to well over $100 billion today. At a projected growth rate of over 5.4 percent in

 2015, prospects for Africa are improving.

. f. South Africa

The South African economy has been growing since 1998 amid a more stable political environment since the defeat of apartheid. GNP growth has been 2.2 percent from 2008 through 2014. South Africa is a country of 48.7 million people, rich in diverse cultures, people, and natural resources. South Africa is a logical choice for U.S. companies to enter the African continent.

***Comparative Management in Focus: China Loses Its Allure*****(see slide 1-21)**

1. The Allure of doing business in China

a.Until 2010, China grew at 10 percent for 30 years, declining to 7.3 percent in

 2014.

 b. Growth of 7 percent for 2015 was called “a new normal” by Premier Li Keqiang.

 c. China is a developing country, with differences between urban and rural areas.

 d. China is the second-largest trading partner with the United States.

 e. State firms play a significant or dominant role.

 2. Comparative Management in Focus: China Losing Its Allure **(see slide 1-22)**:

1. China’s legal and regulatory system is arbitrary.
2. China leans toward protecting its local firms.
3. Political goals and agendas often take precedence over commercially based decisions.
4. Discrepancies of business practices make it difficult for SMEs to get started.

 3. Management Focus: Tips for doing business in China **(see slide 1-23)**

1. Connections are important.
2. Negotiations will be different from the U.S. and difficult.
3. Communication must be clear, honest, and fully prepared for.
4. Culture matters!

F. Chapter Learning Goals **(see slide 1-24)**

1. The rules of the game for global managers are set by each country and its political and economic agenda, its technological status and level of development, its regulatory environment, its comparative and competitive advantages, and its cultural norms. The astute manager will analyze the new environment, anticipate how it may affect the future of the company, and then develop appropriate strategies and operating styles.

**The Global Manager’s Role** (**see 1-25)** The Contingency Role of the Global Manager Within the larger context of global trends and competition, the rules of the game for the global manager are set by each country: its political and economic agenda, its technological status and level of development; however the global manager works most intimately within the operating environment, with its regulations, its cultural norms, and focus on social responsibility, ethics, and so on.

II. The Political and Economic Environment **(see slide 1-26)**

A. Proactive globally-oriented firms maintain an up-to-date profile of the political and economic environment of the countries in which they maintain operations.

The top ten risks overall were as follows:

1. Economic slowdown
2. Regulatory/legislative changes
3. Increasing competition
4. Damage to reputation/brand
5. Business interruption
6. Failure to innovate/meet customer needs
7. Failure to attract or retain top talent
8. Commodity price risk
9. Technology failure/system failure

10. Cash flow/liquidity risk

B. Political Risk (**see slide 1-27**)

1. **Political risks** are any governmental actions or politically motivated events that adversely affect the long-run profitability or value of firms doing business. Clearly, as evidenced by the 2011 “Arab Spring” uprisings in Egypt and elsewhere, major political changes can affect the business environment and risk level almost overnight. As far as political risk is concerned, a 2011 survey—based on 211 countries and territories—by Aon Risk Solutions found that the political risk level is rising in more countries than it is declining.

2. **Nationalization** refers to the forced sale of the MNCs assets to local buyers, with some compensation to the firm.

3. **Expropriation** occurs when the local government seizes the foreign-owned assets of the MNC providing inadequate compensation, if any at all**.**

4. **Macropolitical risk** events are those that affect *all* foreign firms doing business in a country or region; e.g., terrorism, the use or threat of use of anxiety inducing violence for political purposes. **Micropolitical risk** events are those that affect one industry or company or a few companies. **Terrorism** now poses a severe and random political risk.

5. The Political Risk Cont. **: (see slide 1-28)**

a. Expropriation without prompt and adequate compensation

b. Forced sale of equity to host country nationals, usually at or below depreciated book value

c. Discriminatory treatment against foreign firms in applying laws and regulations

d. Barriers to repatriation of funds (profits or equity)

e. Loss of technology or intellectual property rights

f. Interference in managerial decision making

g. Dishonesty by government officials

C. Political Risk Assessment

1. International companies must conduct some form of political risk assessment in order to manage their exposure to risk and to minimize financial losses.

2. Risk assessment by multinational corporations usually takes two forms: the use of experts or consultants and the development of internal staff and in-house capabilities. Both means may be used. The focus must be on monitoring political issues before they become headlines. The ability to minimize negative effects on the firm or to be the first to take advantage of opportunities is greatly reduced once developments have been reported in the news.

*Teaching Tip*: The U.S. State Department issues travel warnings when it decides, based on all relevant information, to recommend that Americans avoid travel to a certain country. Have students compare the travel warnings with current country risk ratings. Warning and other travel information can be found on the Web at: <http://travel.state.gov/>.

*Teaching Resource*: The Website <http://money.cnn.com/> covers developments in Europe, Asia, Australia, and the Americas. Students can track issues by industry, region, or country. The State Department’s Website provides country information at <http://www.state.gov>.

3. For autonomous international subsidiaries, most of the impact from political risks will be at the level of ownership and control of the firm. For global firms, the primary risks are likely to be from restrictions (on such things as imports, exports, and currency) with the impact of the local level of the firm’s transfers of money, products, or component parts.

D. Managing Political Risk **(see slide 1-29)**

1. After assessing the potential political risk of investing or maintaining current operations in a country, managers face perplexing decisions on managing political risk. On one level, they can decide to suspend their firm’s dealings with a certain country at a given point—either by the **avoidance** of investment or by the withdrawal of current investments (by selling or abandoning plants and assets). On another level, if they decide that the risk is relatively low in a particular country or that a high-risk environment is worth the potential returns, they may choose to start (or maintain) operations there and accommodate that risk through **adaptation** to the political regulatory environment. That adaptation can take many forms, each designed to respond to the concerns of a given local area.

2. Below are Taoka and Beeman suggested these means of adaptation:

a. **Equity sharing**includes the initiation of joint ventures with nationals to reduce political risks.

b. **Participative management** refers to actively involving nationals, including those in labor organizations or government, in the management of the subsidiary.

c. **Localization** of the operation by modifying the subsidiary’s name, management style, and so forth, to suit local tastes. Localization seeks to transform the subsidiary from a foreign firm to a national firm.

d. **Development assistance** includes the firm’s active involvement in infrastructure development (foreign-exchange generation, local sourcing of materials or parts, management training, technology transfer, securing external debt, and so forth).

3. In addition to avoidance and adaptation, two other means of risk reduction available to managers are dependency and hedging.

* 1. **Dependency**—keeping the subsidiary and host nation dependent on the parent corporation. It can be maintained with four methods:

1. Input control—parent controls the key inputs.

2. Market control—parent controls means of distribution.

3. Position control—key positions in the hands of expatriate or home office managers.

Finally, even if the company cannot diminish or change political risks: **Hedging**(minimizing losses associated with political events) can take place through political risk insurance and local debt financing..

 E. Managing Terrorism Risk **(see slide 1-30)**

 1. No longer is the risk of terrorism for global businesses focused only on certain areas such

 as South America or the Middle East. That risk now has to be considered in countries

 such as the United States, which had previously been regarded as safe. Eighty countries

 lost citizens in the World Trade Center attack on September 11, 2001. Many companies

 from Asia and Europe had office branches in the towers of the World Trade Center; most

 of those offices, along with the employees from those countries, were destroyed in the

 attack. Thousands of lives and billions of dollars were lost, not only by those immediately

 affected by the attack but also by countless small and large businesses impacted by the

 ripple effect; global airlines and financial markets were devastated. For many firms,

 however, the opportunities outweigh the threats, even in high-risk areas.

*Teaching Tip*: A number of firms offer political risk consulting services. You could have your students search the Web for some of these firms and report back the methodology that they employ.

F. Economic Risk **(see slide 1-31)**

 1. A country’s level of economic development generally determines its economic stability

 and therefore its relative risk to a foreign firm. Recently, the level of economic risk in

Europe was a great concern around the world, in particular regarding concerns in the eurozone brought about by debt problems in Greece. In the 2014, Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom, based on ten freedoms which reduce economic risk, Brazil, Russia, India, and China show a risk–return trade-off for investment.

1. A country’s ability or intention to meet its financial obligations determines its economic risk. The economic risk incurred by a foreign corporation usually falls into one of two main categories **(see slide 1-32)**; its investment in a specific country may become unprofitable if (1) the government abruptly changes its domestic monetary or fiscal policies, or (2) the government decides to modify its foreign-investment policies, The second situation would threaten the ability of the company to repatriate its earnings and would create a financial or interest-rate risk.
2. The risk of exchange-rate volatility results in currency translation exposure to the firm when the balance sheet of the entire corporation is consolidated and may cause a negative cash flow from the foreign subsidiary.

*Teaching Tip*: Ask students to choose a country and use the Website [www.reuters.com](http://www.reuters.com) (click investing, and then currencies) to find out how much of that country’s currency they would receive if exchanging $20. Then ask them to find out the cost of some basic items such as the cost of a combo meal at McDonald’s, a movie ticket, and a Coca-Cola. How far does the money go there?

4. Currency translation exposure occurs when the value of one country’s currency changes relative to another.

5. The four primary methods **(see slide 1-33)** of analyzing economic risk: *quantitative*, *qualitative*, *combination of both*, and the *checklist approach*.

*Teaching Resource*: CNN financial networks w*orld financial markets*—of particular interest is their real-time update of stock market indices from every major market in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. <http://www.cnnfn.com/markets/world_markets.html>.

III. Chapter Learning Goals & The Legal Environment **(see slides 1-34 & 1-35)**

A. The prudent international manager consults both local and headquarters’ legal services in order to comply with host country regulations and to maintain cooperative long-term relationships in the local area.

1. Although the regulatory environment for the international manager consists of the many local laws and the court systems in those countries in which he or she operates, certain other legal issues are covered by international law. International law is the law that governs relationships between sovereign nations. The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) applies to contracts for the sale of goods between countries that have adopted the convention.
2. The manager of the foreign subsidiary or operating division will normally comply with a host country’s legal system. There are three types of legal systems **(see slide 1-36)** in the world: common law, civil law, and Islamic law.

1. Under common law, used in the United States and 26 other countries of English origin, past court decisions act as precedents to the interpretation of the law.

2. Civil law is based on a comprehensive set of laws organized into a code. About 70 countries, predominantly in Europe, use civil law.

3. Islamic countries use Islamic law, which is based on religious beliefs. It is used in 27 countries and combines in varying degrees, civil, common, and indigenous law.

D. Contract Law

1. A contract is an agreement by the parties concerned to establish a set of rules to govern a business transaction.

2. International managers recognize that they will be preparing a contract in a very different legal context from their own.

3. A contract in international business reflects the local legal system and political and currency risks in the country involved—legal consul in such matters is highly recommended.

E. Other Regulatory Issues **(see slide 1-37)**

1. Countries often impose protectionist policies, such as tariffs, quotas, and other trade restrictions, to give preference to their own products and industries.

2. Tax systems influence the attractiveness of investing in a given country and affect the relative level of profitability for the MNC. Tax issues include: foreign tax credits, holidays and exemptions, depreciation allowances, and profit or value added tax rates. Definitions of key items such as income and source vary across countries, as do reporting requirements.

3. The level of government involvement in the economic and regulatory environment varies a great deal among countries and has a varying impact on management practices.

*Teaching Resource*: *Electronic Embassy*—The Electronic Embassy provides information on all of the embassies in Washington, D.C., with links to embassy Websites. The site also includes an online newspaper, Embassy Flash, and an International Business Center for sponsors. This program also provides assistance to embassies and other international organizations in getting their information on the Web. <http://www.embassy.org/>

IV. Chapter Learning Goals & The Technological Environment **(see slides 1-38 & 1-39)**

Advances in information technology are bringing about increased productivity—for employees, for companies, and for countries. As noted by Thomas Friedman, technology, as well as other factors that are opening up borders—“the opening of the Berlin Wall, Netscape, work flow, outsourcing, offshoring, open-sourcing, insourcing, supply-chaining, in-forming”—have converged to create a more level playing field. The result of this convergence was

 the creation of a global, Web-enabled playing field that allows for multiple forms of collaboration—the sharing of knowledge and work—in real time, without regard to geography, distance, or, in the near future, even language.

A. In a global information society, it is clear that corporations must incorporate into their strategic planning and their everyday operations the accelerating macro-environmental phenomenon of *technoglobalism*, in which the rapid developments in information and communication technologies (ICTs) are propelling globalization and vice-versa. Investment-led globalization is leading to global production networks, which results in global diffusion of technology to link parts of the value-added chain in different countries.

B. The Internetis propelling electronic commerce around the world. In fact, the ease of use and pervasiveness of the Internet raises difficult questions about ownership of intellectual property, consumer protection, residence location, taxation, and other issues.

C. New technology specific to a firm’s products represents a key competitive advantage to firms and challenges international businesses to manage the transfer and diffusion of proprietary technology, with its attendant risks. Whether it is a product, a process, or a management technology, an MNCs major concern is the **appropriability of technology**—that is, the ability of the innovating firm to profit from its own technology by protecting it from competitors. Especially difficult is managing the transfer of technology to venture partners who might become future competitors.

D. An MNC can enjoy many technological benefits from its global operations. Advances resulting from cooperative research and development (R&D) can be transferred among affiliates around the world, and specialized management knowledge can be integrated and shared. However, the risk of technology transfer and pirating is considerable and costly.

E. Although firms face few restrictions on the creation and dissemination of technology in developed countries, less developed countries often impose restrictions on licensing agreements, royalties, and so forth, and have other legal constraints on patent protection.

1. The most common methods of protecting proprietary technology are through patents, trademarks, trade names, copyrights, and trade secrets. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, often referred to as the Paris Union, is adhered to by over 80 countries for protection of patents.

G. One of the risks to a firm’s intellectual property is the inappropriate use of the technology by joint-venture partners, franchisees, licensees, and employees (especially those who move to other companies).

H. Global managers will want to evaluate the **appropriateness of technology** for the local government—especially in less developed countries. Studying the possible cultural consequences of the transfer of technology, managers must assess whether the local people are ready and willing to change their values, expectations, and behaviors at work and to use new technological methods.

*Under the Lens:**The Global Role of Information Technology* **(see slide 1-40)**

 The city of Seoul—where nine of every 10 residents subscribe to a high-speed wireless Internet connection—is already one gigantic hot spot. “By 2015, when 80 percent of the residents are expected to carry smartphones or tablet PCs, wireless connectivity will be almost as free as it is ubiquitous: the municipal authorities are installing free Wi-Fi wireless hot spots in all the city’s public spaces, including 360 parks, 3,200 intersections and 2,200 streets around shopping centers.” Every subway car, motel room, and street corner has high-speed Internet connectivity.

 Making cities such as Seoul “smart” is intended to both improve productivity and attract businesses there. In addition, use of the Internet is propelling electronic commerce around the world (as discussed later in this chapter). Companies around the world are linked electronically to their employees, customers, distributors, suppliers, and alliance partners in many countries, resulting in increased communication and efficiency, as is described in the Procter and Gamble website: “P&G has more than 80 video collaboration studios globally. The immersive environment created by video studios allows employees to connect face to face from any part of the world—as if they were in the same room. These studios greatly reduce the need for travel—saving money, time, and reducing P&G’s carbon footprint.”

1. Global E-Business (**see slide 1-41**) is an important aspect of the changing technological environment. **E-business** is the integration of systems, processes, organizations, value chains, and entire markets using Internet-based and related technologies and concepts. It enhances global competitiveness by providing efficiencies throughout the value chain. For instance, with a global portal, businesses can contact and negotiate with suppliers and buyers worldwide. **E-commerce** refers directly to the marketing and sales process via the Internet. The Internet and e-business provide a number of advantages in global business such as the following:

1. Convenience in conducting business worldwide; facilitating communication across borders contributes to the shift toward globalization and a global market

2. An electronic meeting and trading place, which adds efficiency in conducting business sales

3. A corporate Intranet service, merging internal and external information for enterprises worldwide

4. Power to consumers as they gain access to limitless options and price differentials

5. A link and efficiency in distribution

Although most of media attention has focused on e-commerce and the end consumer, greater opportunities exist in **B2B** (business-to-business) transactions. However, problems include internal obstacles and politics, difficulties in coordination and in balancing global versus local e-commerce, languages and cultural differences, and local laws. Barriers to e-business also include a lack of readiness of partners in the value chain, such as suppliers.

*Teaching Tip*: Websites like Forrester Research ([www.forrester.com](http://www.forrester.com)) and E-marketer ([www.emarketer.com](http://www.emarketer.com)) provide regular updates on all facets of Electronic Commerce including statistics on the current state of B2B transactions online. Students can visit online or request updates delivered to their email accounts.

*Teaching Resource*: A Website of interest to students of international management is <http://globaledge.msu.edu>. The site contains a wealth of information and can be assigned with specific questions in mind.

**Chapter Discussion Questions**

## 1-1. Poll your classmates about their attitudes toward “globalization.” What are the trends

##  and opinions around the world that underlie those attitudes?

##  Learning Objective: 1; AACSB: Dynamics of the global economy

##

 Opinions and comments will vary concerning the issue of globalization, and it is important

 that the differing opinions be allowed to be expressed. There is a concern that globalization

 destroys cultures, benefits only wealthy countries, hurts the environment, and lowers wage

 rates. Each of these issues could be addressed in a discussion of student opinions

 concerning globalization.

**1-2. How has the economic downturn impacted trends in protectionism and**

 **nationalization?**

##  Learning Objective: 1; AACSB: Dynamics of the global economy

 As the fallout from the financial meltdown spread around the world in 2009, nationalist

 impulses gathered a storm as government maneuvers to take stakes in ailing industries were

 verging on partial or full nationalization—though, for the most part, not forcing it. Japan,

 for example, took a cue from the United States in taking majority stakes in major banks;

 while in Russia, the Kremlin was exploiting the economic crisis to establish more control

 over industries that it had long coveted, such as energy.

**1-3. What are political risks? Explain macropolitical and micropolitical risk events and discuss how these risk events can affect the operations and profitability of multinational enterprises? Provide valid examples to illustrate your answer.**

##  (Course objective 1-2)

Political Risks are any governmental action or politically motivated event which could adversely affect the long-term profitability or value of a firm.

A macropolitical risk event is an event that affects all foreign firms doing business in a country or a region. A micropolitical risk event is an event that affects only one industry or just one or a few companies.

Examples of macropolitical risk events are the imposition of foreign exchange control and appropriation of the assets of foreign firms. The former will restrict the inflow and outflow of cash, foreign money and financing of all MNEs while the latter will cause MNEs to lose their investment. Examples of micropolitical risk events are the imposition of taxes on some specific types of products of business activities (e.g. sudden increase of tax on tobacco or wine) that will increase the cost of operations of that or those particular firms being affected.

**1-4. What means can managers use to assess political risk? What do you think is the**

 **relative effectiveness of these different methods? At the time you are reading this,**

 **what countries or areas do you feel have political risk sufficient to discourage you**

 **from doing business there?**

 **Learning Objective: 2; AACSB: Analytic skills**

 Risk assessment by multinational corporations usually takes two forms.

 -One uses experts or consultants familiar with the country or region under consideration. Such consultants, advisers, and committees usually monitor important trends that may portend political change, such as the development of opposition or destabilizing political parties.

 -They then assess the likelihood of political change and develop several plausible scenarios to describe possible future political conditions.

 -A second and increasingly common means of political risk assessment used by MNCs is the development of internal staff and in-house capabilities. This type of assessment may be accomplished by having staff assigned to foreign subsidiaries, by having affiliates monitor local political activities, or by hiring people with expertise in the political and economic conditions in regions critical to the firm’s operations.

The effectiveness would depend on exactly what kind of risk the firm is facing; frequently, all means are used. The focus must be on monitoring political issues before they become headlines; the ability to minimize the negative effects on the firm—or to be the first to take advantage of opportunities—is greatly reduced once the news spreads through social media or CNN. No matter how sophisticated the methods of political risk assessment become, nothing can replace timely information from people on the front line.

As of the end of 2012 the Arab Spring presents the greatest of the political risks where major corporations do business.

 **1-5. Political risk can be assessed both by consultants and internal staff. Compare and analyze these two methods of assessment.**

 **(Course objective 1-2)**

Political risk can be assessed both externally and internally. Consultants can help in monitoring political trends and make appropriate recommendations about the risks. Internal staffs usually are people working in foreign subsidiaries who can monitor local political activities that are critical to the firm’s operations.

Both assessment methods are useful. If the political risk involves some very complicated issues, external consultants will be helpful. However, if timeliness is very critical, assessment by staff in the foreign subsidiaries can provide more accurate analysis and response in less time.

 **1-6. What are the differences in the enforcement of contracts for MNEs in common law and civil law countries? How can an international manager from a common law country enforce contracts in a civil law country?**

 **(Course objective 1-3)**

Under common law (e.g. USA), past court decision act as precedents to the interpretation of the law and to common custom. Civil law (e.g. China) is based on a comprehensive set of laws organized into a code. Both common law and civil law enforce contracts but the former requires the specification of details in the contract but the latter only requires a contract to reflect promises that will be enforced without specifying the details in the contract.

International managers from a common law country tend to spell out every details in a contract. This will not be effective when they are operating in a civil law country where contracts are built on relationships, not on the paper. They should be more careful regarding the importance of building good relationship with local agents to ensure the reliability of the agreement, rather than about the accuracy of the paperwork with regards to the specification of contracts.

 **1-7. Discuss the effects of various forms of technology on international business. What**

 **role does the Internet play? Where is this all leading? Explain the meaning of**

 **“appropriability of technology.” What role does this play in international**

 **competitiveness? How can managers protect the proprietary technology of their**

 **firms?**

 **Learning Objective: 4; AACSB: Use of information technology**

 Firms have globalized their supply chain, creating a higher level of inter-connectedness.

 This results in and creates a greater flow of technology transfer. At the same time,

 information technology has produced a more time-sensitive environment for international

 managers. The Internet has become a pervasive force in accelerating communications to

 and among businesses and consumers. E-commerce creates a global market opportunity

 for smaller companies. *Appropriability of technology* concerns the ability of the

 innovating firm to profit from its own technology by protecting it from competitors. Many

 legal clashes have come from disputes about the appropriability of technology, such as the

 battle between Texas Instruments and Fujitsu. The increased use of technology is moving

 us toward a faster, and in some cases, more fragmented marketplace. The most common

 methods of protecting proprietary technology are through patents, trademarks, trade

 names, copyrights, and trade secrets. The International Convention for the Protection of

 Industry Property, often referred to as the Paris Union, is adhered to by over 80 countries

 for protection of patents.

 **1-8. Why will international managers need to be aware of the need to manage the risk of terrorism? What measures, both externally and internally, can a MNE do to effectively manage the risk of terrorism?**

**(Course objectives 1-1, 1-2)**

An international manager needs to be well aware of the need to manage the risk of terrorism because the risk is no longer localized in areas such as South America or the Middle East. Terrorism has become an international phenomenon and the risk has spread to many countries and regions, including America and Europe.

Externally, a MNE can develop a benevolent image to reduce the risk of terrorism through charitable contributions to the local community and maintain a low profiled publicity in the host countries. Internally, a MNE can hire consultants to train employees in order to cope with the threat of terrorism.

 **Application Exercises**

**1-9. Do some further research on the technological environment. What are the recent**

 **developments affecting businesses and propelling globalization? What problems have**

 **arisen regarding use of the Internet for global business transactions**, **and how are they**

 **being resolved?**

 **Learning Objective: 4; AACSB: Use of information technology**

 Technology is influencing global business as never before, and the rate of change is not

 expected to diminish any time soon. Technology is increasing the speed and quantity of

 information. Information can be sent instantly to almost any part of the world, and

 employees and customers have unprecedented access to information about companies.

 Technology has caused some convergence of tastes and preferences, making the marketing

 of products internationally easier. Increases in information and logistical abilities have made

 geographic borders less relevant. All of these advancements have propelled globalization.

 At the same time, the Internet has created the potential for a more democratic world, in

 which anyone with Internet access can express their opinions and voice their concerns. The

 increasing use of blogs has been a source of concern to some companies as disgruntled

 employees and customers have been able to negatively influence the public image of some

 companies. Companies are finding it necessary to manage this information flow and to take

 steps to counter these negative public listings.

**1-10**. **Choose a country of your choice and assess the political and economic risks objectively based on the available information obtained from the Internet. If you are an international manager of a foreign firm operating in the country you have assessed, how will you respond to the risk you have identified?**

 **(Course objectives 1-1, 1-2)**

The top five possible risks are:

* Economic slowdown
* Regulatory or legislative changes
* Increasing competition
* Damage to the reputation or brand
* Business interruption

 While sometimes it is believed that “senior management’s intuition and experience remains the primary method used by MNEs to identify and assess major risk facing the organizations”, formal risk management using business analytical tools will be very likely more useful than experience in identifying new risks. This will include careful analysis of the external environment and the risk; how the organization can respond under optimistic, normal and pessimistic situations, and last but not least, the assessment of possible loss of the MNEs.

**Experiential Exercises**

**Learning Objective: 2; AACSB: Dynamics of the global economy**

There is no “right” answer to this exercise. It may be useful to begin a discussion of the benefits of a “China plus one strategy.” Using this framework, China is selected as a manufacturing location, but an additional Asian country is selected as protection against political risk. China is fast becoming the manufacturing hub of the world; however, China has had a long history of political and social disruption, especially when income disparity rises. The current disparity between urban and rural incomes is a source of concern. Rising costs in China are also a concern to potential investors. The emerging economies of Southeast Asia represent a desirable option. For example, Dell made a decision to invest $1 billion in Vietnam instead of China due to Vietnam’s lower wage levels.

**End-of-Chapter Case Study: Apple’s iPhone—Not “Made in America”**

**1-11. What is meant by the globalization of human capital? Is this inevitable as firms**

 **increase their global operations?**

 **Learning Objective: 1; Analytic skills**

 Firms around the world have been offshoring manufacturing jobs to low-cost countries for

 decades. An increasing number of firms have been producing or assembling parts of their

 products in many countries; that is, outsourcing by contracting to a local firm, and then

 integrating them into their global supply chains. More and more firms are out-sourcing

 white-collar jobs to India, China, Mexico, and the Philippines: customer support, medical

 analysis, technical work, computer programming, form filling, and claims processing—all

 these jobs can now move around the globe in the same way that farming and factory jobs

 could move a century ago. Globalization of human capital is inevitable as companies look

 for the competitive edge that lower costs, a high energy workforce and globalized supply

 chains can provide.

**1-12. How does this case illustrate the threats and opportunities facing global companies in**

 **developing their strategies?**

 **Learning Objective: 1; Analytic skills**

 Opportunities: Companies can source product, technology, parts etc. from all over the

 world to get the best possible mix. Apple maintains that the large number of engineers and

 other skilled workers who could be accessed on short notice in China simply are not

 readily available in the United States; nor are the factories with the scale, speed, and

 flexibility that such a high-tech company needs.

 Threats: Backlash concerning working conditions; possible breach of US laws concerning

 the use of toxic chemicals.

**1-13. Comment on the Apple executive’s assertion that the company’s only obligation is**

 **making the best product possible: “We don’t have an obligation to solve America’s**

 **problems.”**

 **Learning Objective: 2; Ethical understanding and reasoning abilities**

 To a large degree this is correct. Apple’s primary obligations are to its customers and

 shareholders. By producing excellent products at a reasonable price Apple is doing well to

 both groups. Apple is not obligated to sacrifice either group to the vision of increasing

 America’s employment numbers.

**1-14. Who are the stakeholders in this situation and what, if any, obligations do they have?**

 **Learning Objective: 1; AACSB: Analytic skills**

 Apple’s stakeholders are their clients and shareholders – described above.

 Foxconn’s stakeholders are their workers, their owners and their clients – such as Apple,

 Dell etc. Foxconn’s obligations are approximately the same as Apple’s: to satisfy their

 clients, make profits for their owners but also to do well by their employees.

**1-15. How much extra are you prepared to pay for an iPhone if assembled in the United**

 **States? (See question 16)**

 **Learning Objective: 1; AACSB: Analytic skills**

**1-16. How much extra are you prepared to pay for an iPhone assembled in China but**

 **under better labor conditions or pay? What kind of trade-off would you make?**

 **Learning Objective: 1; AACSB: Analytic skills**

Both questions could only be answered on an individual basis, but it is important to

 remember that price is a factor in the purchase decision of a smart phone and therefore is a

 major component of competition. Even if you, as the reader/student, were willing to pay

 more how well would Apple be able to compete?

**1-17. To what extent do you think the negative media coverage has affected Apple’s recent**

 **decision to ask the FLA to do an independent assessment and the subsequent decision**

 **by Foxconn to raise some salaries?**

 **Learning Objective: 4; AACSB: Communication abilities**

It could be surmised that the negative reaction had a major impact on Apple’s decision. It

 is well understood recently by many major corporations that sustainable business practices,

 which include fair treatment of employees, are valued by customers and shareholders. It

 may be assumed that Apple will continue to insist on fair treatment of employees by their

 subcontractors and validate that by third parties.

**Student Stimulation**

**Group or Class Learning Activities**

* + - 1. Students are often unaware of the physical distances involved in global business. A simple quiz or game can be an effective class exercise. Ask students to compare the distances between sets of U.S. cities and sets of international destinations.

a. Which is the greater travel distance?

New York to San Francisco OR Hong Kong to Singapore

Miami to St. Louis OR Paris to Moscow

Portland, Maine to Portland, Oregon OR Seoul, Korea to Hong Kong

b. Which city is further south?

Monterey, Mexico OR Tampa, Florida

Mexico City OR Singapore

Paris OR New York

2. *Branding* and *Ethnocentrism*: Ask your students to identify the national origin of a variety of products/brands. After they have written their answers, show the correct ones. Ask why they thought certain brands came from the countries they originally named.

Some effective brands for this exercise include:

Disney (United States)

Michelin (France)

Bayer (Germany)

Shell Oil (Netherlands)

Nestle (Switzerland)

Outback Steakhouse (United States)

Burger King (UK)

Yoplait (United States)

SAAB (Sweden)

Volvo (United States—Ford)

Jaguar (United States—Ford)

3. *Experiencing currency translation exposure:* Ask students to imagine that they are employed by an American MNC in Europe. They are paid in Euros but in a few days they will be sent home to the United States and will need to change their earnings into dollars. Check the exchange rates on “payday” and again on the day they will “return home.” Did the rate change during those days? Did it benefit or harm the students in terms of the amount of dollars they were able to get in exchange for their euros?

4. *Assessing political risk activity*: Assign students three countries in relatively close proximity to each other (e.g., India, Pakistan, Nepal; or Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore). Have the students use the format from Ex. 1.2 to develop a risk comparison of their three countries for presentation in the next class period. Discussion questions should probe learning experiences from both the process and the outcomes. *In terms of process*: To what extent was the information you desired readily available? Did the criteria allow you to differentiate between the countries? Could you envision other criteria that might also be important (students may mention terrorism, personal safety of executives)? *In terms of content*: Which country was the least risky? Most risky? Is risk alone an adequate criteria for foreign investment? How likely is it that the profile of the country you have chosen will be the same next year? Over the next five years?

**Additional Stimulation Discussion Questions**

1. A major issue in global business is the protection of intellectual property rights. Have you used Websites like audiogalaxy.com or morpheus.com? Are such uses a violation of intellectual property rights? Why or why not? How might such issues become relevant to global business?

2. What are some things you can do to prepare yourself for a business career involving international assignments?

3. What advantages does a bilingual or multilingual manager have over someone who is monolingual?

4. How might the computer revolution and other forms of information technology make it easier for companies to compete globally?

5. Do you feel prepared to work in a multicultural environment? Why or why not?

6. Do you see any advantages for small companies when competing against larger companies on a global scale?

7. If you had the opportunity to work abroad after graduation and could choose any country, which would you choose and why?

8. Would you be willing to accept a “plum” promotion overseas if it entailed possible exposure to terrorist activities, either directly or indirectly? What incentives and other inducements would an international company have to provide you in order for you to work in a politically unstable region?

9. What do you think would be some of the main difficulties of operating a Western company in an Islamic country under Muslim law? Would you be comfortable working in such a situation if you held what you considered to be an ideal job?

**Web Exercise**

The text describes how the financial crisis from 2008 has hit many industries hard, in fact crippling some and forcing others to retrench or downsize. The fact is that many companies have had to rethink what they previously assumed to be long-view growth patterns in terms of international strategy and global network structure. In addition to specific companies and industries, entire countries have also found that their position within the global business environment has changed—some for better, some for worse.

Look at the following Websites and develop an argument that shows how a financial crisis might completely change the thinking of global strategists in individual companies and in foreign governments?

East Asia Economics Forum

<http://www.eastasiaforum.org/tag/global-financial-crisis/>

The Economist

<http://www.economist.com/world/asia/displaystory.cfm?story_id=14506580>

Indian Economy

<http://www.economicshelp.org/blog/economics/indian-economy-2009/>

Newsweek

<http://www.newsweek.com/id/184621>

Mexico Economy

<http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2009/0304_mexico_martinez_diaz.aspx>

BBC News

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/8251164.stm>

Global Times

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7780040.stm>