

MGT 407



INTERNATIONAL
MANAGEMENT

International Management

One of the benefits of studying international management is that it helps students understand a whole new world from managerial perspective.

They will be exposed to how to work, coordinate and monitor a diverse team, and perform research within a global context.

International Management

International management involves understanding international economics, leading change in international corporations and creating global business strategies.

International Management



Managerial Functions of International Management



Managerial Effectiveness



Culture of Excellent Organisation

1

Bias for
Action

2

Customer-Centric
Approach

3

Autonomy
and
Entrepreneurship

4

Productivity
through People

5

Values-Driven

6

Focus on
Core Expertise

7

Streamlined
Structure
and Agility

International Management Practices

Major Issues/Bases on Which Management Practices Differ from Country to Country

Cultural Differences

Values, beliefs, power distance, individualism, uncertainty avoidance, communication, and leadership styles vary across countries.

Economic Environment

Economic development, income levels, inflation, market conditions, and resource availability influence management approaches.

Political System

Government intervention, political stability, and regulatory structures affect managerial decision-making.

Legal and Regulatory Framework

Labor laws, taxation, environmental regulations, and corporate governance differ across countries.

Social and Ethical Values

Societal norms, ethics, CSR expectations, and workplace values shape management practices.

Education and Human Capital

Workforce skills, educational quality, training needs, and employee capabilities vary internationally.

Communication and Language

Language barriers, high-context vs. low-context communication, and negotiation styles affect management.

Technological Development

Technology adoption, digitalization, and innovation levels influence organizational practices.

Labor Relations and Trade Unions

Union strength, collective bargaining, and employee relations differ among countries.

Religion and Belief Systems

Religious values influence work ethics, holidays, working hours, and organizational behavior.

Demographic Characteristics

Age structure, workforce diversity, gender composition, and urbanization affect management decisions.

National Competitive Environment

Industry competition, customer preferences, and market maturity influence strategic management.

International managers must understand cultural, economic, political, legal, and social differences and adapt management practices accordingly.