Theories Of Multinational Corporations

Multinational Corporations-Mark Casson 1990 This book provides an invaluable state-of-the-art survey of the most important work on multinational corporations. It includes the first English translation of a key work by Stephen Hymer which transforms our understanding of the evolution of the modern theory of multinational corporations. The integration of multinationals into theories of trade and factor movements is an underlying theme. There is an extensive review of the comparative performance of American, Japanese and European multinationals, within an historical perspective.

Multinationals and Economic Development-James C. W. Ahiakpor 1990-01-01 Multinationals dominate world trade and direct investment. However, less developed countries have often regarded this power as detrimental to their fragile, growing economies and have pursued a policy of regulation. Modern economic theories of multinationals need to evaluate the effects of such policies.

Transnational Corporations and International Production-Grazia Ietto-Gillies 2012-01-01 '... an updated and illuminating analysis of the main forces behind the development of transnational corporations. ...' Nicola Accocella, University of Rome 'La Sapienza', Italy 'In the second edition of her authoritative book, this prominent figure in the study of transnational corporations has achieved an excellent job. ...' Wladimir Andreff, University of Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, France 'Do we really need a specific theory to interpret transnational ...corporations, ... The answer is yes and this brilliant and inspiring book by Grazia Ietto-Gillies explains why.' Giovanni Balcer, University of Turin, Italy '... Brilliant analyses and comparisons of basic theories in the field.' Mats Forsgren, Uppsala University, Sweden '... a truly comprehensive perspective of the development on the theory of transnational corporations. ... It is a marvellous and admirable work.' Masahiko Itaki, Ritsumeikan University, Japan '... offers vibrant insights on the convergence of different theoretical strands on the emergence, role and effects of transnational corporations. ...' Lucia Piscitello, Politecnico di Milano, Italy 'From my experience students like it as it enables them to capture in short time the gist of a variety of theories and offers them useful conceptual perspectives. ...' Slavo Radosevic, University College London, UK '... this book will be the outstanding choice.' Mohammad Yamin, The University of Manchester, UK 'This is an excellent book which dares to accomplish a challenging mission.' Antonello Zanfei, University of Urbino, Italy This comprehensive critical analysis of concepts, theories and effects relating to transnational corporations will prove to be an invaluable learning tool to post graduate and advanced undergraduate students across a broad section of disciplines including business/international business, economics, international relations, and development studies. Thoroughly revised and updated, the second edition of this highly acclaimed textbook includes new features such as deeper analysis of evolutionary theories, a discussion of Penrose and of the Network theory, and an additional chapter on innovation effects. Lecturers and researchers wishing to familiarize themselves with the theoretical developments of the subject will find this book to be an effective and informative teaching resource.

Theories of the Multinational Firm-Mats Forsgren 2017-06-30 Used internationally at undergraduate and postgraduate level, this highly successful textbook presents, analyses and compares six different theories of the multinational firm that have dominated the research in international business during the last four decades.

New Theories of the Multinational Enterprise (RLE International Business)-Alan Rugman 2013-04-02 This book brings together the work of noted authorities in the field of multinational enterprises who explain and debate the merits of internalization theory as the new general theory of the multinational enterprise. Alternatives to internalization, such as licensing, joint ventures and other contractual arrangements are also evaluated. There are many applications to actual businesses, such as in the hotel, fish, food and banking industries. Also considered are regional office location...
and applications of the theory to Canada, Japan, the former Yugoslavia, the UK and USA.

Multinational Corporations in Brazil-Betsy L. Shaulis 1998

Foreign Currency Translation by United States Multinational Corporations-Dahli Gray 2017-01-16 VII. Conclusions -- Historical Background -- SFAS 52 Compared to SFAS 8 -- Prior Research -- Accounting Standard Selection Theories -- Future Research -- Leverage -- Percentage of Assets -- Percentage of Sales -- Change in Management -- Discriminant Analysis -- Impact on EPS -- Appendixes -- References -- Index

Multinationals: The Swedish Case (RLE International Business)-Erik Hornell 2013-01-04 This book considers the question of the impact of multinationals on Sweden. Based on extensive original research the book examines the benefits and drawbacks of multinationals for Sweden. It relates the Swedish case of multinationals to theories of multinational enterprise and to theories of industrial change. It reviews the extensive debate within Sweden on the question and discusses the policy options available to Sweden. It argues that the mix within a multinational and the spatial distribution (either at home or abroad) of production, research and development, marketing and central functions is important in determining whether a multinational has a beneficial or adverse effect on a country like Sweden. As a small open economy which is considerably affected by movements in international trade Sweden provides the rest of the world with a unique example of the impact of multinational enterprises in terms of both outward and inward foreign direct investment.

The Emergence of Multinational Corporations in Kenya. A Discussion of the Internalization Theory-Mbogo Wa Wambui 2016-06-28 Essay from the year 2011 in the subject Economics - International Economic Relations, grade: 18/30, University of Nairobi, course: Political Economy, language: English, abstract: The paper is an evaluation of the influence of multinational corporations in Kenya and evaluates whether or not they have benefited Kenyan citizens. Many theories have been advanced in explaining the origin, development and motivation of multinational corporations' investments globally. Multinational corporations (MNCs) are motivated by factors either internal to the investment or external to the location. The determinant of expansion of these firms may mean there is need to produce and sell goods and/or services in a number of countries. This is either through exports or through direct investment in these countries. But first of all, what is a multinational corporation? A multinational company or business has offices, shops or factories in several countries. Multinational corporations are business corporations based in one particular country as the mother country with subsidiaries in other countries. They may also be defined in the context of the expertise and the origin of staff. They qualify as so if the extent of their staff establishment reflects a global representation both locally and internationally in their subsidiaries. This paper seeks to discuss the Internalization Theory in explaining the emergence of multinational corporations in a developing country-in our case, Kenya. Based on her experience, we shall discuss the import of the Internalization Theory in understanding the emergence of at least 2 multinational corporations.

An Overview of Theories of Multinational Corporations and the Quest of the State-Herbert de Souza 1977

Transnational Corporations-Grazia Ietto-Gillies 2002-09-26 This volume examines the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in the geography of international production, covering both theoretical and empirical aspects.

Multinational Corporations in Political Environments-Usha C. V. Haley 2001 "Multinational Corporations in Political Environments" advances and tests a theory of why foreign corporations leave host states. Theories of international business have often ignored the complexity of corporate decisions about leaving foreign countries, generally assuming that the economic and competitive reasons that prompt multinational corporations to enter host states also explain their subsequent reasons for leaving. Alternatively, this book proposes a theory of how different stakeholders’ values and ethics shape multinationals’ strategic leaving behaviors. Tested in South Africa when US multinationals were facing diverse pressures from stockholders, governments and consumers to leave, the research provides a prism to isolate how different stakeholders’ actions influenced
Transnational Corporations and International Production—Grazia Ietto-Gillies

Thoroughly updated and substantially extended, this internationally successful text explores transnational corporations (TNCs), their activities and effects, as well as the theories developed to explain them. Invaluable for courses as well as researchers in international business, international economics, globalization, international relations, economic geography and history of economic thought on the TNCs.

Emerging Market Multinationals and Europe—Andreas Breinbauer

Recently, there have been public concerns about the impact of emerging market multinationals. The expansion of China's multinationals to Europe and the Belt and Road Initiative is a prominent example that has kindled hope but also started to increase awareness of the long-term implications. Based on a systematic analysis of internationalization theories, the role of foreign direct investment and multinational companies combined with in-depth empirical research using case studies in Turkey, Russia, Latin America, Asia and Europe, this timely edited volume addresses opportunities and concerns related to this new trend. It also provides new insights that are highly relevant for scholars, policy makers, regional business agencies and students, as well as the public at large. By focusing on the (potential) impact of the expansion of emerging market multinationals on Europe and by including a long-term perspective, the book offers a fresh perspective on a highly controversial issue.

The Theory of Multinational Enterprises—The late Alan M. Rugman

The articles in this volume explore aspects of multinational enterprises & apply the theory of internalization to North America, Europe & Japan. Rugman provides the reader with insights into the intellectual & personal history of the papers.

Multinational Corporation Subsidiaries in China—Jinghua Zhao

This comprehensive study examines the global strategies of multinational corporations (MNCs), the strategic evolution and the categories of their subsidiaries in China based on 150 MNCs. It is the first large-scale project of this nature to be conducted. The research has significant bearing on strategic planning for firms that have set up, are setting up or are planning to establish subsidiaries in China, and the firms that try to compete in the global marketplace. The findings are significant for the West, owing to the current economic crisis and the need to determine if subsidiary expansion strategies will help Western firms achieve the portfolio effects in operations and avoid the harmful impact of macro events such as the existing global financial crisis. Additional empirical findings, analysis, discussions, and suggestions for future studies are also presented. Systemically reviews and summarizes the latest theories about MNCs' subsidiaries, analyzing the four main streams of research schools Uses first-hand data from MNCs' subsidiaries of more than 20 industries from more than 10 countries including: USA, Japan, South Korea, and the European Union by way of two rounds of studies in 2001 and 2006 Analyzes strategic evolvement models and evolution trends of subsidiaries of MNCs in China.

An Empirical Evaluation of Selected Theories of Foreign Direct Investment by U.S. Based Multinational Corporations—Tirlochan S. Walia

Multinationals in Latin America—Robert Grosse

Multinational enterprises are particularly strong in Latin America and sensitive to political and economic changes there - the currently emerging debt crisis is likely to have far-ranging effects. This book considers multinationals in Latin America, both those from inside and those from outside the region, and discusses the major issues relating to them, e.g. trans-national regulation and the government/business relationships. It sets the discussions against the background of other work and theories of multinational enterprise. Novel features include the development of the author's bargaining theory of multinational enterprise and the attempt to create a systematic method for evaluating MNE acceptability for host governments (an important consideration since the relationship between multinationals and governments, particularly the way a government perceives a multinational, is crucial). The book concludes by assessing current trends and likely future
Theories Of Multinational Corporations

developments.

Multinational Corporation Subsidiaries in China-Jinghua Zhao 2012 This book studies the global strategies of multinational corporations (MNCs), the strategic evolution and the categories of their subsidiaries in China based on 150 MNCs' subsidiaries in China, the first large-scale project of this nature ever. The research has significant bearing on strategic planning for both firms that have set up, are setting up or are planning to establish subsidiaries in China and firms that try to compete in global. The findings are likewise significant for the West owing to the current economic crisis and the need determine if subsidiary expansion strategies will help Western firms achieve the portfolio effects in operations and avoid the deleterious impact of macro events such as the existing global financial crisis. This book is one of the two volumes designed to culminate the project with the subsequent volume, entitled "MNC Subsidiaries in China: Roles and Analysis", based more on empirical findings, analysis, discussions, and suggestions for future studies. This title is written for the first time based on first hand data from MNCs subsidiaries of more than 20 industries from more than 10 countries including US, Japan, South Korea, EU etc., through two rounds of studies in 2001 and 2006; systemically reviews and summarizes the latest theories about MNCs subsidiaries and analyzing the four main streams of research schools. Readership includes: Scholars with research interests in global management; practitioners, including consultants, managers of multinationals, Chinese managers, government policy makers, members of international organizations, with an interest in conducting business in China. Contents includes: background, theoretical and practical significance; reviews and summarizations of historical perspectives; theoretical models of the comparative research on the growing and developing strategies of the MNCs' subsidiaries in China; and, growing and developing strategies of the MNCs' subsidiaries in China.

The Emergence of the Multinational Corporation-Eva Lena Richter 2018-01-22 Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject Business economics - General, grade: 1,3, University of Cologne (Wirtschaftsgeografie), language: English, abstract: Multinational corporations (MNCs) play a significant role in our economic world. Accounting for approximately one third of total world trade and including around 80 million people outside their home bases in complex supply and dependency networks, they seize seemingly endless economic power what has given way to strong opposition and causes fear amongst ordinary people who feel at the mercy of their power. In my paper I will try to clarify the relationship between MNCs and nation states and therefore answer the question what kind of forces drive MNCs, which objectives they have and which measures they take to reach their individual aims. The paper will start with the definition of MNCs (chapter 2) and their emergence. I will then refer theories of MNC evolution that are closely linked to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and patterns of labour division (chapter 3 and 4). The following chapter shall explore the power relationship between nation states and MNCs in general (chapter 5). The example of oil extraction through Royal Dutch Shell in the Nigeria's delta region will further illustrate the interdependencies especially many resource rich but underdeveloped or developing countries face and identify the sources of friction between government, state, peoples, NGOs and MNCs. The findings will be summarized and an outlook on possible future developments will be given in the last chapter (or Chapter 6).

Political Risk and the Multinational Company-Jo Jakobsen 2011-12-31 "This book is about political risk for multinational companies. It describes and analyzes the complex, conflicting relationships between politics and international business. First, a theoretical framework is meticulously constructed. Second, a new dataset on political risk is presented and analyzed. Third, a statistical investigation of the relationship between risks and the location decisions of multinationals is performed. Eye-catching examples of political risk phenomena - such as kidnappings, nationalizations, and armed conflicts - are presented and commented upon throughout the text. The broad focus and real-world examples will provide valuable lessons for business managers, government officials, political risk analysts, and insurers and, more broadly, all students of global affairs and international business." --Back cover
The world economy is subject to a rapidly increasing globalization, and multinational enterprises are their major driving force. This brand new book on multinationals and economic geography by two world leading economic geographers is a landmark that provides an integrated and dynamic perspective on the economic geography of the multinational enterprise. To fully understand this process of globalization, the book explains forcefully and persuasively that one needs a dynamic perspective on multinational enterprises that brings together disparate literatures on economic geography, knowledge and innovation, global network cities, and international business and management. Embedding it in modern theory of innovation and geography, the book provides not only a state-of-the-art of theories and empirics on the location of multinationals, but goes far beyond that. This book is an absolute "must-read" for any scholar and any student that is interested in multinationals and their location." - Ron Boschma, Utrecht University, The Netherlands and Lund University, Sweden

Despite often playing second fiddle to clusters in the economic geography literature, multinationals are fundamental drivers of economic development. As generators and diffusers of knowledge they have played an essential role in shaping the new world economic order. No book captures this better than Simona Iammarino and Philip McCann's Multinationals and Economic Geography, a must read for anyone eager to fully understand the new economic geography of globalisation.' – Andrés Rodríguez-Pose, London School of Economics, UK

After more than fifty years of systematic research on multinational enterprises (MNEs) what is apparent is that there is, as yet, no unified or dominant theory of the MNE. The objective of this book is to bring into focus one particular dimension of MNE behaviour and activity that has been relatively under-researched - namely the geography of the multinational enterprise - as understood through the lens of innovation and technological change. The authors clearly demonstrate that geography is becoming increasingly important for MNEs and, in turn, MNEs are becoming progressively more important for economic geography. The pivot on which this vital relationship turns is the creation, diffusion and management of new knowledge. This unique book will prove a fascinating read for academics, students and researchers across a broad range of areas including geography, economic geography, regional science, international business and management, innovation studies, economic development. Professionals such as corporate managers and policymakers in these fields would also find this book to be of great interest.

A critical comparison of Internationalisation theories: Eclectic Paradigm of Dunning vs. Uppsala School-Daniela Margardt 2009-06-12 Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject Business economics - Miscellaneous, grade: 2.0, University of Applied Sciences Saarbrücken, language: English, abstract: 1 Introduction Centuries ago it was out of question for companies to operate worldwide. The costs to act global had been too high as well as the existent lack of knowledge about other countries, cultures, languages, foreign demands etc. But a few decades ago, companies started to run for globalisation which is seen as a process of internationalisation. Globalisation can be defined as a global network of economic processes. Today companies face less risk when engaging in international activities than ever before. Nowadays markets are easy accessible and the society faces a similar development concerning living standards all over the world. Companies notice the existing possibilities when passing national borders. Today internationalisation is an option for big companies as well as for SME’s. Internationalisation can be defined more exactly as the name “international” predicts as an international network between companies of different nations which means in most cases industrialised nations. Today almost all products and services are internationalised and available on the world market. It is indispensable that enterprises conduct business in host countries to remain competitive. Most companies are aware of internationalisation processes. Multinational companies are enterprises which operate in two or more countries. Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (1) states that in 1980, approximately 17.000 MNE’s existed. Further Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (1) explains that already in the year 2000, 63.000 MNE’s existed and in 2004 existed even 70.000 MNE’s. According to Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (1) belong MNE companies to the countries where their headquarter is based in. Further Bundeszentrale für
politisiche Bildung (1) estimates that approximately 9,000 MNE’s belong to Germany and approximately 2,500 international firms belong to the United States. As it can be observed, the trend in businesses is to become a multinational company. To become a company which engages in international activities is a long time process consisting of various steps. Therefore firms having international intentions began to question under which circumstances they should internationalise its activities and which market entry form they should choose. Methodology Various theories exist which cover that topic for example:... This paper focuses on two approaches which explain firms intention to establish activities outside their national borders...
Multinational Enterprises and Emerging Challenges of the 21st Century-John H. Dunning 2007 A cast of prestigious international business scholars explores here the emerging challenges and issues facing multinational enterprises. The book integrates the latest theories, thoughts and empirical evidence along with several case studies in international business in the 21st century. It is understood that countries view international business in different ways. The contributors reflect this by offering a wide variety of viewpoints and covering an array of issues, such as foreign direct investment, internationalization, trust and leadership, global education and knowledge transfer. Adding to its value are case studies ranging from American restaurant franchises on the world stage to the influence of the internet on Taiwanese SMEs. The book will be useful to scholars as a research resource, to practitioners as a modern guide and to students of international business as a comprehensive text.
Negotiating for Success-George Siedel 2014-10-04 This book is a practical guide to personal and business negotiations. It is unique in going beyond the bargaining phase of negotiation to cover the entire process from your decision to negotiate through an evaluation of your negotiation performance. Also included are tools such as a negotiation planner, "decision trees" for calculating negotiation alternatives, psychological tools for increasing negotiation power, and tools for assessing your negotiation style.
The Role of Multinational Companies in the Middle East-Mamarinta P. Mababaya 2002 This study investigated whether known economic and international business theories available in the literature are meaningful enough to explain the nature, existence and role of multinational companies (MNCs) in the Middle East, particularly Saudi Arabia. Two sets of questionnaires were distributed in major cities of Saudi Arabia -- one set for 100 multinational managers and another for 280 multinational customers. 234 questionnaires were collected -- 45 from multinational managers and 189 from customers. This represents a total response rate of 62 percent, which is adequate for this study. The empirical results, supported with comprehensive secondary data, confirmed virtually all of the research hypotheses. The study found that joint ventures are the dominant form of multinational business in Saudi Arabia, both in manufacturing and service industries. The core roles of MNCs in the Saudi-foreign ventures are evident in the cross-border value-adding activities of marketing, trading, manufacturing, consulting, contracting, project management, insurance, hotel operation and banking. Likewise, MNCs provide licensing, franchising, financing services and various auxiliary roles in the Kingdom. Therefore, the multinationality of a firm or a group of firms operating across national boundaries is not necessarily synonymous with international production -- the main subject of contemporary multinational theories. The respondents generally perceived the competitiveness of MNCs operating in Saudi Arabia as a function of a number of economic, management, marketing, technological and other variables. They also perceived the contributions of MNCs to the Kingdom’s socio-economic developments as significant and positive. The study also found that understanding Islamic values and ethics is important for MNCs. In this regard, the researcher looked at some objective indicators of business success and related them to selected measures of MNCs local cultural awareness and responsiveness. The results indicate that the business success of multinationals operating in Saudi Arabia is positively related to their local cultural awareness and responsiveness. Along this line, this study covers some vital elements of Islamic culture, which
will help MNCs understand further the cultural needs, values and sensitivities of the Saudi people and Muslims in general.

**Multinationals and Transfer Pricing**

Alan M. Rugman 2017-02-03

One of the reasons for the success of multinational enterprises in their ability to create in their supranational organisations "internal markets" which eliminate the imperfections of external world markets caused by tariffs on trade, restrictions on the flow of capital, information costs and so on. The method multinationals use to create and sustain internal markets is transfer pricing. Multinationals use to their advantage the difference between nominal accounting and real transfers from their head offices to a subsidiary in different countries to overcome transaction costs and restrictions on trade and capital flows. This book, first published in 1985, examines these and other aspects of multinationals' use of transfer pricing. It puts forward original thinking and research findings by leading experts in this area. Empirical results are related to the activities of multinationals in less developed countries. This volume covers the economic theories of transfer pricing, accounting and fiscal practices and implications for government policies and regulations, and will be of interest to students of economics and business studies.

**The multinational corporation**

Barry Grayson Douglass 1975

Multinational Corporations in Political Environments-Usha C. V. Haley 2001

Tested in South Africa when US multinationals were facing diverse pressures from stockholders, governments and consumers to leave, the research provides a prism to isolate how different stakeholders' actions influenced multinationals' behaviours. Detailed analyses of subsidiary-level archival data over a period of four crucial years revealed that the multinationals engaged in diverse forms of leaving reflecting their involvements, strategies and stakeholders' influences. The research, the first to test which stakeholders' strategies, including boycotts and sanctions, influenced multinationals and which did not, and to identify their effects on multinationals' behaviours, has enormous implications for policy makers, managers and social activists.

**The Role of Networks in the Internationalization of Management Consulting Firms: A critical View on traditional Theory**

Nils Laacks 2010-01-13

Inhaltsangabe:

Introduction: The French economist Jean Fourastié had already predicted the expansion of the service sector in his early work in 1949. Accordingly, the economies of the developed countries were prognosticated a division into the three major branches agriculture, manufacturing and services with an increasing domination of the latter over time. In fact, the actual growth of the tertiary sector even surpassed Fourastié's expectations. Knowledge-intensive business services constituted the fastest growing sector in Western economies at the end of the twentieth century. Within this group of knowledge-intensive business services management consulting represents one of the fastest growing business models. Before the first economic slowdown in the consulting industry started in 2000, the global market for advisory services had grown at rates between 10 and 15 percent. In Europe, the turnover of the consulting sector rose about twenty-seven percent annually during the second half of the nineties. Growth today represents one of the key success factors in the consulting business and firms have to reach certain growth rates in order to stay competitive. There are mainly two different strategies for enterprises to achieve the goal of prosperous growth. Firms can either follow the strategy of diversification or internationalization. An increasing number of consulting firms decides to expand business activities into international markets in order to stay competitive and take advantage of new possibilities associated with globalization. Empirical studies have shown that the propensity of firms to internationalize not only accounts for large multinational corporations but also for small and medium-sized firms. Therefore, scientists and economists have put attention to the internationalization efforts of management consulting firms. Nevertheless, scientific literature about the internationalization of these business models is still scarce. Most of the existing theories are based on empirical findings that refer specifically to material goods and are thus often criticized for not adequately reflecting the unique characteristics of services. Numerous internationalization theories have been developed during the last forty years. While common theories focus on aspects such as transaction costs or knowledge about a
particular market, approaches that are more recent underline the central role of relationships and international networks. In my study, I [...] Outward Foreign Direct Investment from India-Michael W. Hansen 2008 Indian outward foreign direct investment (FDI) has risen dramatically in recent years. This reflects that Indian multinational corporations (MNCs) are asserting an increasingly important role in the global economy, not only as resource and market seekers in less developed countries, but increasingly competing on par with western MNCs in their home markets. When we confront the Indian outward FDI path with theories of outward foreign direct investment from developing countries, a number of puzzles and anomalies becomes evident: Normally, we would expect strong inward FDI performance to precede strong outward FDI performance, however in India the rise in outward FDI has been almost simultaneous with the rise in inward FDI; Normally, we would expect developing country MNCs to invest in like or less developed countries, however Indian MNCs have in a rapid sequence moved into developed economies; Normally, we would expect developing country MNCs to be operating with less advanced technologies and business models, however Indian MNCs have moved directly into FDI in advanced sectors and technologies. This paper will offer a number of explanations for the unique Indian outward investment path, explanations that take their point of departure in the idiosyncratic nature of Indian industrialization.
The Multinational Corporation-Raza Mir 2016-12-30 In The Multinational Corporation, Raza Mir summarizes critical approaches to the multinational corporation (MNC) in a manner designed to be accessible to students and researchers who aspire to be critical in their research. Most volumes that analyze MNCs tend to be celebratory of their growth and spread, and inadequately reflective of the contested terrain they constitute. In this book, all of the traditional theories of the MNC are analyzed in their historical and institutional context. More critical theories of the MNC are also covered, with similar contextualization. Raza Mir juxtaposes theories with various historical and political events, so as to understand the dynamics involved in spatial and financial strengthening of the MNC, especially in the last fifty years.
Organization Theory and the Multinational Corporation-Sumantra Ghoshal 1993
Producing Security-Stephen G. Brooks 2007-02-25 Against the background of changing international commerce, no longer synonomous with trade, this book looks at questions of global security & how the dispersion of MNC production acts as a significant force for stability in international affairs.
Implications of National Cultural Diversity in Top Management Teams for Multinational Corporations-Jessica Wagner 2013 In order to ultimately analyse the impacts of top management team nationality diversity on firm performance of multinational companies, this thesis integrates theories and findings regarding national culture, its dimensions and effects on managers, upper echelon research, and research on group heterogeneity and its impacts. In doing so, nationality is identified as suitable proxy for psychological characteristics and therefore proven to be a legitimate variable for an analysis in an upper echelon context. An empirical study is performed to test the relationship between TMT nationality diversity and firm performance under the influence of certain contexts or contingencies by performing moderated regression analyses. The sample comprises the companies listed on the SMI expanded index of the SIX Swiss exchange, analysed for a four year period (2009-2012), resulting in a sample size of 187 company/years. Contextual factors (moderators) on different levels are considered, namely team level (considering team tenure and the nationality of the CEO as possible moderators), organizational level (considering organizational complexity), and industry level (considering industry complexity). The effect of TMT nationality diversity on firm performance is then identified for different levels of each moderator variable. High levels of top management tenure, organizational complexity, and industry complexity are ultimately shown to be beneficial contexts in this regard.
Multinational Corporations and Organization Theory-Christoph Dörrenbächer 2017-02-24 This volume covers a range of on-going and newly emerging debates in the study of multinational companies (MNCs). A key aim is to consolidate and make available in one place new conceptual, methodological and critical MNC research.
Tax Policy and the Activities of Multinational Corporations-James R. Hines 1996 This paper reviews quantitative studies of the impact of international tax rules on the financial and real behavior of multinational firms. The evidence, much of it recent, indicates that taxation significantly influences foreign direct investment, corporate borrowing, transfer pricing, dividend and royalty payments, R&D activity, exports, bribe payments, and location choices. While taxes appear to influence a wide range of activity, the literature does not offer many subtle tests designed to distinguish different theories of the effects of taxation on multinational firms. The paper evaluates the reliability of existing evidence and its implications for the design of international tax policy.

Rethinking International Organisation-Barbara Emadi-Coffin 2003-08-27 The function of the state as a symbol of identity has become increasingly important as major powers of the pre-Cold War era have given way to self-determination. The conventional role of the state has, however, simultaneously been challenged by the process of globalisation which transcends such national boundaries. Barbara Emadi-Coffin seeks to explain this contradiction through a radical new theory. There are now 37,000 multinational corporations in the world, many of which are increasingly seen as being among the new centres of political and economic power. Barbara Emadi-Coffin analyses the increasing interaction of multinational corporations, international organizations and transnational interest groups, such as Greenpeace and Amnesty International, in processes of the global political economy. Using examples of the free trade zones in Korea, the UK and the People's Republic of China, the author demonstrates these interactions. In so doing, she challenges prevailing notions surrounding International Organization theory.

牛津创新手册-Jan Fagerberg 2021
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