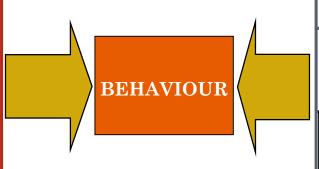
# INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

**Prof. Andrea Martone** 

## THE DETERMINANTS OF WORK BEHAVIOUR AND THE HR MANAGEMENT LEVERAGES

Individual Determinants

Personal Values
Needs
Attitudes
Capabilities
Competencies



Organizational Determinants

Mission/Vision/Values Organisational culture

Organisational Structures Job, Role and Competence

#### HRM operational systems

- Planning
- Staffing (Recruiting)
- Training
- Performance Mngm
- Compensation
- Industrial Relations

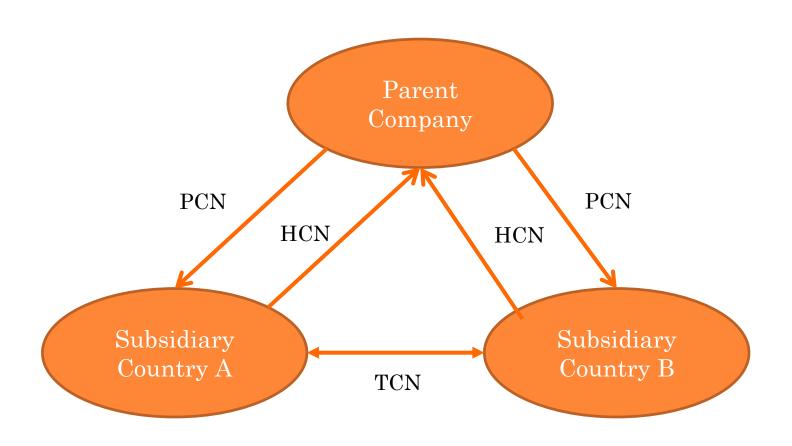
# INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RESOURCE PLANNING

## DEFINING INTERNATIONAL CONTEST

**Expatriate**: a worker moving across the national boundaries.

- PCN (Parent Country Nationals)
- HCN (Host Country Nationals)
- TCN (Third Country Nationals)

## **EXPATRIATE**



## EXPATRIATE, INPATRIATE, INTL. ASSIGNEES

- Expatriate: an employee who is working and temporarily residing in a foreign country
- International assignees: synonymous of expatriates
- Inpatriate: a foreign employee who is working and temporarily residing in the headquarter (parent nation)

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL HRM

- 1. More HR activities
- 2. Broader external influences and perspective
- 3. More involvement in employees' personal lives
- 4. Change in emphasis as the workforce mix of expatriates and locals varies
- 5. Risk exposure

### 1. More HR activities

- In International contest the HR Department must engage in numerous activities:
  - Staffing, training, evaluation & incentive
  - Tax equalization
  - Administrative process
  - Language translations and services

## 2. Broader Perspective & Influences

#### • The HRD has to consider:

- Different legislations
- Host government relations
- Multiple cultural environments
- Government decisions
- Economic Environment
- Typical local practices

## 3. More involvement in employees' personal lives

- A greater degree of involvement in employees' personal lives
  - Marital status
  - International relocation and orientation involves immigration details, housing, medical care, schooling services ...

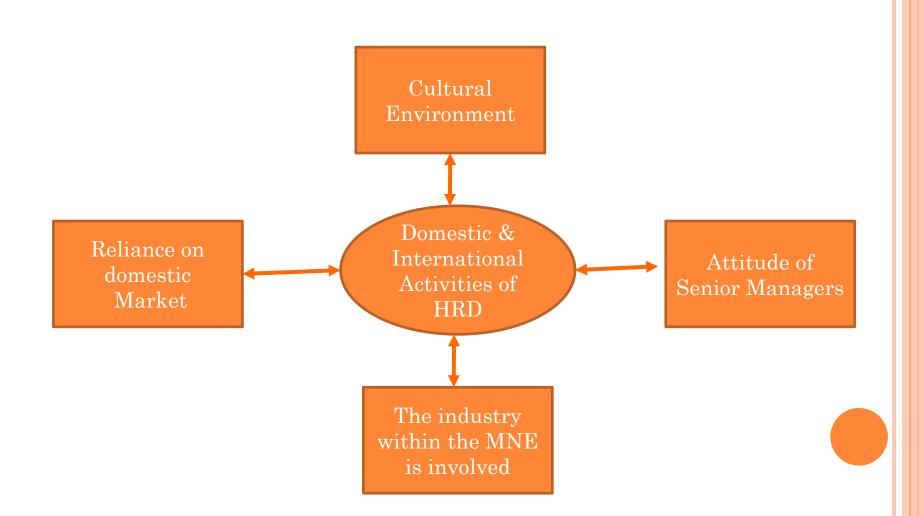
## 4. CHANGE IN EMPHASIS AS THE WORKFORCE MIX OF EXPATRIATES AND LOCALS VARIES

• Provide different services for HCNs, TCNs and PCNs

### 5. RISK EXPOSURE

- The cost of an expatriate failure may be as high as 3 time the domestic one
- Risk for the personal safety of expatriates

## VARIABLES THAT HAVE AN IMPACT ON HCNs and PCNs



### CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

- Culture definition: shared value & knowledge that influences norms and patterns of behaviour
  - Culture shock: disorientations because of misunderstanding of the foreign nation cues
  - Cultural awarness: the recognition of cultural differences (the fishes metaphor)
  - Hofstede's Framework: the largest research on cultural differences

## INDUSTRY

- Following Porter the international strategies can be basically 2:
  - Global
  - Multidomestic

### ATTITUDE OF SENIOR MANAGERS

 Senior managers with successful careers built on domestic experience tend to transfer domestic practices in Intl. Contest

## RELIANCE ON DOMESTIC MARKET

Index of trans-nationality

$$\left[ egin{array}{c} ext{Foreign Sales} & ext{Foreign Employers} \ ext{Total Assets} & ext{Total Sales} & ext{Total Employers} \ \end{array} 
ight] / 3$$

• Ranking by foreign assets

Foreign Assets

Total Assets