

**One Multinational versus Many National Companies.-case study in global Entrepreneurship****Olusegun Michael Olaniyan ,****Capstone Edge Consulting, Calgary, Alberta-Canada****Introduction**

We frequently treat individual MNE as a single entity notwithstanding of in how numerous nations it operates. Nonetheless, from an institution-based standpoint, one can contend that an international innovativeness may be a total narrative that does not exist. This is because, legitimately, integration is only imaginable under nationwide law, and every so-called MNE is fundamentally a bunch of national corporations (affiliates) registered in several nations. A generation ago, such businesses were often described “multi-national corporations” with a hyphen. Although some specialists maintained that globalization is dishearten menting the authority of national governments, there is minute indication that the contemporary nation-state scheme, in existence since the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, is retreating.

This consideration is not just theoretical quibbling struggling over a hyphen. It is very pertinent and incentives are high. In 2010, Zhejiang Geely Holding Group (in short, “Geely”) of China bought Volvo Car Corporation (Volvo Personvagnar AB in Swedish—in short, “Volvo Cars” in English) from Ford Motor Company of the United States for \$1.8 billion. Volvo Cars thus became a exclusively owned subsidiary of Geely. Everyone in the world, as well as Geely’s owner Li Shufu, thought Volvo Cars was “Chinese”excluding the Chinese government.

Repudiating to recognize the reality of any international company the Chinese government upheld that Volvo Cars, registered in Sweden and headquartered in Gothenburg, Sweden, was Swedish. Once Li wanted to manufacture Volvo automobiles in Chengdu, Daqing, and Zhangjiakou in China, the government recommended that he set up a different joint venture (JV) between Volvo Cars (a Swedish company) and Geely (a Chinese company). Since Li was chairman of the board for Volvo Cars and chairman of the board for Geely, he concluded with signing both sides of the JV agreement. In other words, one person represented both the Swedish firm and the Chinese company. In 2013, the Chinese government sanctioned this new international JV, in which the Swedish side (Volvo Cars) owned 30% equity. If Li signing his designation twice on a JV agreement is hilarious, a more thoughtful case in point concerns tax avoidance. Officially, Google Ireland is not a division of the US-based Google Establishment. Google Ireland is a distinct, legitimately autonomous establishment registered in Ireland. Though Google Company purposefully lets Google Ireland receive a lot of revenues, the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) cannot tax a dime Google Ireland makes except it sends back (deports)

the proceeds to Google Business. Google Establishment does not have just one subsidiary. It has lots around the world. Overall, 54% of Google’s returns are parked in foreign nations and are not chargeable by the IRS. Google is not alone. The list of foremost US organizations that have left a majority of their earnings overseas comprises Chevron, Cisco, Citigroup, ExxonMobil, GE, HP, IBM, Johnson & Johnson, Microsoft, P&G, PepsiCo, and Pfizer. These corporations claim that they are prepared to bring the profits back home to capitalize and generate jobs as long as Congress grants them a tax break. Running enormous budget discrepancies, Parliament is comprehensibly doomed. by more market-friendly laws and conventions in their new nations of residence. Notwithstanding the Swedish flags in front of its rations, IKEA is now a Dutch company, having registered in the Netherlands and relished minor taxes there.

Furthermore, leaders need to appreciate and be willing to amend the internal procedures of the game overriding MNE organization. Diverse approaches and strategies required diverse internal guidelines. Some simplify and others restrain MNE activities. A company using a local imitation Stratagem should not engage a outsider as its CEO. Yet, as procedures become more universal, an MNE’s decision-making outlook needs to be expanded as well.

Moreover, leaders need to enthusiastically cultivate awareness and improvement competences to influence international existence. An engaging standard is thinking international dwindling to do so may be exorbitant. From 1999 until 2000, Ford Explorer SUVs were complicated in copious deadly rollover mishaps in the United States. Most of these mishaps were accused on faulty tires made by Japan’s Bridgestone and its US subsidiary Firestone.

Nevertheless, before the escalation in US accidents, a shocking number of related mishaps had already taken place in tropical weather nations such as Brazil and Saudi Arabia tires threadbare out quicker in tropical weather. Indigenous Firestone leaders unquestioningly described the mishaps to head office in Japan and the United States. Regrettably, this information was terminated by the higher-up as due to driver negligence or poor road conditions. Bridgestone/Firestone thus became unsuccessful to influence its global existence as strength. It should have gathered from these records and intelligently investigated into the root cause for related mishaps in chiller-weather nations. In the end, many lives were lost superfluously, and

knowledgeable car purchasers jettison the Bridgestone/Firestone make.

The activities of international organizations are strappingly sustained by financial free market structure in a globalized intercontinental culture. According to the monetary experimenter perspective entities act in coherent ways to exploit their egocentricity and consequently, when personalities act realistically, marketplaces are formed and they function superlative in free market structure where there is slight bureaucratic snooping. As a result, intercontinental capital is exploited with free exchange of goods and services.

To numerous commercial liberals, transnational companies are the forerunners of the substantial order. They are the personification par brilliance of the profuse ideal of a co-dependent global economy. They have taken the amalgamation of countrywide economies past trade and currency to the internationalization of invention. For the first time in history, invention, advertising, and investment are being systematized on an international dimension rather than in terms of quarantined general economies.

Intercontinental commercial is also a professional field of theoretical exploration. Monetary philosophies of the cosmopolitan establishment comprise internalization school of thought and the eclectic model. The latter is also called the OLI structure.

The other speculative aspect of the role of multinational businesses concerns the connexion between the globalization of pecuniary arrangement and the philosophy of nationwide and indigenous reactions. This has a background of insecure traditional administration going back at least to the 1960s.as a prototype.

### **Conclusion**

Dichter (1966), builder, of Exxon's international promotion, stated that to be fully means to be overpowering conventional confrontation depended on total awareness of the nations in which an establishment functioned. He perceived that syndicates with farsightedness to capitalize on global prospects must identify that traditional anthropology will be a significant instrument of economical promotion. However, the predictable consequence of this was not the incorporation of intercontinental companies into national philosophies, but the establishment of a global clientele. The impression of a international business community occasioned the administration and rebuilding of unsophisticated connections to one's country. It entailed not a repudiation of the unaffectedness of national connections, but an internationalization of the way a country defines itself.

### **References**

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