PAST GLOBAL BUSINESS EXAM QUESTIONS

**2018 – EVALUATE THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR**

**THE IRISH ECONOMYOF FOREIGN MULTINATIONALS (MNCS)**

**LOCATING IN IRELAND,**

## Opportunities

## 1. Direct employment. Employ highly skilled graduates, prevents a ‘brain drain’ from the country.

## 2. Tax revenue for the Government

## 3. Positive spin-off effects for the local economy and local business

## 4. Enhance Ireland’s reputation and acts as a catalyst for further FDI

## 5. Bring a knowledge base and a business expertise to Ireland

**2019 – DISCUSS THE BENEFITS AND THE CHALLENGES FOR A BUSINESS OF TRADING IN THE GLOBAL MARKET.**

Benefits

1.Increase sales - Ireland has a small population, Asia and Europe have large populations, selling here could have a positive effect on sales/profits.

2. Greater Economies of Scale - benefits of large production /Producing and selling in bulk will reduce unit costs resulting in increased sales and profits.

3. Niche Markets can exist in different countries i.e. luxury Irish skincare products. Target certain markets.

4. The business may acquire ideas from other markets and competition.

**2019 – DISCUSS THE BENEFITS AND THE CHALLENGES FOR A BUSINESS OF TRADING IN THE GLOBAL MARKET.**

Challenges

1. Competition levels are high so only the most efficient businesses will

survive

2. There will be a lot of red tape for selling a products to foreign markets

even within the EU. Staff may need to be retrained and costs may rise.

3. Social and cultural differences. Different types of skin Types to

product to reflect this.

4. Difficulty getting goods delivered in a fast and reliable manner

**2018 – EVALUATE THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR**

**THE IRISH ECONOMYOF FOREIGN MULTINATIONALS (MNCS)**

**LOCATING IN IRELAND**

Challenges

1. Excellent high-tech companies have easy access to international markets. 2. Repatriation of profits, which means wealth leaves the Irish economy.

3. Tax avoidance schemes such as those operated by Apple mean the actual tax gain for the country is much less than expected.

4. Brexit. The decision of the United Kingdom to leave the European Union will mean that the UK are free to ‘outbid’ Ireland to attract multinationals.

5. New US Trade rules may attract multinationals back to the US

**2016 – DISCUSS THE MARKETING CHALLENGES AN IRISH BUSINESS MAY FACE WHEN TRADING GLOBALLY, PROVIDING EXAMPLES TO SUPPORT YOUR ANSWER.**

1. Product may have to be adapted to meet local requirements. Example: Irish electronic products would have to be adapted to suit electrical sockets

2. Price must take into account standard of living, local competition, taxes, – Irish firm may charge a higher price due to standard of living

3. Longer channels of distribution (place) may result in firms setting up manufacturing plants in other countries– Glanbia have set up plants in various countries including Germany, Belgium, USA etc.

4. Language, culture, media are major factors for business to take into account before engaging in a promotion campaign. Tobacco products cannot be advertised in Ireland but can in other countries.

**2017 – EXPLAIN THE TERM GLOBAL BUSINESS.**

A global business sells all over the world/regards the world as a single market /using a standardised marketing mix /adapted marketing mix.

**NAME TWO EXAMPLES OF GLOBAL BUSINESSES.**

Examples: Coca-Cola, Google, Facebook, Nike, Adidas, Amazon, VW, Ford

**2012 – OUTLINE FOUR DEVELOPMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY THAT**

**HAVE FACILITATED THE GROWTH IN GLOBALISATION.**

1. Design/ CAD. CAD (Computer Aided Design) had revolutionised the design process, making it much easier and faster, allowing companies to change to global conditions.

2. Production/CAM Computer aided manufacture (CAM) where all equipment can be computer controlled and computer integrated manufacturing (CIM) which involves total integrated control of the production from design to delivery,

3. Communication/mobile technology/EDI greatly facilitates communication in a global market. Document transfer, automated stock ordering, details of trading figures

4. Decision Making/ISDN uses telephone lines to transmit and receive digital information. File transfer, teleworking, video conferencing, e-mail

5. Marketing/Internet/social networking/www

**2014 – DISCUSS THE EFFECTS OF 'GLOBALISATION' ON THE IRISH ECONOMY. PROVIDE EXAMPLES TO ILLUSTRATE YOUR ANSWER.**

1. Globalisation can be viewed as an opportunity for Irish businesses to sell goods and services abroad and grow and expand their operations..

2. Globalisation impacts on the labour market within the Irish economy, Ireland now has significant immigration as global companies located here try to fill high skill vacancies, for example in the technology sector, where there is a skill shortage.

3. Global companies located in Ireland are a significant source of employment. Companies such as Dell, Microsoft, Google, Hibernian Aviva, Palm Inc., Facebook & Intel have all made significant contributions to the success of Ireland’s economy.

4. Consumers get much wider variety of products to choose from and they get the product they want at more competitive prices

**2014 – EXPLAIN THE TERM ‘GLOBAL BUSINESS’**

A global business sees the world as one giant market and production location. A global business provides the same, undifferentiated product worldwide. It uses a global marketing strategy, which involves the same or sometimes an adapted marketing mix (product, price, place, promotion) throughout the world to build a global brand. Examples of global businesses include Coca Cola, Dell, Nike, Toyota, Microsoft, Intel, HP, Google, and Nokia.

**2009 –DISCUSS CHALLENGES OF GLOBAL BUSINESS, USING EXAMPLES TO SUPPORT YOUR ANSWER.**

Global Price

1. Reflective of the respective cost of living in different countries/sun cream in Spain

2. Recognises the cost of production, distribution, marketing, transportation etc

Global Place

1. Selling directly to customers

2. Use of agents – independent person who will act on behalf of the firm,

Global Promotion Differences in legislation, language and culture need to be recognised in the choice of promotion – internet, trade fair

Global Product - Product may need to be adjusted to reflect technical/legal requirements - Packaging may need to be changed to cater for the needs of the local ma

**2009 – EXPLAIN THE TERM ‘GLOBAL MARKETING’ AND NAME TWO**

**GLOBAL BUSINESSES.**

A global business sells the same, undifferentiated product worldwide. Global marketing uses the same or an adapted marketing mix (product, price, place, promotion) throughout the world to build a global brand. Examples: Coca Cola, Dell, Nike, Toyota, Microsoft, Intel, HP, Google, Nokia

**2011 – ILLUSTRATE HOW FOREIGN TRANSNATIONALS HAVE**

**IMPACTED ON THE IRISH ECONOMY.**

1. Direct employment

2. Tax revenue P

3. Positive spin-off

4. Enhance Ireland’s reputation

5. Bring a knowledge base and a business expertise to Ireland

6. have easy access to international markets.

7 promoting an entrepreneurial spirit.

**HELPING IRISH GO GLOBAL**

Enterprise Ireland

- This is a state agency responsible for assisting Irish owned firms to grow and expand by exporting internationally

- They assists Irish firms by

* 1. Providing Market Research
	2. Assisting with international Advertising
	3. Providing Translation services
	4. Providing advice
	5. Provides Grants and venture capital investment

**WHAT ARE TNC**

1. Are firms that produce and market goods in more than one country - For example Mcdonalds, Microsoft, Ford. They are also known as Multinationals

2. They have a global perspective – They see the world as one giant market. They don’t have strong ties to any one particular country

3. They carry out market research, raise finance, source raw materials and manufacture wherever they can maximise a profit

4. Most TNC have their headquarters in USA, Europe

1. Irish TNC included Kerry Group, Greencore and Cement Road Stone Holding (CRH)

immediately

**GLOBAL COMPANY**

Characteristics

1. **Global Market** - the world as one single marketplace. Regardless of location
2. **Standardised Products** – Sells the same product in broadly the same way throughout the world with minor variations
3. **Economics of Scale** – By mass producing quantities of goods these can be achieved. This reduces production cost per unit to a low level
4. **Global Branding** – They invest in developing a recognisable brand. All elements of the marketing mix as the same world wide

Reason for Developing a Global Company

1. **Own Market Saturation** – Can increase sales in their own market
2. **Spread the risk** – Not dependant on one country (Unilever)
3. **Economics of Scale** – Can be achieved by selling to large markets
4. **Opening of Global Markets** – EU and WTO
5. Faster transportation and Tele Communication links – ICT – E-mail, EDI, Video Conferencing
6. E-business – Buying and selling on the internet

**GLOBAL MARKETING MIX**

Global Marketing means marketing a product globally with broadly the same marketing mix as though the world were a single marketplace. This provides

* Cost savings – Product design and advertising can be the same
* Recognition – Global Brands = customer loyalty

Standardised Global Marketing mix

using the same basic mix in different countries. This is used by coca cola. Sometime adjustments have to be made for each country

Adapted Global Marketing Mix

Adjusting the mix to take into account Cultural, Geographic, Economic and other difference in various countries

**BENEFITS OG OPERATING GLOBALLY**

1. Access to a global Market

2. Huge Economics of Scale (Discounts)

3. Global Brand Recognition

4. Expansion and business survival

5. Customer needs may not be properly met (Standardised products)

6. Diseconomies of scale –

7. Increased risks

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| **GLOBAL PRODUCT** | **GLOBAL PRICE** | **GLOBAL PLACE** | **GLOBAL PROMOTION** |
| 1. This is a product that is the same all over the world.2. It’s easier for consumers to recognise and trust a product. Product sharing means that part of a product is made in one country and then shipped to another for further assembly Product design may need to be adjusted Brands names | Price may vary from country to country due to the following1. Standard of living2. Transportation costs3. Import and sales tax4. Levels of competition5. Different Adjustments | The channels of distribution tend to be more complex. The channel available to a global company include1. Export directly to the customer (Dell)2. Use distribution agents – (car dealers)3. Licensing – A foreign licensing agreement is a deal that gives permission to a local firm to manufacture or distribute a global firms goods or service. In return the global business receives a commission on sales4. Joint venture – Resource and capital are invested in both companies and profits are shared5. Set up a foreign subsidiary – set up a manufacturing plant in the country concerned6. Use an export trading house – buying the product in one country and the resells it at a profit in another country | Instead of designing different campaigns for each country, one global promotion campaign can be implemented1. Global Advertising – poster and websites can be easily translated into different languages2. Global Public Relations – using it good reputation in one part of the world to improve relations in another country3. Internet – 4. Trade Fair – Is a business exhibition where suppliers display their products to potential customers |

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| **CHALLENGES** | **ISSUES** |
| Ireland needs to take greater advantage of the Eurozone  | Tax harmonisation – same tax rates in all member countries |
| Ireland needs to conform with EU rules regarding proper management of the Economy (excessive spending) | Institutional reform – to ensure greather democracy, accountability and transparency |
| Net contributor to the EU budget | Tackling Climate change |
| Increased competition for investment | Protecting the stability of the Euro Currency |

**BENEFIT OF THE EU TO IRELAND**

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| **Business** | **Employees** | **Consumers** | **Economy and the environment** |
| 1. Access to a larger wealthy market | 1. Encourages many TNCs to invest in Ireland (Creating Jobs) | 1. They can use the same currency when travelling | 1. Resonible taxation and spending policies (Large deficits are not allowed) |
| 2. EU grants to business (helps them grow) | 2. EU Socail policy enhances employees’ rights | 2. Increase choice of product (due to the Competition Policy | 2. Benefit from millions of euro in CAP |
| 3. Irish agriculture recevies large amounts of financial support |  | 3. Strong consumer protection legislation | 3. EU policies have forced Irish business and Government to be more environmentally responsible |

**EU ENVOIRNMNET POLICY**

This aims to ensure that economic developments within the Union is ecologically sustainable and is not at the expense of the quality of Europe’s Envoirnment. This is done by

1. Making the government and business responsible for thier impact ont he envoirnment (Polluter Pays)

2. Ensuring that EU decisions and EU funded projects take into account the environmental Consequences of the actions involved

3. Making sure that all large infrastructures are evaluated in terms of envoirnmental impact

4. Promote the use of renewable sources of energy

**EU SOCIAL POLICY (SOCIAL CHATER)**

This is to protect the rights of workers and consumers. It is intended to improve and harmonise working conditions and consumer rights thought the EU

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| **Benefits of the Social Charter** | **Drawback of the Social Charter** |
| 1. Improved Work Conditions – working hours, hoilday entitlements | 1. Increased costs for businesses |
| 2. European Socail fund – Provide funding to train and retain workers and increase adaptability to change |  |
| 3 Equality of treatment for men and women |  |
| 4. Consumer rights |  |