



Chinese and Asian Business Practices, and the Impact of Intercultural Factors on Change, Development, and Performance



Annual Sharing Day 2012



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- 8 years in Asia: *China, India, Indonesia, Japan, and the Philippines*
- Global professional services organizations
 - Marsh Inc. [Risk and Insurance Services]
25,000 employees
 - ReSource Pro [Business Process Outsourcing]
1,000 employees, doubled in size over the past two years
 - Accenture [Consulting, Technology, and Outsourcing]
175,000 employees
 - Toppan Moore Systems [Software Development/Implementation]
500 employees
- "100 Best HR Management Companies in China"
by 51job.com for 2009, 2010, and 2011
- "Best Training Program in China" by 51job.com for 2010



Agenda & Objectives

- **China & Asia**
- **Intercultural Factors**
- **HR & OD**
 - **Change**
 - **Development**
 - **Performance**

China

- 1.3 – 1.5 billion people
- 4th largest country in terms of land mass
- 18 of the world's 100 largest cities
- #2 largest economy in the world
- 9.3% average GDP Growth (1989 – 2010)



Source: The World Factbook, Central Intelligence Agency

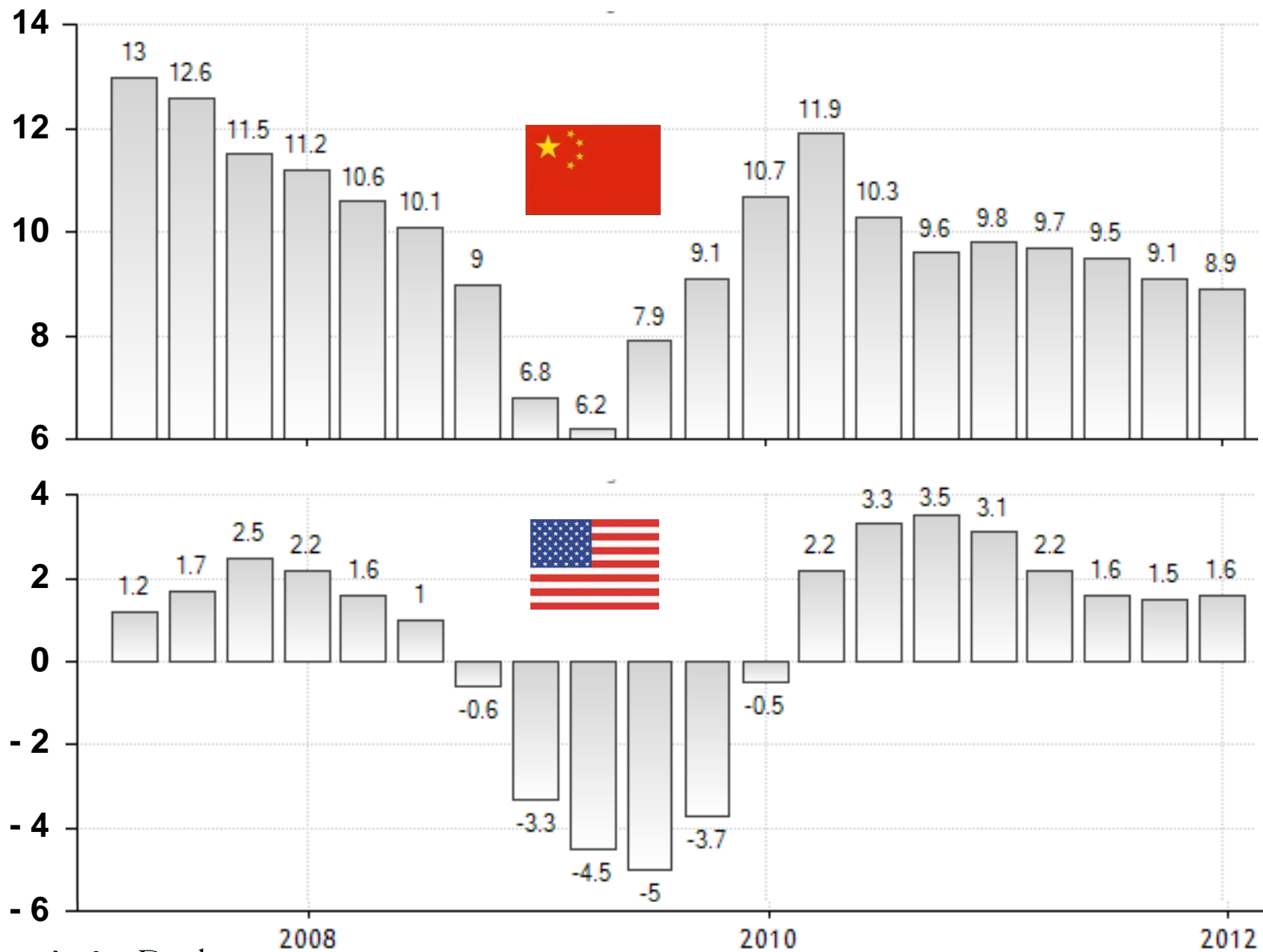
Asian Economies and Populations

- China (#2; 1.3 b*)
- India (#3; 1.2 b)
- Indonesia (#15; 248 m)
- Japan (#4; 127 m)
- Philippines (#32; 103 m)
- Singapore (#39; 5 m)
- South Korea (#12; 49 m)
- Taiwan (#19; 23 m)
- Thailand (#24; 67 m)
- Vietnam (#42; 92 m)



Source: The World Factbook, Central Intelligence Agency

GDP Growth Rates (2007 – 2012)



Human Resources

HR in Asia tends to be:

- Small Teams
- Transactional
- Core tasks & compliance
- Paper-based requirements
- Limited technology
- Outsourced activities

Awareness and Culture

“Every judgment made by an individual is conditioned by his personality type and every point of view is necessarily relative”

– C. G. Jung

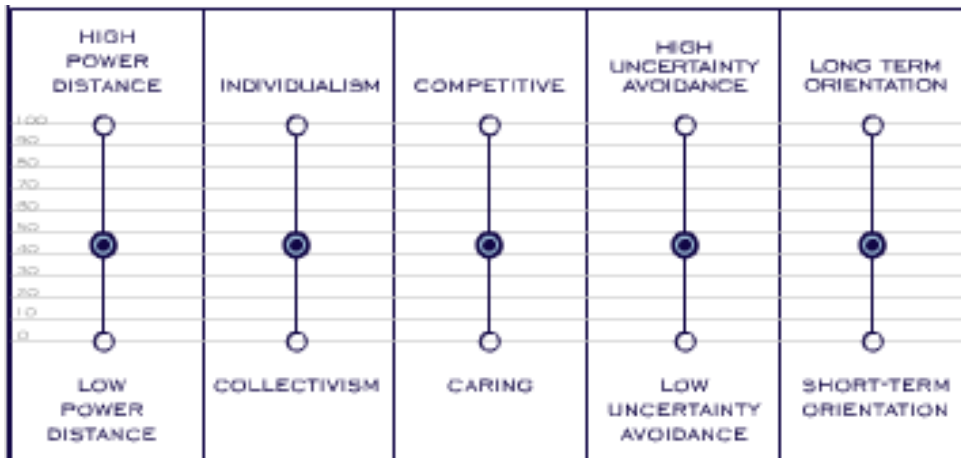
“We see the world not as it is, but as we are”

– Stephen Covey

“Culture hides more than it reveals, and strangely enough, what it hides, it hides most effectively from its own participants”

– Edward T. Hall

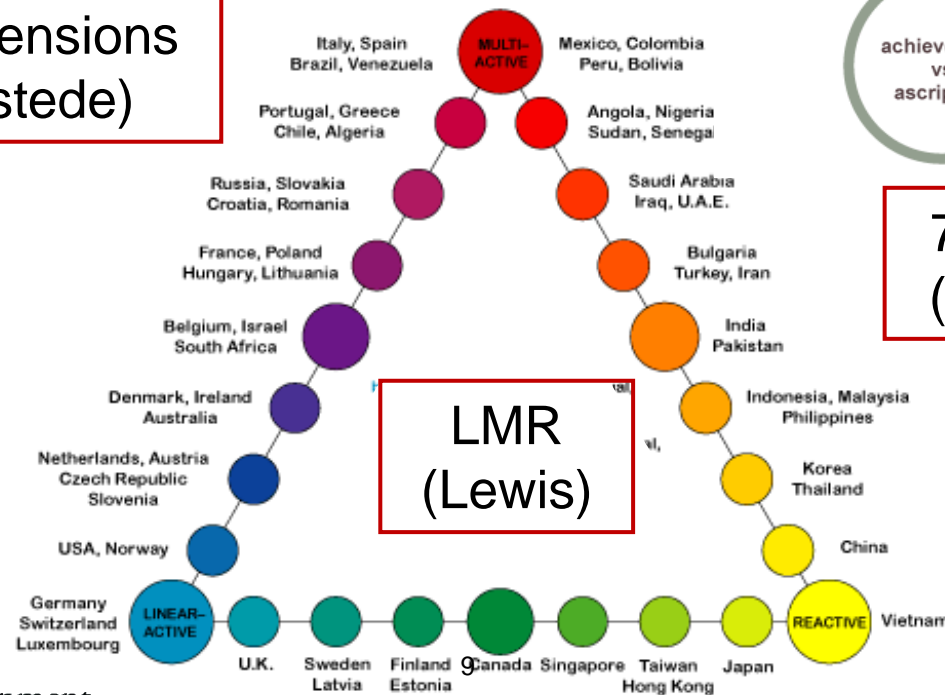
Cultural Dimension Models



5 Dimensions
(Hofstede)



7 Dimensions
(Trompenaar)



Key Cultural Dimensions

1. Authority - The way in which people view authority varies across cultures

Autocracy - Respect for those in a higher position and obey authority

Meritocracy - Respect for individuality; can challenge those in a higher position

2. Collectivity - The role of the individual versus the group

Collectivist - Teaming is valued over individual contribution

Individualist - Your interests typically prevail over those of the group

3. Communication – How and the way specific information is conveyed

Direct - Require the facts only

Indirect - Value being polite through quick passive words and tones

4. Time – How initiatives/projects are scheduled, organized and planned

Circular – People and completion of transactions are more important

Linear - Events are limited, scheduled sequentially, and prioritized

5. Uncertainty – Comfort with ambiguity, the unknown or undefined

Defined - Strict structure, predictability, and clarity; risk is avoided

Flexible - Enjoy modifiable structure, uncertainty and risk

Change

Potential Challenges:

- Importance of Tradition
- Visualizing the Change
- Importance of Relationships
- Aversion to Conflict
- Managing the Pace

- ✓ **Authority**
- Collectivity**
- ✓ **Communication**
- Time**
- ✓ **Uncertainty**

Recommendations:

- More leadership communications – meetings, written, etc.
- Clear examples of what the change is, how to do it
- Ensure consistent buy-in at the management level
- Leading by example, visibility
- Measure, track, and publicize progress
- Motivation & Reinforcement (making it fun, appreciation of gifts)

Development

Potential Challenges

- Traditional view of training, classroom style
- Non-participative
- Organizational hierarchies (establishing a safe environment)
- Awareness and expectations around investment, methods, etc.

✓ **Authority**
✓ **Collectivity**
Communication
Time
✓ **Uncertainty**

Recommendations:

- Group orientation
- Practical and useful
- Getting them used to it
- Minimize exposure
- Leverage external organizations and the value placed on education

Performance – Performance Management

Potential Challenges

- Group orientation
- Clarity of metrics
- Need for clear calculations
- Importance of face
- Confucian expectations

Authority
✓ **Collectivity**
✓ **Communication**
Time
✓ **Uncertainty**

Recommendations:

- Balance
 - group and individual goals
 - Variable and fixed rewards
- Focus (ie. narrow not full blown)
- Clarity around messages and consistency

Performance - High Performing Teams

Managing team activities

- Meetings
- Punctuality and deadlines
- Project management
- Feedback
- Brainstorming
- “Urgent”

- ✓ **Authority**
- ✓ **Collectivity**
- ✓ **Communication**
- ✓ **Time**
- ✓ **Uncertainty**

Recommendations:

- Communication
- Facilitation
- Balancing roles and expectations
- Team activities and interaction



Understanding Chinese and Asian Business Practices, and the Impact of Intercultural Factors on Change, Development, and Performance