

People management in multinational organizations

26E03400, 6 ECTS







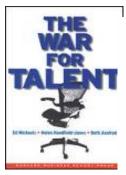


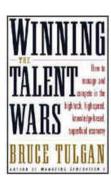
Ingmar Björkman

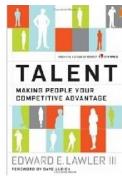
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March 21, 2019

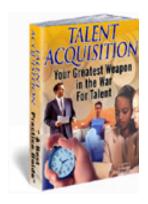


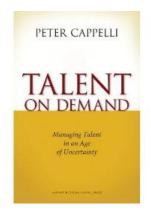












But what is meant by <u>Talent</u> <u>Management?</u>



What is **Talent?**

'Individuals - and teams - likely to have a significant impact on the future performance of the organization'

(high performers in positions that are key to the competitive advantage of the firm)



Acquiring Talent

What is the company's **Value Proposition** to potential (and current) employees that:

(i) Is enticing?

(ii) Makes you stand out from others? (Differentiation is key!)

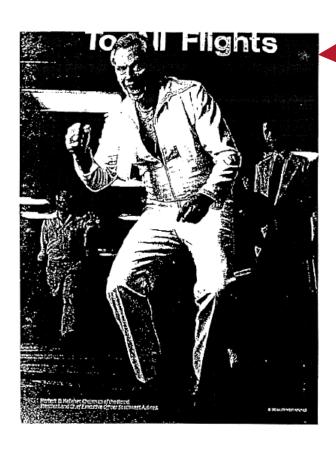
(iii) Helps you get & keep the right people?

The Employee Value Proposition



Differentiation?

Southwest Airlines



Founder-CEO **Herb Kelleher!**

No doubtabout it, Southwest Airlines has a distinct personality for instance, how many major airlines have the King of Rock and Roll for a CEO? Orpilots who do impersonations, flight attendants who sing or ticket agents who do stand-up cornecty?

And how many have a success story to rival ours? In fact, we're one of the fastest growing companies around, which means were always looking for more furr-lowing friendly people.

The qualifications? It helps to be outgoing Maybe even a bit off-center. And be prepared to stay a while. After all, we have the lowest employee the mover rate in the industry. Wealso offer outstanding growth opportunities, profit sharing and lots of neat places to five in this sounds good to you, just phone our jobline at (210,904-4803 Or just send your resume to PO Box 35611, Dafas Reas 75235-1611, Altention: EWs.

If you come aboard, we can't promise a fine Cadillac, but SOUTHWEST there's a good chance you'll meet the King of he's dressed as AIRLINES Bluel Marman, ignore him Wate trying to break him of Uve U





Talent Management at Kone

- 1. Critically evaluate KONE's global talent management activities. What kinds of improvements should KONE still make?
- 2. How would you describe the challenges KONE is facing in China?
 - a) What should KONE do in China?
 - b) Should KONE transfer some of its talent management practices in China to other parts of the global corporation?

Questions in TM



- Whom to include?
- What is assessed, leadership potential vs. other (strategically) important competency areas?
- What to use as input?

 How strictly to enforce criteria across individuals, units, countries?

- Current leaders and high potentials
- Traditional focus on leadership <u>potential</u> but increased emphasis on identifying individuals with strategically important functional competencies (∆ Strategy →)
- Assessment of future potential based largely on data from the performance management system
- Global blueprints, criteria, and tools, with some local adaptation
 - China partial exception e.g. concerning language skills



High Potential Criteria



Performance

- □ Consistently strong ratings (3 or 4) in Performance Appraisal (What and How) Especially the HOW (values and leadership behavior)
 - Especially the HOW (values and leadership behavior for those in managerial positions)
 - ■Decision Making
 - □Executing
 - ■Winning through People
 - □ Collaborating
 - ☐Strategic & Business Acumen

KONE HiPo Competences

- □ Proactive communication
- Drive and Persistence
- □ Conceptual thinking
- □ Flexibility
- ☐ Interpersonal sensitivity
- Self confidence

Basic requirements

- Strong educational background (at least BSclevel degree or equivalent)
- ☐ Fluent English
- ☐ Typically from Grade 4-5 (IPE 50-57)
- Enough time in KONE (>6 months) to demonstrate performance and behaviors

Motivation to become a leader

- Interest and ability to accept cross-functional or cross-border assignments
- □ Self-awareness and learning agility i.e. motivation and capability to learn and develop
- ☐ Stretching beyond responsibility of current role (geographically or functionally)
- Mobile
- ☐ Growth capacity: Current +1 or +2

Questions in TM



 How and by whom is the assessment of individuals done?

Leadership and Talent Review Workshops

- Done by management teams supported by HR at least once per year across different levels and units with involvement of the next level
- Posters with pictures and personal data used as tool for collecting participant input for discussions
- Leading up to concrete succession and individual development plans



Questions in TM



- How to avoid biases (gender, function, education, nationality, etc.) due to social capital and patterns of cloning?
- Transparency? Will you let the 'chosen ones' know?

 Over-emphasis on identification at expense of development (through challenges in line with the 70:20:10 principle)?

- Involve people from different backgrounds
- Target % with different backgrounds (gender, education, nationality, external)
 + Executives meet local talent during visits, move people around
- "High potentials"/"talent" are <u>not</u> (at least not formally but many know!) informed about their status
- Individual development plans are followed up as part of performance management system and "the way we do things"



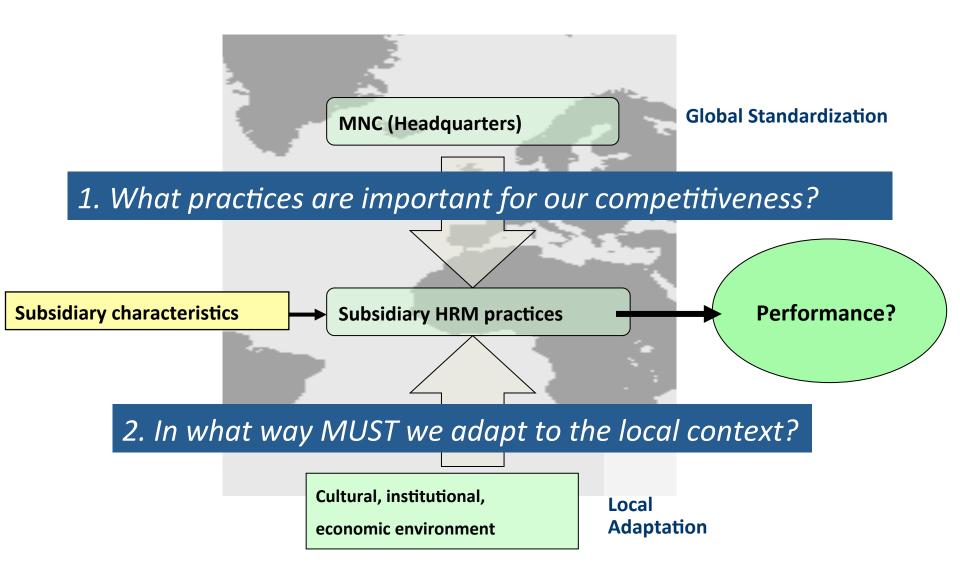
Strategy, capabilities, people/talent mgt. strategy

What is our business model (strategy)? How do we deliver value to **customers**?

What are the enabling and <u>differentiating</u> organizational <u>capabilities</u>? (A capability can be observed – but must be valuable, rare, difficult to imitate)

What kind of people/talent mgt. strategy can create competitive advantage? [What human capital is required? What kind of social architecture (org. culture, social capital?)]

HRM and the 'global-local dilemma'



Talent Development

Adapted from Professor Paul Evans, INSEAD

What are the most important ingredients in management/leadership development?

Formal training

Self-development

Coaching

Mentoring

Formal feedback sessions

CHALLENGES

Experience

Responsibility

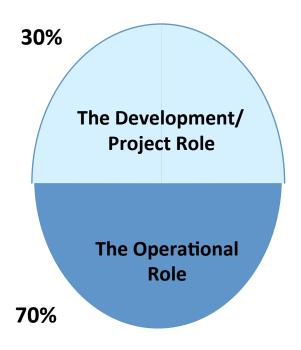
Challenges

- Scope: Increase in numbers of people, € and functions to manage
- Cross-functional assignments: Moving to a job where one has little expertise, learning how to set an agenda & get results through people
- International assignments: Dealing with diversity, a new context and often conflicting objectives and demands
- Starting from scratch: Building something from nothing
- Change projects: Fixing or stabilizing a failing operation
- Project/task force assignments: Working in 'split eggs' with other experts, defining objectives, and working collectively to deliver a result

The Importance of (Cross-Boundary) Project Assignments: Working in « Split Egg Ways »

What knowledge & skills can one learn in this way?

- New subject-specific knowledge
- Team-work & team management skills
- Delegation and related peoplemanagement skills
- Exercising leadership without authority
- Virtual and distance management skills



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Removing expertise under their feet force people to lead!

How to get people to take on challenges?

How to get people to take on challenges?



□ Expectations clearly communicated to employees
 □ Top management as role models, line managers as coaches and mentors
 □ Max. tenure in position, especially for high potentials (though not too short)
 □ All positions well advertised internally – 'open labor market' and superiors not allowed to resist rotation
 □ Yearly targets for cross-unit rotation that are followed up
 □ HR (Talent Management) manager internal headhunter for open positions

What Happens if There is <u>Too Much</u> Mobility in Leadership development?

The pathologies of

jeb rotation

- ➤ Leads to too much change and not enough continuity if taken too far
- ➤ People are growing up to become zig-zag managers!
 - ➤ Become good at starting change projects
 - ➤ Sometimes people have never led deep change and finished off anything had to live the consequences of their actions

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How to get people to take on challenges?

But what about the risks?

The 70-20-10 Principle

Challenge

70%

- On-the-job experience
- Assignments
- Projects



- Feedback
- Support
- Relationships
- Mentoring
- Helps people <u>learn from/make sense</u> of past experience
- 2. Helps build <u>human (and social) capital</u> and confidence to act in the future

Have They Proven Themselves through **Hardship Testing?**



Business failure & mistakes: Ideas that fail, deals that fall apart

Demotions, missed promotions, poor jobs

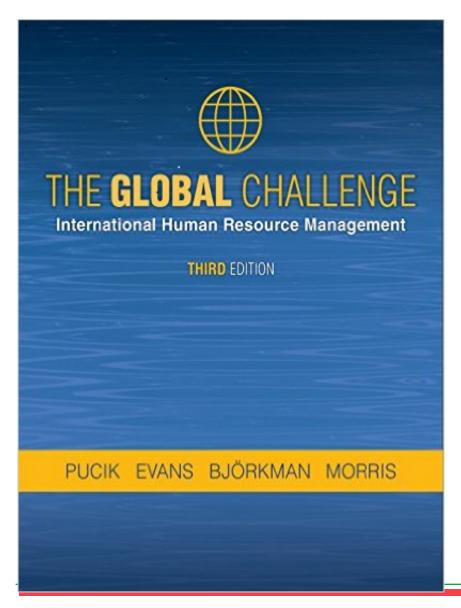
Confronting subordinate performance problems

Breaking a rut: Taking on a new career in response to discontent with the current job

Personal trauma: crises such as being fired, divorce, illness, or deaths of close ones

Demonstrating <u>internal</u> locus of control, developing <u>emotional</u> resilience + perhaps <u>learning</u> from it all





For anyone interested in learning more about strategic people management issues in multinational corporations, see:

Pucik, V., Evans, P., Björkman, I., and Morris, S. (2017). Global Challenge: International Human Resource Management. Chicago: Chicago Business Press. Third edition.

https://www.amazon.co.uk/GLOBAL-CHALLENGE-International-Resource-Management/dp/ 0983332495/ref=sr_1_6? ie=UTF8&qid=1471520473&sr=8-6&keywords=the +global+challenge+international+human+resource +management



The next session

Session 9: Challenges of work-life integration in multinationals

Guest speaker: Juha Äkräs

Readings:

Christensen, C. M. (2010). How will you measure your life? *Harvard Business Review* 88(7-8), 46-51.

