Intercultural Competence

April 2019





Agenda

- Vorstellung Christophe Schmitt, Christian Rainer
- Intro Omya
- Kulturelle Kompetenz
 - Was ist das?
 - Einordnung in integriertes Management
 - Beispiele
- Schlussfolgerung





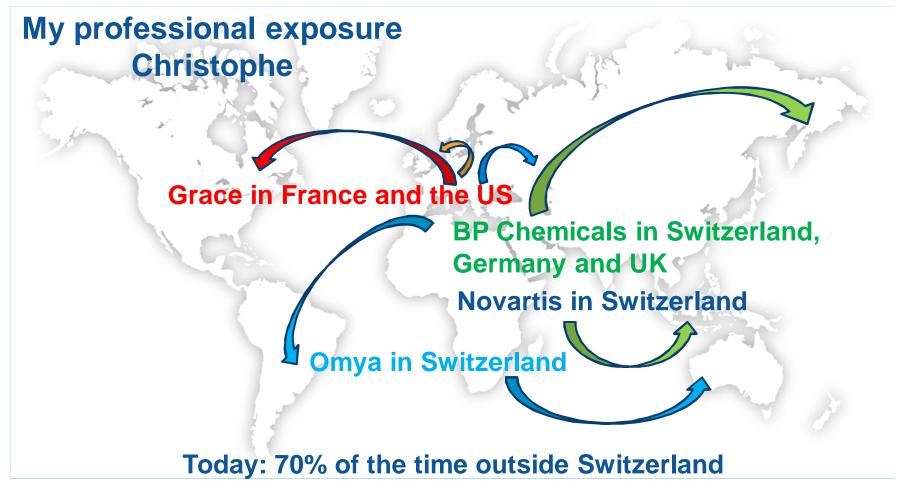


Grew up in
Alsace with
German, Swiss
and Italian
roots

Studied in France

Met my wife Brunella with Italian roots in Geneva









Grew up in **Austria**

Studied in **Austria / CH**

Travelled to everywhere in **Europe**











We are where life unfolds.

To enhance our customers' businesses in multiple markets.

With unrivaled expertise, solid experience and true passion.



Global producer of **Industrial Minerals**

Worldwide distributor of **Specialty Chemicals**



Facts & figures

More than 175 plants and offices in over 50 countries

7 laboratories and7 pilots plants for innovation

8,000 employees





Global ownership of mineral deposits for the next 100 years

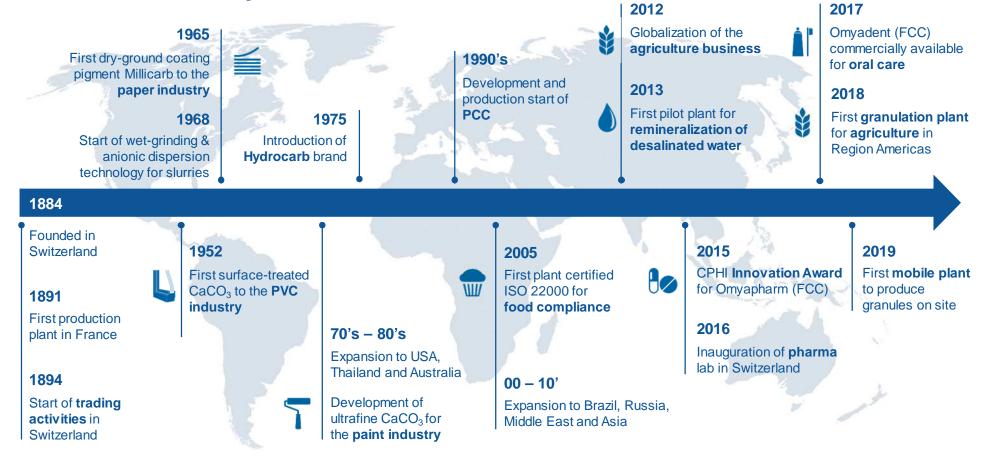
Privately-owned **Swiss** corporation with headquarters in Oftringen, Switzerland

CHF 3.9 billion turnover





More than 130 years of innovation















A strong value-led corporate culture is guiding our activities - every day, around the world.



Safety is core to our operating principles

MODESTY

We never underestimate the risks of a situation.

COURTESY

We always take care for the safety of our people.

INTEGRITY

We report all unsafe situations.

PERSEVERANCE

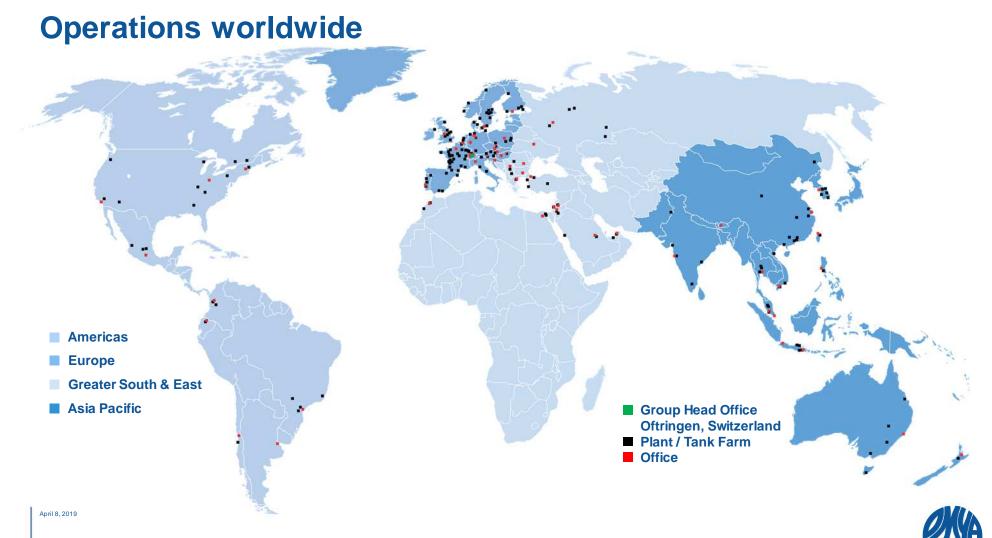
Our target is zero injuries.

G

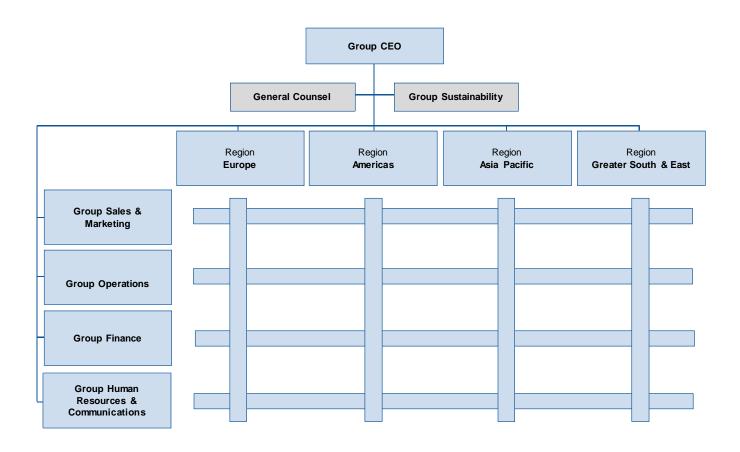
We demonstrate leadership in living our safety commitment.





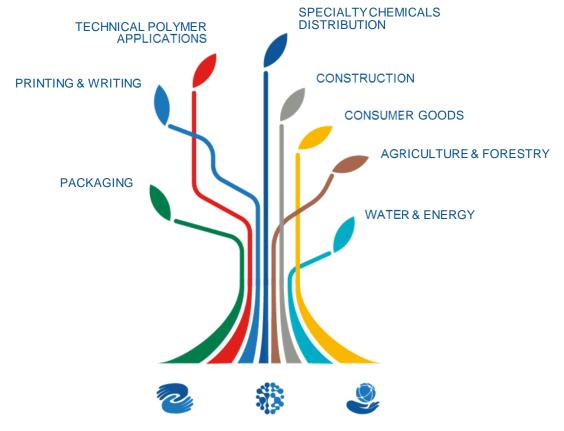


Matrix Organisation





Business segments



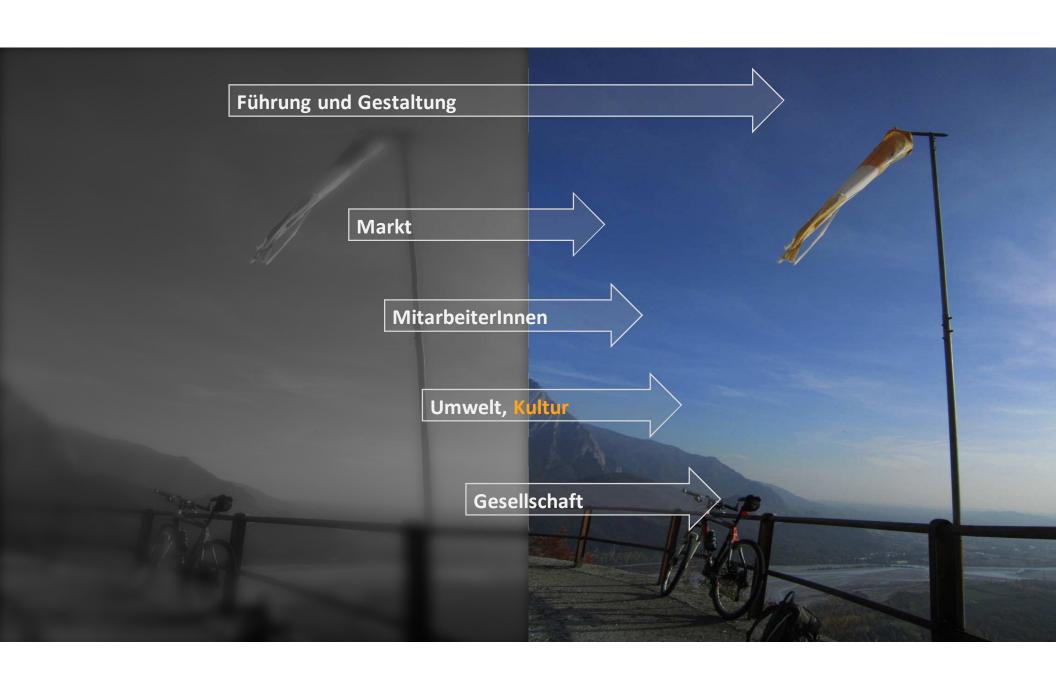
Thinking of Tomorrow





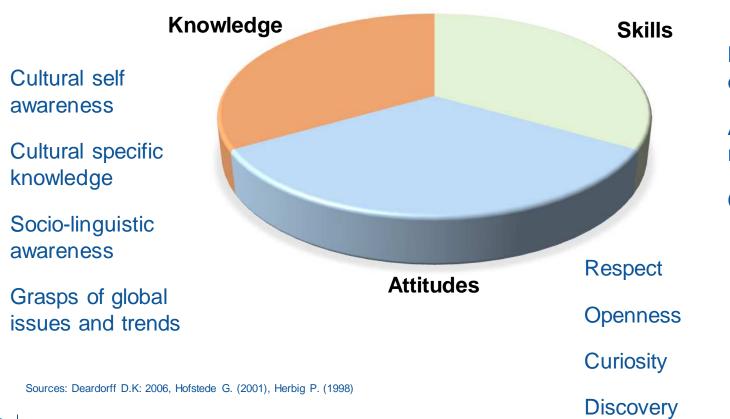








Constituent elements of intercultural competence



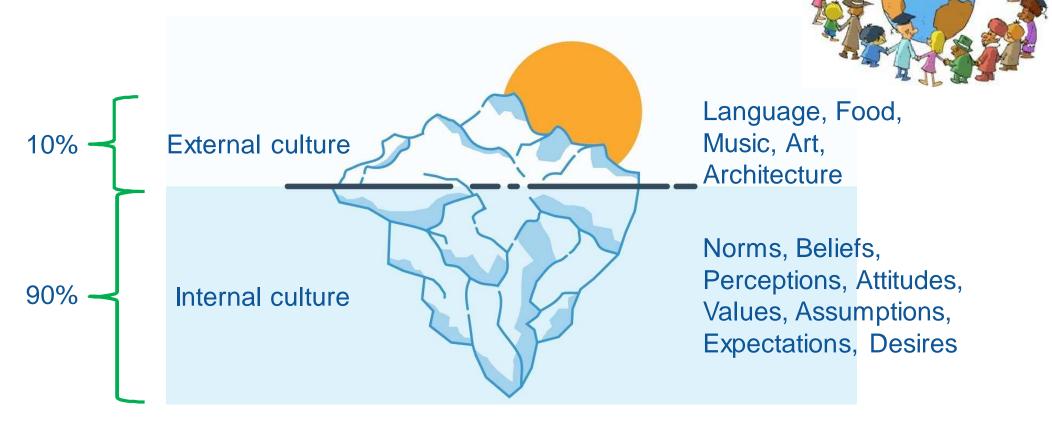
Listening, observing, evaluating

Analysing, interpreting, relating

Critical thinking



Intercultural Communication





Japan





- Silence is golden
- Group solidarity is paramount
- Age equals seniority
- Hierarchy!
- Privacy is valued
- Losing face is a no-go

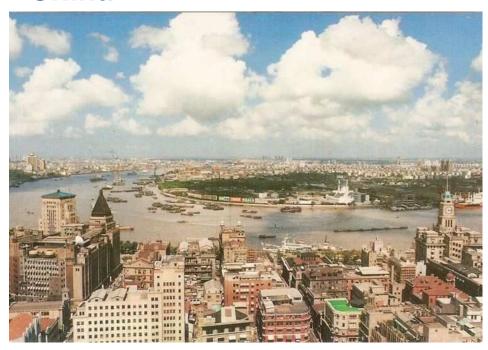


Japan

- Be prepared for more (meetings) and repeated (meetings)
- Contracts are honored
- Never comment about your employees / your competitors
- The small stuff matters
- Arrive 10 minutes earlier
- The other side of the table thinks in Japanese
- Being polite. They do not want to be rude by rejecting an offer.
 They want the foreign executive to lose interest



China



Shanghai in 1990

Shanghai in 2019

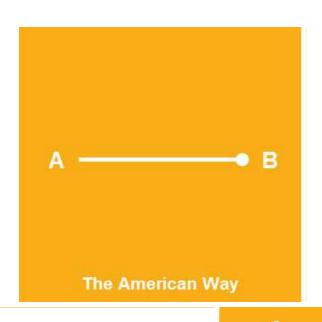
The skyscrapers in China do not mean that all western habits are lived there





China

- The "Yes" confusion
- Loosing or gaining face
- The questions not to a
- Be ready for more ...







China

What is "yes" meaning?

- The Chinese often answer with a quick "yes" whenever you ask a question
 - → we tend to assume that "yes" mean "I agree"
- The Chinese "yes" is an habitual answer. It is a neutral constant
- This can have serious consequences when negotiating agreements
- "yes" is not an agreement
 - → confirm what "yes" means in the specific context of your discussion





China

Loosing or gaining face





- When there is risk of loosing face (yours or theirs), the Chinese will often pretend to understand your meaning
- This happens often especially when other Chinese are present
- Explanation of a Chinese colleague:
 "Usually, in our culture, the Chinese pretend to understand. I can't always say 'sorry' or I will lose face. The Westerner will think, 'Why can't you understand?' so I just fake to understand. I say 'yes'. If I can do that, I give you face"



China

Asking the right question

- It is a mistake to ask the question "Do you understand?"
 - it is condescending
 - no Chinese will ever confess to not understanding. It is an embarrassment
- The same applies to the question "Do you have the authority to make a decision"
 - → do not ask questions which invite a "no" response
- If anyone says "no", the conversation is over





China

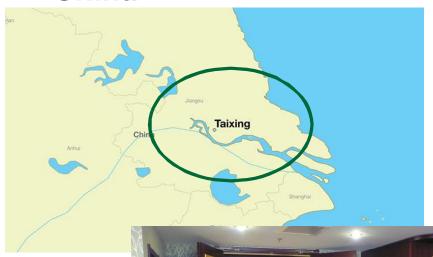


Be prepared for more

- Expect to be invited for long dinners
- At dinner don't talk business unless your host does
- Point with an open hand or get eye attention instead of using your hands
- Toast modestly ...
- Expect courses you may not be familiar with ...



China



- Taixing in the Jiangsu province with some 80'000 people
- 2h30 hours from Shanghai







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China



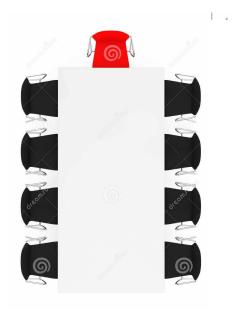




India

- Indians in general are sensitive and watchful of smallest of gestures
- Sell yourself before you sell your product or an idea
- Hospitality is common practice
- Feelings and relationships are important.
 You need to build trust







Brazil (Latin America)

- Business mentality
 - Brazilians negotiate with people not with companies
 - Do not show feelings, impatience or frustration

Greetings

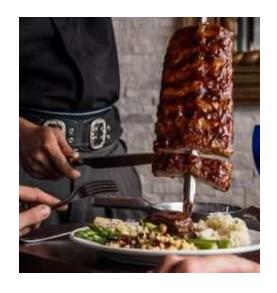
- Greetings involving women will involve kissing on both cheeks. Hugging is common
- The art of conversation
 - Constant interruption whilst somebody is talking is often considered acceptable
 - Good conversation topics are football, family, music
 - Bad conversation topics are politics, poverty, religion and
 - ... Argentina
 - Brazilians are known to arrive 10-20 minutes late





Brazil (Latin America)

- Negotiations occur over meals, often lunch
- "manana" = tomorrow / maybe
- **Body language**
 - good eye contact is expected
 - back slapping is common amongst men
 - during conversation a lot of touching of the arms is common
 - they speak in very close proximity
 - the OK sign is considered rude



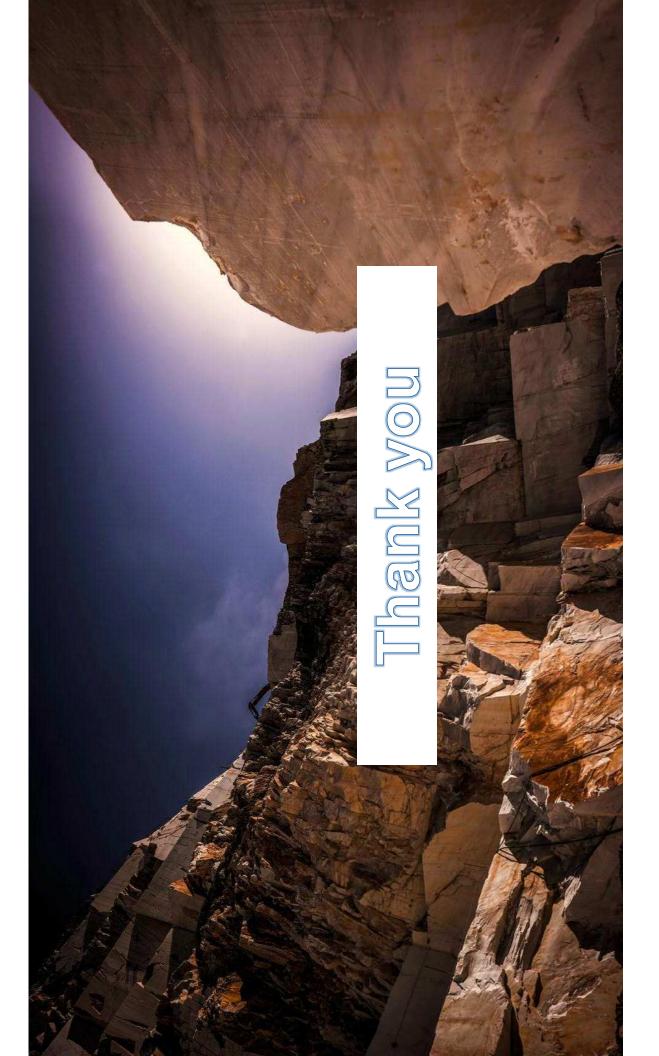


Summary

- A traveler without observation is a bird without wings (Persian Poet, Saadi)
- What is perceived to be different provides an opportunity for learning more, with and about each other and about oneself
- Intercultural contact have the potential to lead to self-enrichment and benefit
- People's intercultural competence needs to be developed in order to enable them to understand, appreciate and respect each other across cultural differences, and to enable them to contribute actively to societies that benefit from diversity
- Developing intercultural competence through education (individuals and institutions) is a tool for achieving intercultural understanding, appreciation and respect







Back up



What is intercultural competence, why is it important?

- Culture can be defined as "the sum of a way of life, including expected behavior, beliefs, values, language and living practices shared by members of a society. It consists of both explicit and implicit rules through which experience is interpreted"
- It is the ability to function effectively across cultures, to think and act appropriately, and to work and communicate with people from different cultural backgrounds
- It is a valuable asset in an increasing globalized world where we are more likely to interact with people from different cultures and countries who have been shaped by different values, beliefs and experiences
- It is part of a family of concepts including global competence, global citizenships, education, skills for global employability. These recognize the globalization as a force for change, and the importance for graduates to be able to engage and act globally



Japan

Silence is golden

Silence is linked to credibility. It speaks loudly about wisdom and emotional self control. "The duck that quacks is the first to get shot". Stress / difficulty > revert to silence

Group solidarity is paramount

We value individual contributor and believe in recognition as individual praise. The opposite is true in Japan

Age equals seniority

Hierarchy is paramount. Treath older executives with more marked deference. Great the most senior person before others

Privacy is valued

Only < 30% of Japanese use social media. A more introvert formal approach especially at the beginning of business relationship is likely to be better received

