

COURSE UNIT (MODULE) DESCRIPTION

| Course unit (module) title | Code |
|--|------|
| Fundamentals of Intercultural Management | |

| Lecturer(s) | Department(s) where the course unit (module) is delivered | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Coordinator: assist. dr. Dovile Baleviciene | Faculty of Economics and Business Administration | | | | |
| Other(s): | Sauletekio ave. 9, II building, LT 10222 Vilnius | | | | |

| Study cycle | Type of the course unit (module) | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| First | Compulsory | | | | |

| Mode of delivery | Period when the course unit (module) is delivered | Language(s) of instruction |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Classroom, virtual | Autumn semester | English |

Requirements for students Prerequisites: Management, Global Marketing

| Course (module) volume in credits | Total student's workload | Contact hours | Self-study hours |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 5 | 130 | 48 | 82 |

Purpose of the course unit (module): programme competences to be developed

This subject aims to develop: the ability to raise and address intercultural behaviour issues arising in a global marketing and business environment; to apply the theoretical knowledge of intercultural management in the practical activities of business organizations; the ability to analyse and use information related to cultural differences in business and marketing; the ability to communicate and collaborate in multicultural teams.

| marketing; the ability to communicate and conaborate in multicultural teams. | | | | | | |
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| Learning outcomes of the course unit (module) | Teaching and learning methods | Assessment methods | | | | |
| Student will know how culture influence the global business environment and will understand the need | | | | | | |
| to developing intercultural competence. | | | | | | |
| Student will be able to analyse the impact of | | | | | | |
| cultural orientations on the management of companies in different countries. | | | | | | |
| Student will understand intercultural differences and be able to apply them in communication with partners in the product value chain. | Problem-based teaching, active learning methods (group discussion, elevator pitch, reports), research | Mid town grown grown | | | | |
| Student will know the principles of teamwork and will be able to apply them in solving tasks in an international team. | methods (information search, case study, preparation of group written work) | Mid-term exam, group project, exam. | | | | |
| Student will be able to understand and interpret the specifics of intercultural communication, prepare, and participate in intercultural negotiations. | work) | | | | | |
| Student will know the principles of intercultural management and will be able to apply them in | | | | | | |
| shaping strategies for managing intercultural differences. | | | | | | |

| | | | C | onta | ct ho | urs | | | S | elf-study work: time and assignments |
|---|---|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| Content: breakdown of the topics | | Tutorials | Seminars | Exercises | Laboratory work | Internship/work placement | E-learning | Contact hours | Self-study hours | Assignments |
| 1. Introduction to the basics of intercultural management. | 2 | | | | , , | | | 2 | | |
| 2. The concept of culture. Cultural concepts, values, and culture. Cultural identity. Cultural diversity. Cultural context. | 2 | | 2 | | | | | 4 | 8 | Preparation of a group project based on: Schneider & Barsoux (2014) Managing across cultures. Ch. 2. |
| 3. Dimensions of culture. Cultural dimensions (value orientation theory) based on Kluckhohn & Strodtbeck (1961), classical cultural dimensions based on Hofstede, et al. (2010), cultural categories (intercultural communication perspective) based on Hall & Hall (1990), cultural dimensions (values perspective) based on Schwartz (1992), cultural dimensions (intercultural leadership perspective) based on GLOBE (2004), and Hampden-Turner & Trompenaars (2000) cultural dimensions. | 4 | | 2 | | | | | 6 | 10 | Preparation of a group project based on: Browaeys & Price (2019) Understanding cross- cultural management. Ch. 2. |
| 4. Dominant cultural orientations in different regions of the world and their impact on business management. | 2 | | 2 | | | | | 4 | 8 | Preparation of a group project based on: Browaeys & Price (2019) Understanding cross-cultural management. Ch. 3 – 4. |
| 5. Intercultural management. Planning (situation analysis, goal setting and plan preparation, intercultural management models, tools, and techniques). Organization (organizational structure, culture and global organization, changes in organizational structure). Leadership (culture and leadership, pay and motivation system, development of intercultural competencies, intercultural training, teamwork in culturally diverse teams, mentoring, networking, flexicurity and flexibility of work and personal life in different cultures, etc.). Control (results of intercultural management and their evaluation) Various case studies. | 8 | | 4 | | | | | 12 | 20 | Preparation of a group project based on: Browaeys & Price (2019) Understanding cross-cultural management. Ch. 7 – 9. |
| 6. Intercultural communication. Peculiarities of negotiations in different countries. Verbal, paraverbal and nonverbal communication in different countries. Knowledge management and knowledge sharing challenges in international teams. IKEA case study. | 6 | | 4 | | | | | 10 | 14 | Preparation of a group project based on: Szkudlarek et al. (2020) Handbook of Contemporary Cross-Cultural Management. Ch. 13 and 21. |
| 7. Managing intercultural differences. Causes of intercultural conflicts and | 6 | | 2 | | | | | 8 | 10 | Preparation of a group project based on: Browaeys |

| strategies for resolving them. Cultural shock and strategies for cultural shock management. | | | | | | | & Price (2019) Understanding cross cultural managemen |
|---|----|----|--|--|----|----|---|
| Holley Electric Group case study. 8. Intercultural management trends and | 2 | | | | 2 | | 14. |
| forecasts. | 2 | | | | 4 | | |
| Preparation for the exam | | | | | | 10 | |
| Total | 32 | 16 | | | 48 | 82 | |

| Assessment strategy | Weight, % | Deadline | Assessment criteria | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Group project | 50% | During the semester | During each seminar students present a group work task. Totalling at 5 tasks that will make up the group project. The following aspects of group work are to be evaluated: The suitability and originality of proposed solutions -40% (Work includes factual analysis of the analysed problem; collected data and/or discovered solutions provided by the authors; solutions and proposals are provided (40%). If analysis is performed superficially and conclusions, solutions are not specific or detailed enough - 25%. Unallowable, conscious distortion of factual material, plagiarism - 0%). Requirements for academic written works are met, all required work sections are present, work possesses appropriate structure and content, work is written in academic language - 10% (If requirements are not met - 0%). If work is not provided - 0%. | | | |
| Mid-term examination | 30% | 9 or 10 week of the semester | Mid-term examination consists of 10 open and 10 closed type questions with differently weighted values. Closed type questions are evaluated by 1%, open type — variably (depending on complexity). Evaluation: 30%: all closed type questions are answered, conceptions to answer open type questions are provided in a critical and detailed manner, answers are concluded with a scientific discussion in accordance with the material of the studied topic, a backed up individual view on discussed topic is provided. 25%: a part of closed type questions was unanswered, conceptions to answer open type questions are provided in a critical and detailed manner, and answers are concluded with a scientific discussion in accordance with the material of the studied topic, slight terminology errors are found in the provided backed up individual view on discussed topic. 20%: a part of closed type questions was unanswered, provided conceptions are not fully logically connected, a scientific discussion in accordance with the material of the studied topic is provided, individual point of view is not always backed up by arguments, one of the questions is not answered or other questions are answered incompletely. 15%: a part or all closed type questions are left unanswered, provided conceptions do not reveal their understanding, individual point of view is lacks argumentation or is not provided at all, thoughts of some authors are descriptively repeated. 10% - 0%: closed type questions are unanswered, thoughts lack argumentation, incorrect terminology is used, knowledge acquired from the studied topic is not provided, 1 question is answered. | | | |
| Exam | 20% | During exam session | Mid-term examination consists of 10 open and 5 closed type questions with differently weighted values. Closed type questions are evaluated by 1%, open type – variably (depending on complexity). Evaluation: | | | |

| | | | 20%: all closed type questions are answered, conceptions to answer open type questions are provided in a critical and detailed manner, answers are concluded with a scientific discussion in accordance to the material of the studied topic, a backed up individual view on discussed topic is provided. 17.5%: a part of closed type questions was unanswered, conceptions to answer open type questions are provided in a critical and detailed manner, and answers are concluded with a scientific discussion in accordance with the material of the studied topic, slight terminology errors are found in the provided backed up individual view on discussed topic. 15%: a part of closed type questions was unanswered, provided conceptions are not fully logically connected, a scientific discussion in accordance with the material of the studied topic is provided, individual point of view is not always backed up by arguments, one of the questions is not answered or other questions are answered incompletely. 12.5%: a part or all closed type questions are left unanswered, provided conceptions do not reveal their understanding, individual point of view is lacks argumentation or is not provided at all, thoughts of some authors are descriptively repeated. 10% - 0%: closed type questions are unanswered, thoughts lack argumentation, incorrect terminology is used, knowledge acquired from the studied topic is not provided, 1 question is answered. |
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| The assessment strategy for an external exam | Weight, | Deadline | Assessment criteria |
| Individual project | 50% | During the semester | Analysis of organization and 5 tasks that will make up the individual project. The following aspects of individual work are to be evaluated: The suitability and originality of proposed solutions - 40% (Work includes factual analysis of the analysed problem; collected data and/or discovered solutions provided by the author; solutions and proposals are provided (40%). If analysis is performed superficially and conclusions, solutions are not specific or detailed enough - 25%. Unallowable, conscious distortion of factual material, plagiarism - 0%). Requirements for academic written works are met, all required work sections are present, work possesses appropriate structure and content, work is written in academic language - 10% (If requirements are not met - 0%). If work is not provided - 0%. |
| Exam | 50% | During the semester | Mid-term examination consists of 10 open and 10 closed type questions with differently weighted values. Closed type questions are evaluated by 1%, open type – variably (depending on complexity). Evaluation: 50%: all closed type questions are answered, conceptions to answer open type questions are provided in a critical and detailed manner, answers are concluded with a scientific discussion in accordance with the material of the studied topic, a backed up individual view on discussed topic is provided. 40%: a part of closed type questions was unanswered, conceptions to answer open type questions are provided in a critical and detailed manner, and answers are concluded with a scientific discussion in accordance with the material of the studied topic, slight terminology errors are found in the provided backed up individual view on discussed topic. 30%: a part of closed type questions was unanswered, provided conceptions are not fully logically connected, a scientific discussion in accordance with the material of the studied topic is provided, individual |

| is n 20% con is la are 10% argi | nt of view is not always backed up by arguments, one of the questions of answered or other questions are answered incompletely. 6: a part or all closed type questions are left unanswered, provided aceptions do not reveal their understanding, individual point of view acks argumentation or is not provided at all, thoughts of some authors descriptively repeated. 6 - 0%: closed type questions are unanswered, thoughts lack umentation, incorrect terminology is used, knowledge acquired from studied topic is not provided, 1 question is answered. |
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| Author | Year of publication | Title | Issue of a periodical or volume of a publication | Publishing place and house or web link | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Compulsory reading | | | | | | | |
| Szkudlarek, B., Romani, L., Caprar, D.V., Osland, J.S. | 2020 | The SAGE Handbook of Contemporary Cross-Cultural Management | | Sage | | | |
| Browaeys M-J., Price R. | 2019 | Understanding cross- cultural management | 4 th ed. | Pearson Education | | | |
| Schneider S., Barsoux J. | 2014 | Managing across cultures | 3 rd ed. | Pearson Education | | | |
| Supplementary reading | | | | | | | |
| Richter, N.F., Strandskov, J., Hauff, S., Taras, V. | 2022 | International Business Strategy and Cross-Cultural Management. An Applied Approach | | Edward Elgar Publishing | | | |
| d'Iribarne, P., Chevrier, S., Henry, A., Segal, J-P., Tréguer-Felten, G. | 2020 | Cross-Cultural Management Revisited: A Qualitative Approach | | OUP Oxford | | | |
| Deresky, H., Miller, S.R. | 2020 | International Management: Managing Across Borders and Cultures. Text and Cases | | Pearson | | | |
| Thomas, D.C., Peterson, M.F. | 2017 | Cross-Cultural Management: Essential Concepts | 4 th ed. | SAGE Publications | | | |
| Luthans, F., Doh, J. | 2017 | International Management: Culture, Strategy, and Behaviour | 10 th ed. | McGraw-Hill Education | | | |
| Scientific articles | Cross-Cultural Management: An International Journal - www.emeraldinsight.com International Journal of Cross-Cultural Management - www.sagepublications.com | | | | | | |