



Summer School

“SUMMER ECLIPSE”



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Project title: “Summer Educational Courses in Lodz – Institutional Paradigm in Studying Economic”, implemented under NAWA SPINAKER programme
“Intensive international education programmes 2024” pursuant to agreement no. BPI/SPI/2024/1/00053/U/00001

Challenges of Internationalization

- a handful of key success factors

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What is internationalization?

Internationalization

the process by which a firm progressively increases its involvement in and commitment to international markets — moving operations, sales, sourcing or knowledge across national borders.

It is a process, not a single event — a direction of travel, usually in steps.



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Why do firms go international?

PUSH · pressures at home

- Saturated / small domestic market
- Intense home competition
- Excess capacity to absorb
- Follow domestic customers abroad

PULL · attractions abroad

- Larger / growing foreign demand
- Economies of scale & scope
- Cheaper inputs, labour, location
- Access to knowledge & talent



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Forms of internationalization — a spectrum



Outward

selling / producing abroad:
exports, subsidiaries, foreign sales



Inward

foreign sourcing, imports,
licensing-in, foreign suppliers



Cooperative

alliances & networks that span
borders

Exporting

Indirect & direct

Licensing & Franchising

Contractual

Joint ventures & Alliances

Shared equity

Wholly-owned / FDI

Greenfield or M&A

Increasing resource commitment · control · risk · profit potential



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☰ How internationalization unfolds — three models



Uppsala / Stage model

Step-by-step. Firms expand gradually, starting with nearby, familiar markets and low-commitment modes, deepening as they learn.



Born globals

Some firms are international almost from day one — typically digital, niche or tech ventures with global demand and low border costs.



Network model

Expansion follows relationships — partners, customers and suppliers pull the firm into markets, not formal planning alone.



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The environment the firm steps into

MACRO-ENVIRONMENT (PESTLE)

MICRO-ENVIRONMENT

**THE
FIRM**

Micro — close & influenceable

- Customers, competitors
- Suppliers & intermediaries
- Partners & publics

Macro — broad & uncontrollable

- Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal, Environmental — the **PESTLE** forces



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PESTLE — six forces to scan before you enter



Political



Economic



Social /
cultural



Technological



Legal



Environmental



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Political — power, stability & policy



Political

- Government stability & political risk (expropriation, unrest)
- Trade policy: tariffs, quotas, sanctions, local-content rules
- FDI rules — ownership caps, approval regimes
- Corruption levels & quality of governance
- State as customer, owner or gatekeeper
- Geopolitics: blocs, alliances, trade wars

So what? Political risk can wipe out an investment overnight; firms hedge with insurance, local partners and phased commitment.



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Economic — demand, costs & money



Economic

- Income levels, growth, distribution → market size
- Stage of development & infrastructure
- Inflation, interest rates, business cycle
- Exchange-rate volatility & convertibility
- Labour & input costs; productivity
- Purchasing power, not just population

So what? A billion people is not a billion customers — size the market by purchasing power and willingness to pay.



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Social & cultural — people & meaning



Social & cultural

- Demographics: age, urbanisation, household size and structure, roles within a family
- Language(s) and communication style
- Religion, values, traditions & taboos
- Tastes, diet, aesthetics, colour symbolism
- Attitudes to brands, status & consumption
- Social structure, gender roles, trust

So what? Culture quietly reshapes demand and meaning — the same product can mean different things in different places.



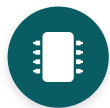
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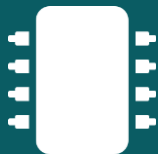
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Technological — capability & infrastructure



Technological

- Internet, mobile & payment penetration
- Digital platforms people actually use
- Logistics, electricity & connectivity quality
- R&D base, automation & skills
- Tech standards & interoperability
- Innovation pace & disruption risk

So what? Don't assume your home tech stack travels — meet customers on the platforms and devices they really use.



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Legal — rules of the game



Legal

- Contract law & enforceability; dispute resolution
- IP protection — patents, trademarks, piracy
- Licences and permits
- Product, safety, labelling & advertising rules
- Employment & labour law
- Data protection & privacy
- Competition, tax & customs compliance

So what? Compliance is non-negotiable and local — what is legal at home may be banned abroad, and vice-versa.



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Environmental — planet & expectations



Environmental

- Climate, geography & natural resources
- Environmental regulation & emissions rules
- Sustainability expectations of customers
- Carbon footprint of long supply chains
- Waste, packaging & circular-economy rules
- ESG reporting & reputational exposure

So what? Sustainability is now both a hard regulatory cost and a soft licence to operate — and standards differ by market.



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From PESTLE scan to decision



1 · Scan

List forces per country,
with evidence



2 · Filter

Keep what materially
affects your product



3 · Assess

Rate impact ×
uncertainty → key risks



4 · Act

Adapt offer, choose entry
mode, hedge, monitor

Common trap: stopping at step 1. A list of facts is not analysis — the value is the 'so what'.



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One world, many markets



Customers differ

Income, needs, tastes, usage occasions



Rules differ

Standards, taxes, certifications, ad limits



Infrastructure differs

Logistics, payments, retail, connectivity



Competitors differ

Strong local incumbents & habits



Communication differs

Language, media, symbols, etiquette



Money differs

Currencies, price levels, payment norms



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The core dilemma: standardize or adapt?

STANDARDIZE

- Economies of scale & lower cost
- One consistent global brand
- Faster, simpler to manage
- Risk: ignores local fit

ADAPT

- Fits local needs & rules
- Higher relevance & acceptance
- Captures niche preferences
- Risk: costly & complex



“Glocalization” — the usual answer is a blend: standardize what gives scale (platform, brand core), adapt what drives local fit (flavour, message, service).



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Global integration vs local responsiveness

Pressure for GLOBAL integration ↑

Global

Standardize for scale & efficiency

Transnational

Be efficient AND locally responsive

International

Export home model, light adaptation

Multidomestic

Each country runs its own way

Pressure for LOCAL responsiveness →



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Tying the threads together



Internationalization is the work of keeping the firm aligned with environments that keep diverging.



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Discussion & questions

Try this:

- Pick a Polish brand and your home country.
- Run a quick PESTLE scan — name the two biggest risks.
- Decide what to standardize and what to adapt — and justify it.



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