

Officer", a "Senior Nokia Corporate Phones", a "General Manager Enterprise Solutions". In real life, a hierarchy. A company is, a point in the company's management.

A comparative point of the study depending on the gush between a company in its de enforcement of its side completely.

Although hierarchical supervision are remain. Some multinational suppliers of firm. Some may coordinate products in order to determine employment satisfaction.

Company Group

It is not sufficient single independent

web of wholly or partly owned subsidiaries of doing business. Market forces buy large and small multinational firms.⁴⁵

In company groups, the economic coincide; each legal unit of business or more other legal units or the corporate OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or other entities established in may co-ordinate their operations in various may be able to exercise a significant

⁴⁵ See Collins H, Regulating the employment relation for competitiveness, ILJ 30 (2001) pp 25–31.

⁴⁶ See also Blumberg PI, The Corporate Del J Corp L 15 (1990) pp 326–327; Roberts J, The Modern Firm (2004) pp 180–181.

In company groups, the economic and legal units of business do not necessarily coincide; each legal unit of business operates to some extent in the interests of one or more other legal units or the corporate group as a whole.

The structure of company groups varies a lot, as has been recognised by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises: "These usually comprise companies or other entities established in more than one country and so linked that they may co-ordinate their operations in various ways. While one or more of these entities may be able to exercise a significant influence over the activities of others,

⁴⁵ See Collins H, Regulating the employment relation for competitiveness, ILJ 30 (2001) pp 25–31.

⁴⁶ See also Blumberg PI, The Corporate Entity in an Era of Multinational Corporations, Del J Corp L 15 (1990) pp 326–327; Roberts J, The Modern Firm (2004) pp 180–181.

their degree of autonomy within the enterprise may vary widely from one multinational enterprise to another."⁴⁷

Group structures differ according to the type of firm and the kinds of markets in which it operates, and they will also evolve over time. The firm normally ends up with a multidivisional structure. In company groups, divisionalisation means that the operating functions of many legally separate subsidiaries are performed within one subunit of the firm, and separate operating functions are organised within separate subunits of the firm.⁴⁸

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the kinds of markets in firm normally ends up divisionalisation means that are performed within are organised within

diverse investors in different is typically not a pas-

affiliates varies. For entities within multinational one such enterprise such entities and their the form of ownership, of the enterprises con-

within the firm and the is. Although divisional between the decision-makers, the size and consideration to such con-

an subsidiary may have onal group established advised products: if the been created to serve a if the parent company many may enjoy more

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