Totalitarianism

Totalitarian system subordinates the individual to the interests of the collective

Dissent is eliminated through indoctrination, persecution, surveillance, propaganda, censorship, and violence

Types of totalitarianism

Authoritarianism	Tolerates no deviation from state ideology. Deviation = punishment. Officals reg politics, pay less attention to social and economic structure of society.
Fascism	Organises nationed using corporatist perspectives, values and systems. Controls, using force and indoctrine, minds, souls and daily existance. North Korea, Burma.
Secular	Single party controls elections, tolerates dissent as long as does not challenge state, suppresses other ideologies.
Theocratic	Gov is an expression of prefered diety. Leaders claim to represent its interests on earth. Applis acient dogma rather than modern beliefs. Strick social and gender reg. Iran, Afganistan, Saudi Arabia.
Engines of totalitarianism	Economic development, inconsistancies, economic problems, standards of democracy

Monopolises power and uses it to regulate most / all areas of life.

Wide world of legal systems



Why are legal systems important?

Regulate business practices

Defines business policies, rights and obligations involved in business transactions

Because government of a country make laws they differ from country to country

Why are legal systems important? (cont)

Different countries have different laws and regulations, knowledge of common law, civil law, contract laws, laws governing property rights, product safety and liability for a country helps in business decisions.

Common law

Relies upon	Judge made precendents
How are decisions made	Refering to previous judgements, custom, reasoning. Only considers legislation after considering these factors.
Countrys	US, Canada, HK, NZ, England, India, Australia

Civil law summary

Relies upon	Systematic codeification of accessable, detailed laws. Political officals translate legal principles into statutes.
How are decisions made	Judges apply statutes to resolve disputes. Unbound by precedent. Judges are constraining in interpretation of law.
Countries	Approx 150: Germany, Japan, France, Mexico.

Most widespread type of law

Theocratic law summary

Relies upon	Religious doctrain, precepts and beliefs. Legal auth is placed in religious leaders. They regulate business transactions and social relations based on sacred text. No separation of church and state.
How are decisions made	Based on sacred text.
Countries	Muslim and islamic are the most prevalent

Customary law summary

Relies upon	Norms of behaviour practiced over a long time
How are decisions made	Individuals recognising benefits of conforming to community standards



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Customary law summary (cont)

Countries	Plays a role in countries with mixed legal systems
Indigenous law	

Democracy summary

Equality:	All citizens are politically and legally equal
Entitled to freedom:	Yes. Thought, opinion, belief, speech, and association
Power:	Equally command sovereign power over public officials
Individulist	Refers to the primacy of the rights and role of the individual.
Types of democracy	
Represent-ative	Originates in a constitution that protects individual freedoms and liberties. Elected reps hold ultimate soverignty, but must act in peoples interests. Officals rep voters. US, Japan
Multiparty	3 or more parties govern. Leadership can not legislate without neg with oposition. Canada, Germany, Ital, Israel
Parlia-mentary	Citizens elect reps to a leg branch called parliament
Social	Applies democratic means to power transition from Capitalist to Socialism. Giv regs capitalism to control tendancy towards injustice. Norway. Sweden.
Third Wave of Democr-atization	number of democracies doubled in two decades
Engines of Democracy	failure of totalitarian regimes to deliver economic progress, Improved communication tech, economic dividends offered by increasing political freedom
Democr-acy's retreat	Only 26 democracies are full democracies.
A government of the people, by the people, for the people.	

Political risks

Political risk refers to the risk that political decisions or events in a country negatively affect the profitability or sustainability of an investment

Types	Systemic, proceedural, distributive, catastrophic

Map of Political Freedom, 2010



Trends in legal systems

Rule of man (totalitarian)	Legal rights derive from the individual who commands the power to impose them
Rule of law (democ-ratic)	Systematic / objective laws applied by public officials who are held accountable for their administration

Implications for managers

Strategic issues
Country of origin and local content
Marketplace behavior
Product safety and liability
Legal jurisdiction
Intellectual property
Uncertainty of law challenges decision making. Few developing countries have decent legal systems.

Operational Concerns

Issues	Starting business, contracts, hiring and firing, closing the business
Regulation	Rich = less, poor = more



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