

Developing World-class Business Leaders in Emerging Markets – Strategic Challenges and Opportunities

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- Macro-economic Context The Opportunity
- The Leadership Gap The Challenge
- HR Strategies and Practices for Emerging Markets
- Developing Leaders for Global and Local Effectiveness

CPP, Inc. – Globally Integrated Provider

Research-based personality assessments and people development services



CPP, Inc. Headquarters, Mountain View, CA



View from CPP, Melbourne, Australia



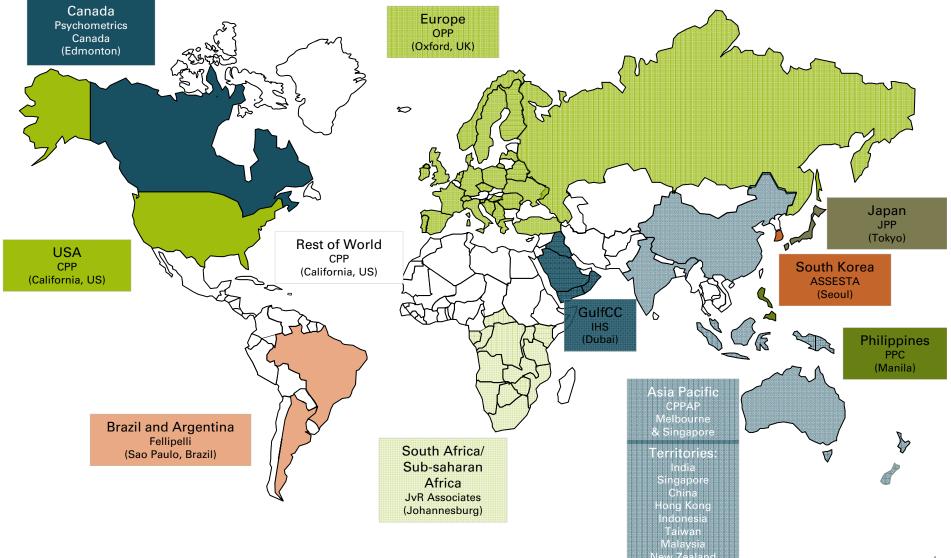
View from CPP, Singapore



CPP, Auckland, New Zealand

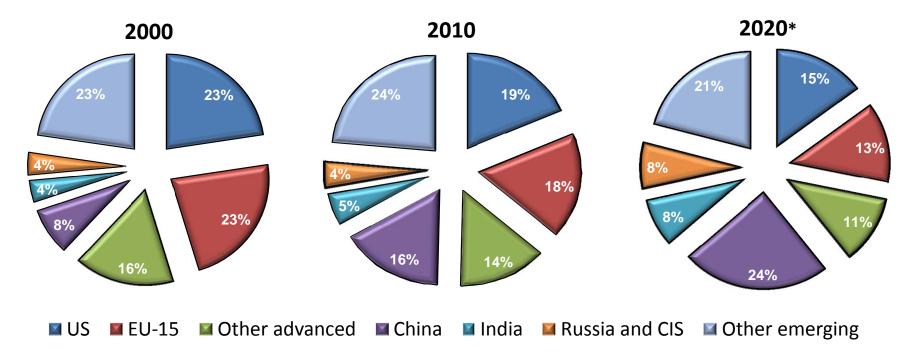
Globally Integrated Provider

Research-based personality assessments, people development services





Shares of World GDP (@Purchasing Power Parity)





Demand

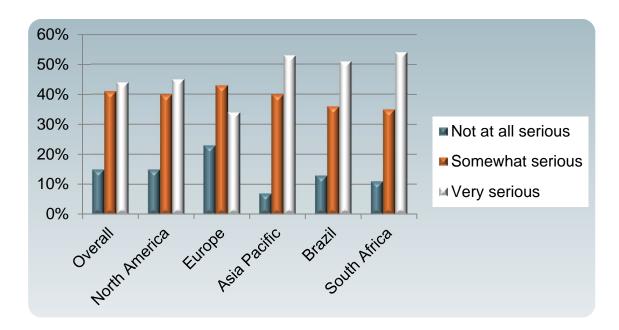
- High, but unpredictable
- Competition is broadening
- Retention of mobile talent pool



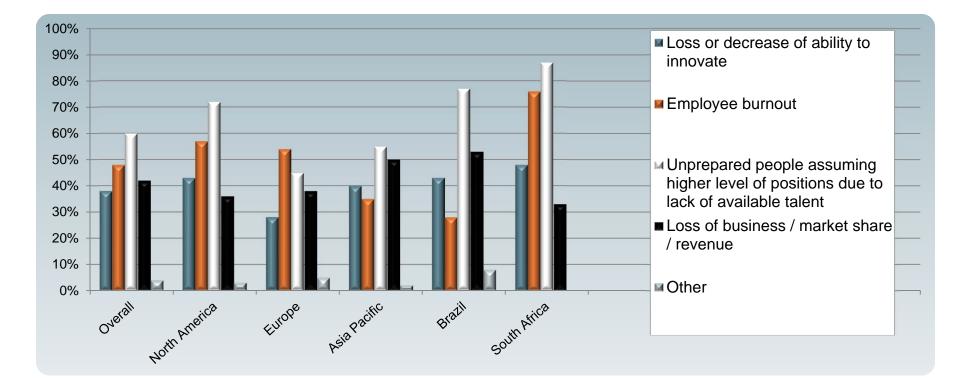
<u>Supply</u>

- Quantity versus quality
- Defining, developing competencies
- Local or global or glocal

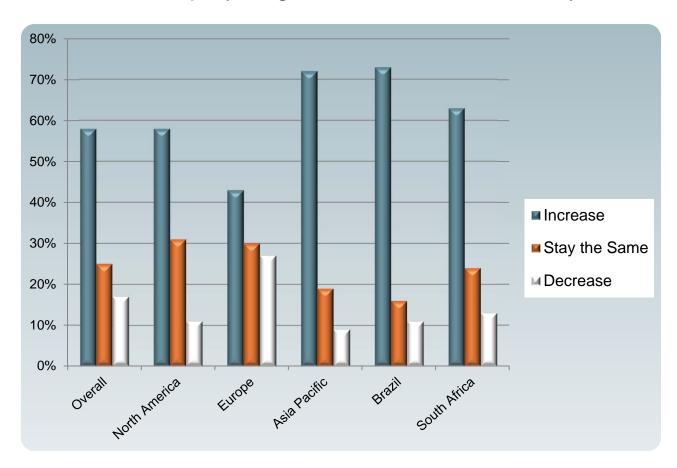
 Level of seriousness the rapidly changing competitive environment has on leadership development plans



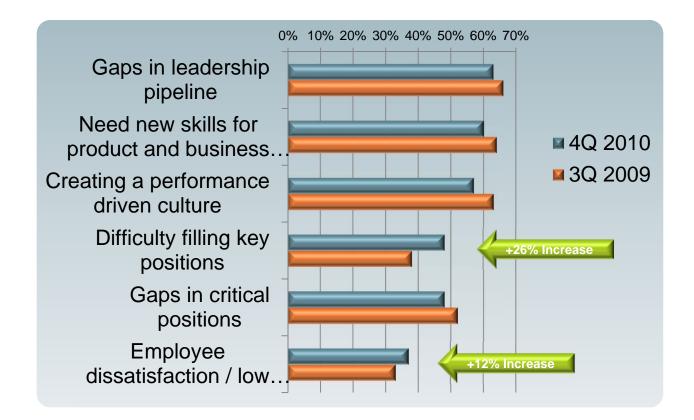
 Greatest challenge to leadership development is unprepared people assuming higher level of positions due to lack of available talent



Expectations on employee growth over the next ten years

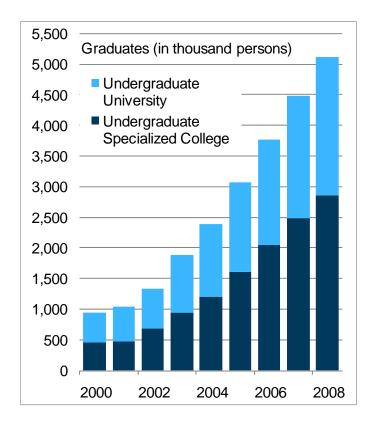


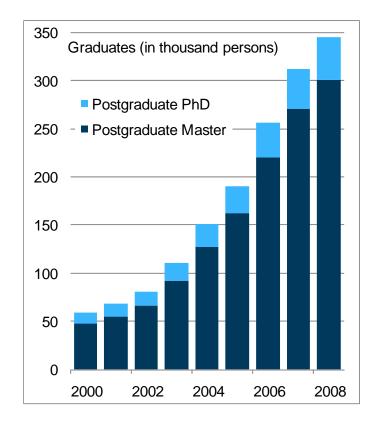
50% of organizations surveyed have difficulty filling key positions



Quantity : Quality

Graduates of undergraduate and advanced degree programs in China







Defining and Developing Competencies : Local or Global or Glocal



What are the top 3 practices that you have found to be the most effective in developing global leaders?

Ran <u>k</u>	Practice	Frequency mentioned in top 3 of most effective practices
1	Participation in cross functional international teams	22%
2	International assignments > 2 years	20%
3	Internal management development programs	17%
4	Short-term international assignments < 6 months	17%
5	Mentoring and/or coaching	14%
6	Action-learning assignments	10%
7	Company training programs	9%
8	360-degree feedback	8%
9	International leadership development centers	7%
10	Executive feedback forums	5%
11	External education/training programs	4%
12	Cross-cultural training	4%

Internal Barriers to Developing Leaders

- "A tendency to believe that whatever works in the United States should work across the globe"
- "Perceptions in European headquarters that top executives need to be hard driving like stereotypes of Western executives"
- "In many cases, [expatriates contribute] not at all, as we often replace one expatriate with another"



- What works best in emerging markets?
- Is it different from developed markets?

 Developing a Credible and Competitive Employee Value Proposition

Status of company (includes sector and national identity)

Human Resource policies, HR capability

Opportunities for personal and professional growth

Respect – Diversity and Inclusion, Work:Life

Ethical and social responsibility

What is the definition of HR? – 360 Feedback

The Cynics

- Human Remains
- Head of Redundancy
- Horrible Relations
- Highly Rigid

The Optimists

- Huge Rewards
- Harmonious Relations
- Help Required
- Helps Results



At what level does the local HR function contribute?



- What works best in emerging markets?
- Is it different from developed markets?

- Is it all about money?
- No it's not Maslow and Herzberg revisited



The Conundrum

Do we develop for global consistency or local differences?



Three most important company-wide competencies

- Strategic thinking, visioning
- Integrity, trust, values
- Excellence, delivering results

Source: Leadership Development in Asia-Pacific: Identifying and Developing Leaders for Growth. The Conference Board, 2006





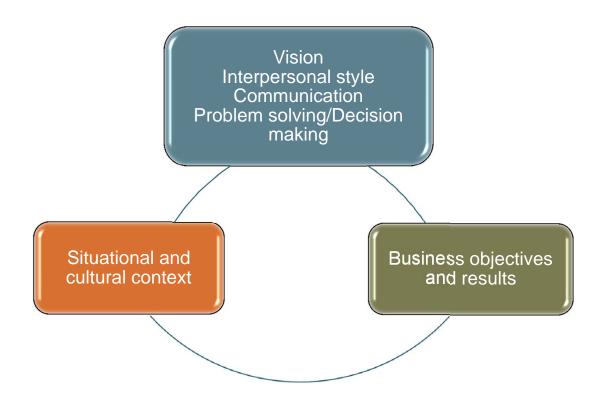
Source: Leadership Development in Asia-Pacific: Identifying and Developing Leaders for Growth. The Conference Board, 2006.

How to resolve the conundrum?



- Should we just bury our heads in the sand?
- Can we identify some universal building blocks/competencies?
- Can we help people develop and adapt behaviors to be effective across a range of contexts and cultures?

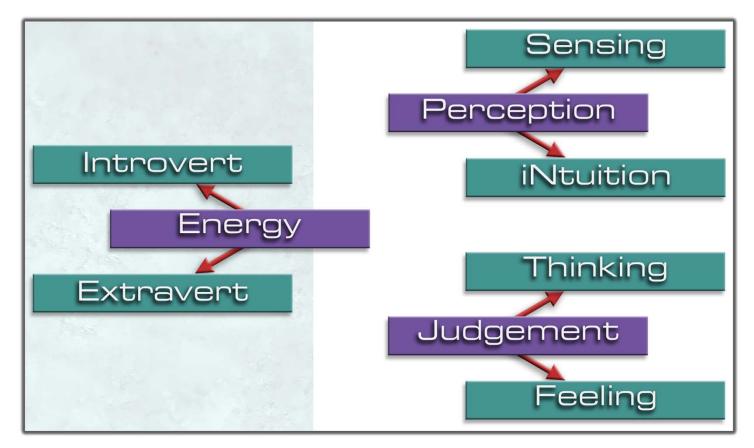
Universal Building Blocks / Competencies



Developing Universal Competencies

- 1. Improved understanding of self
- 2. Improved understanding of others similarities and differences
- 3. Communicating and working more effectively with others
 - Building on personality differences
 - Recognizing and adapting to different cultural contexts
- 4. Improving organizational performance
 - Problem solving / Decision making
 - Resolving conflict
 - Managing change
 - Selling / Influencing
 - Innovation

Jungian Theory



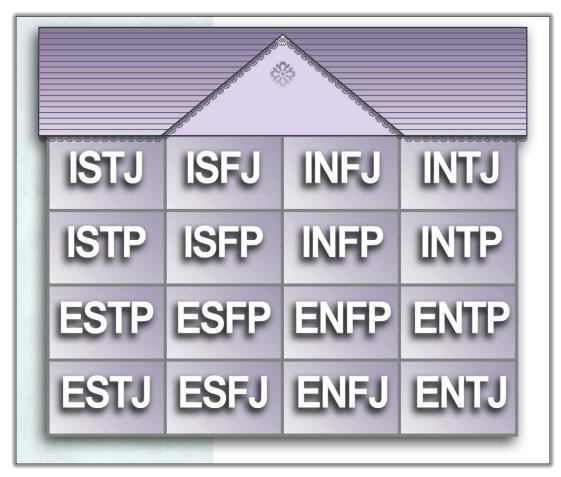
Myers-Briggs Type Indicator[®] (MBTI[®]) Preferences

- EXTRAVERSION : INTROVERSION
 Where do you prefer to focus your attention?
 Where do you get your energy?
- SENSING : INTUITION How do you prefer to take in information?
- THINKING : FEELING How do you make decisions?
- JUDGING : PERCEIVING How do you deal with the outer world?

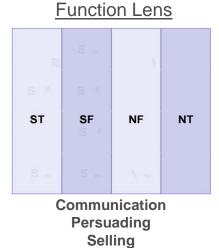
<u>E:I</u> DICHOTOMY

- **<u>S:N</u>** DICHOTOMY
- T:F DICHOTOMY
- J:P DICHOTOMY

16 Broad Personality Types



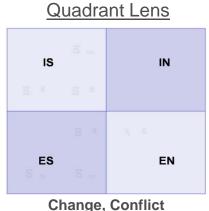
MBTI[®] Lenses



Team Type Lens

ISTJ	ISFJ	INFJ	INTJ
ISTP	ISFP	INFP	INTP
ESTP	ESFP	ENFP	ENTP
ESTJ	ESFJ	ENFJ	ENTJ

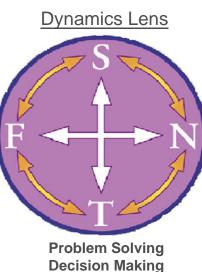
Team Dynamics – Strengths and Challenges



Team Culture

Leadership Lens

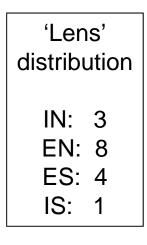
ISTJ	ISFJ	INFJ	INTJ			
ISTP	ISFP	INFP	INTP			
ESTP	ESFP	ENFP	ENTP			
ESTJ ESFJ ENFJ ENTJ						
Leadership and Followership						



Stress

The Quadrants 'Lens': Top Leadership Team Example (2011)

<mark>IS</mark> тј *	IS fj	IN FJ	IN TJ ***
IS TP	IS fp	IN FP	IN TP
ES tp	ES FP *	EN FP	EN TP **
ES TJ ***	ES fj	EN FJ	EN TJ *****



Change, Conflict, Team and Organization Culture

The Leadership 'Lens': Top Leadership Team Example (2011)

ısTJ *	ısFJ	INFJ	INTJ ***
ISTP	ISFP	INFP	INTP
ESTP	esFP *	enFP	ENTP **
ESTJ ***	esFJ	enFJ	ENTJ *****

'Lens' Distribution				
TJ: 13 TP: 2 FP: 1 FJ: 0				

Leadership and Followership Style

Participants in Leadership Development Programs Data source: The Center for Creative Leadership (CCL) N=26,447

ISTJ 18.2%	ISFJ 3.1%	INFJ 1.7%	INTJ 10.5%	EI	53% 47%
ISTP 3.5%	ISFP 1.1%	INFP 2.5%	INTP 6.9%	S N T	50% 50% 80%
ESTP 3.4%	ESFP 1.2%	ENFP 4.5%	ENTP 8.0%	F J P	20% 69% 31%
ESTJ 16.0%	ESFJ 3.2%	ENFJ 3.0%	ENTJ 13.1%	TJ TP FJ	58% 22% 11%

Source: Briggs Myers, Isabel, McCaulley, Mary H., Quenk, Naomi L., Hammer, Allen L., MBT/® Manual, 3rd ed; CPP, Inc., 2003. p. 327.

Participants in Leadership Development Programs Data source: Ashridge Management College N = 8,039

ISTJ 14.3%	ISFJ 1.5%	INFJ 0.9%	INTJ 8.0%	E	63% 37%
ISTP	ISFP	INFP	INTP	S N	50% 50%
3.9%	0.6%	1.5%	6.6%	T F	86% 14%
ESTP 5.8%	ESFP 1.1%	ENFP 3.7%	ENTP 11.6%	J P	65% 35%
ESTJ 20.8%	ESFJ 2.4%	ENFJ 2.5%	ENTJ 14.9%	TJ TP FJ	58% 28% 7%
				FP	7%

Source: Kirby, Linda K., Kendall, Elizabeth, Barger, Nancy J., Type and Culture, CPP, Inc., 2007.

Participants in Leadership Development Programs Data source: Indian Managers, Technical; Reported Type, N = 597

ISTJ 22.8%	ISFJ 2.7%	INFJ 1.3%	INTJ 9.0%	E	50% 50%
				S	67%
ISTP	ISFP	INFP	INTP	N	33%
1.2%	0.2%	0.7%	1.8%	Ţ	81%
ESTP	ESFP	ENFP	ENTP	F	19%
2.5%	0.8%	1.5%	1.5%	J	81% 19%
					1070
ESTJ	ESFJ	ENFJ	ENTJ	TJ	71%
34.0%	2.2%	2.5%	15.2%	TP	11%
	10.00			FJ	10%
				FP	8%

Participants in Leadership Development Programs Data source: Global Electronics company. 1,244 Managers in 12 countries (including USA, Canada, Latin America, Europe, China, Japan)

ISTJ 23.3%	ISFJ 2.1%	INFJ 1%	INTJ 5.1%	E	55% 45%
				S	72%
ISTP 6.4%	ISFP 1.8%	INFP 1.5%	INTP 4.1%	N	28%
0.470	1.070	1.070	4.170	Т	86%
ESTP	ESFP	ENFP	ENTP	F	14%
6.8%	1.4%	2.4%	4.9%	J	71%
0.070	1.470	۲.470	4.370	P	29%
ESTJ	ESFJ	ENFJ	ENTJ	TJ	65%
27.6%	2.3%	1%	8.4%	TP	22%
				FJ	6%
	a sha sha sha sh			FP	7%

TJ Leaders Likely Strengths in Leadership

- Use logical analysis and decision making
- Decisive; express positions assertively
- Remain calm during stressful events
- Fair and reasonable
- Make decisions and create implementation plans quickly
- Put plans into action

How these are expressed can vary by cultural context

TJ Leaders Possible Weaknesses in Leadership

- Emphasize efficiency, overlook inclusion
- Take charge and dominate others
- May not see impacts of decisions on others
- May reject required individual exceptions
- Can make decisions and plans too quickly
- May stick to plans instead of adjusting to new information

How these are expressed can vary by cultural context

 However, cultural norms influence behavioral expression



- From A to Z and Everywhere in Between
 - MBTI[®] assessments were taken in 178 countries or territories from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe – during the three months December 2010 to February 2011
 - Available in more than 24 languages





- Opportunities and challenges
 - Evaluate numerically and qualitatively
- Develop HR capability
 - Fewer cynics, more optimists
- Define what is universal; acknowledge the differences
 - Embrace the conundrum
- Use a common language and process for:
 - Better understanding of self
 - Improved understanding of others similarities and differences
 - Communicating and working more effectively with others
 - Recognizing and adapting to different cultural contexts
 - Increasing organizational performance



Thank You

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