**Class Project 1**

1) Define the different categories of organizations by extent of international involvement.

Hint – Domestic, International, Multinational, Global

Nouneh: Global

Raymond: Domestic

Miguel: International

Serge: Multinational

Sara: Finalize Project and print

**Serge Martin: Multinational Organizations**

Corporations that have investments in other countries other than their home-based country are known as Multinational Corporations (MNC). These businesses in general maintain offices and plants in different countries, where they possess the control and or production of

merchandise and services. Usually multinational corporations are incorporated in their home country, but they conduct business in different countries. They also control and supervise their operations from a central headquarters. Let us take a look at a multinational company.

The Coca-Cola Company, its headquarters is in the United States, but it has a strong presence around the world, according to Journey Staff from Coca-Cola web page “The Coca-Cola system has more than 900 plants around the world” (economic-opportunity) With that amount of plants around the world, Coca-Cola Company’s involvement in the international arena is vital to the more than 700,000 people employed between the Coca-Cola Company and its bottling partners around the world. The company fuels job creations and contributes to the economy of the country where the plants exist.

<http://www.coca-colacompany.com/stories/economic-opportunity>

**Nouneh Boodaghian: Global Organizations**

Transnational or global organizations represent the most international involvement of the four categories. Transnational organizations use the whole world as their area of business. Business is done wherever a company feels that it will have most growth, there are no boundaries when it comes to global organizations. Global organization is so large and has so much international involvement that many multinational corporations have switched themselves to worldwide companies that have no interrelation to one specific country.

An example of a global organization is Nestle, they have such a large variety of items that are manufactured and sold that the whole world is their playing ground and not their headquarters in Vevey, Switzerland. Nestle has grown by expanding its day to day operations and not by acquiring multiple other companies along the way.

**Raymond Delgado: Domestic Organizations**

Domestic organizations are organizations that mostly function within one country. They acquire most of the resources and perform most of their business in the country that they are based in. However, domestic organizations do occasionally sell/buy in the international level. In modern times, many domestic organizations are playing an increased role in the international market. This new trend is caused by increased globalization and advancements in telecommunications.

**Miguel: International Organizations**

There are two types of international organizations one is Inter-governmental organization (IGOs) and the second one is non-governmental organizations (NGOs). According to Union of International Associations the Yearbook of International Organizations defines IGOs, “being based on a formal instrument of agreement between the governments of nation states, including three or more nation states as parties to the agreement, possessing a permanent secretariat performing ongoing tasks”. Any international organization that wasn’t in agreement between the governments of nation states, was considered a non-governmental organization (NGOs).

Reference

"Union of International Associations." Types of International Organization | Union of International Associations. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Sept. 2017.

<http://www.uia.org/archive/types-organization/toy>