

## Subtopics

### Communication

#### *Directness*

Explain to your colleagues in which situations in your culture it is appropriate to communicate directly.

#### *Work vs. Person*

Describe to each other when your respective business cultures separate between the professional and the personal.

#### *Small Talk*

Explain to your colleagues when your culture engages in small talk.

#### *Controversial Issues*

Help your colleagues to understand which controversial topics can damage a working relationship.

#### *Unsolicited Advice*

Describe to your colleague when you would give unsolicited advice.

### Agreements

#### *Yes*

Describe for your colleagues those situations in your culture where you feel comfortable entering into an agreement.

#### *No*

Describe for your colleagues those situations in your culture where you need to think very carefully before entering into an agreement.

#### *Context*

Explain to your colleagues how much context information you need in order to decide whether you can enter into an agreement.

#### *Follow Up*

Choose a typical agreement in your culture. Describe what the ideal level of follow-up is.

#### *Deliverables*

On time. Within budget. Top quality. In your work it is not easy to achieve all three. When is one of those three goals more important than the other two?

## Persuasion

### *Objective*

In your respective cultures, in what situations is linking messenger with message persuasive, and when is it persuasive to separate them?

### *Competent*

Choose one critical problem currently facing your respective societies. Describe to each other both the problem and the opportunity embedded in it. Is it more problem than opportunity, or the other way around?

### *Analytical*

Take one situation in your culture in which getting a message across persuasively is critical. Explain to your colleague how your culture strikes a balance between using analysis (theory, methodology) and using experience (facts, anecdotes).

### *Realistic*

Choose a typical presentation, in a typical company, in your culture. The presenter has maximum ten slides. How many slides would be dedicated to explaining the context (past), to the current situation (present), and to the solution (future).

### *Persuasive*

Explain to your colleague how in your business culture one knows when to guide the audience to a logical conclusion (the presenter's) versus when one asks the audience to make a choice.

## Decision Making

### *Scope*

When in your respective culture do people take a systematic or a particularistic approach to a situation? In other words, when does your culture prefer to build a system or keep it simple by breaking a situation down into its component parts (particulars)?

### *Process*

Name one example from your culture where the decision making process is the key to making a good decision. Name an example where the opposite is true.

### *Resources*

Name an example from your respective culture when a decision should be made conservatively (protect resources) and when a decision should be made aggressively (exploit an opportunity)?

### *Analysis*

In your culture, how do people know what is too much or too little analysis? What criteria do they use?

*Risk*

How does your culture define risk? Describe a decision you made where you underestimated the risk and got burned. Now describe a decision where you overestimated the risk and missed an opportunity.

**Leadership***Strategy*

In your culture, what would be a typical example of a strategy (in politics, sports, personal life)? Explain it to your colleagues.

*Tactics*

Now take that strategy and describe what the tactics look like. Where is the line between strategy and tactics?

*Strategy Formulation*

Stay with that example. Who would typically be involved in the formulation of that strategy? Who, so to speak, is in the inner circle?

*Strategy Modification*

And when and how is that strategy modified? What if folks at the tactical level see the clear need to modify it. Do they modify it? And if so, how does that happen?

*Lines of Communication*

Again, staying with the example, what do lines of communication look like between the strategy and tactical levels? How do they communicate? How often? About what?

**Feedback***Personal*

In your culture, when is negative feedback taken personally? When is it not taken personally?

*Praise*

Can you remember when you received praise which really motivated you? Or when you praised someone and it had a motivating effect on them?

*Critique*

Voicing criticism is sensitive in any culture. In your culture, when is it absolutely necessary? How should it be communicated?

*Discretion*

When is it appropriate to criticize another person in the presence of other people? When is it helpful? When is it destructive?

*Scores*

Explain to your colleague the scoring system in two non-business contexts (i.e. education) of your culture. What is the logic behind the system?

**Conflict***Escalation*

Describe an example in your culture (non-business) when a conflict was escalated too quickly. When too late. What happened in each situation?

*Hearing*

Does your country's legal system allow for hearings? How are they conducted?

*Evidence*

When resolving a conflict in your society, what different kinds of evidence are there? Are some of them more important than others? Which ones? Why?

*Time*

Choose a popular team sport in your culture. When does a conflict within a team begin to threaten its cohesion?

*Acceptance*

Are so-called win-win resolutions to conflicts in your culture always helpful? When would they be harmful?

**Product***Efficiency*

In your culture's economy which products are known for being especially efficient? Which ones are inefficient? Why are they so?

*Intelligence*

How does your culture define an intelligent product? What's the most intelligent product you own? What makes it intelligent?

*Reliability*

Can a culture define the reliability of a person differently than the reliability of a product? If yes, how

so? If not, what would be an example of a difference which applies to a product as well as to a person?

### *Durability*

What products in your culture have to be durable in order to succeed in the market? From which products do users not expect all that much durability?

### *Quality*

Think of products you may have purchased over the last few years. Explain to your colleague the role quality played in your decisions. When was quality very important, when not so important?

## **Processes**

### *Success Factor*

How highly does your business culture rank the importance of internal processes - how the work is done - to a company's success? If high, why? If low, why? Name specific examples.

### *Deductive or Inductive*

How are processes best developed, deductively or inductively?

### *Guaranty vs. Tool*

Name one process in your society (non-business) which is an absolute must? Why is it so important? What does it guaranty?

### *Discipline or Flexibility*

Take one of the most important processes in your private life. Identify one critical point along that process. Discuss when you handle that point with discipline (stick to the process) versus when you handle it with discretion (allow for deviation).

### *Power & Influence*

In your society, which process leads to the most political debate? Why? Is it about what is best for society or is it about who has the say?

**Customer***Serve vs. Consult*

Describe for your colleagues two (non-business) examples: 1. When you were served in just the way you expected, and 2. When you were consulted, also in a very effective and professional way.

*Expectations*

Explain where you draw the line between the two, being served and being consulted. What are your expectations, and what are the expectations of the vendor, supplier, consultant.

*Collaboration*

Describe the ideal collaboration between two companies in your business culture. What are the key components? In other words, what are the questions, topics, areas where the collaboration absolutely has to work well?