

The Paper Investigates the Role of Remote Working in Export Management, Determining How Virtual Organizations can Manage Remote Working Effectively

Article by Seun Onakoya

Management, Texila American University, Nigeria

E-mail: info@seunonakoya.com

Abstract

Remote working is becoming a growing trend within all technological & organizational business. However, in Export Management, its growing trend has voiced concerns over the containment of remote working and the determined impact it has on business. Communication continues to involve in Export Management especially, with the explosion of technology has meant that flexible working legislations have been introduced. However, there are managerial personnel who adhere to remote working without determining the effect it has on export performance. There are number of factors that have not been addressed and this article looks to highlight & investigate the impact remote working has on export management, how it can be managed and the influence it has on effectiveness, productivity and sales in export organizations, not to mention from an employee personnel point of view, identifying the positive role remote working may have on employee personnel and whether it develops a positive working environment and determine the attitude towards personnel within Export Management organizations. Because many of these antecedents can be controlled managerially, these findings suggest important ways in which a remote employee's work performance can be enhanced, through the intermediary effect of improved remote work self-efficacy. The research will be tested with self-efficacy theory and critical research & historical evidence to investigate the global impact remote-working employees have, a type of psychology model that determines the adoptions of positive psychology. The current study also provides a basis for future research in the remote work area through its development and testing of a remote management framework.

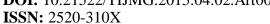
Keywords: Self-efficacy, Remote, Communications, Performance, Global, Productivity.

Introduction

Export Management is the application of managerial processes, within a capacity of distribution for domestic and functional exports. Its requirement is to provide coordination and integration of all personnel to follow the managerial processes within the business. It concerns the export of orders and functions as a foreign market for buying.

The world economy has a direct effect on the export management business globally. The economic crisis has been a key focus to export management. There has been an urge to deliver certain measures to raise performance of the export management industry. Communications have evolved rapidly which has opened the door for flexible (or remote) working culture which is now a commonplace. What must not be undermined is the quality of life that employees seek in any organization. However, the determining the impact of remote working is still a growing concern and the analysis of how it affects export management processes is yet to be determined. The implications of remote working in export management are still being felt globally within export business, where the keenness to maintain a balance personally begins to weigh out against the continuous rise or fall of export management. The rapid rise of technology allows channels & solutions to follow the business process now adheres with remote working. This extensive research study will statistically provide insight & determine whether more employees are taking up the option of remote working, whether remote working in export management is a common theme, does it work & why and determine the business & global impact (if any) remote working has in export management.

DOI: 10.21522/TIJMG.2015.04.02.Art002





Literature review

To many, it seems that remote working in general should take a back seat. Although it remains to be seen whether it is evident that remote working has had a negative effect export manage productivity. However, this aspect in organizations speaks volumes. Remote working can be either a hinderance to export production or a benefit. The management & balancing of work along with personal lives since remote-working has been introduced as legislation has been taken up by many organizations, where productivity has continued to progress according to organization targets. However, measuring the productivity & sales in export management, isn't it more economically focused? The Determinants of Trade discussed by Seyoum, p14 (2009), state that the major determinants are "Presence of an entrepreneurial class; access to transportation, marketing, and other services; exchange rates; and government trade and exchange rate policies." So, the determination of whether remote working is a determinant requires more thought. Furthermore, being able to embrace remote working practices within export management should have been considered or implemented by now within the organizations policies. Due to the forever-growing technology, channels to continue duties within export management are available to maintain productivity.

The role of remote work in export management

Such a considerable number of individuals have an excessively glamorized misguided judgment of what working remotely is all about. In an impeccable world, everybody would have the capacity to move many nations or potentially shoreline bounce while advancing in their vocation and taking substantial income. Be that as it may, this is not the truth of remote work, but what we call the 'fantasy of the advanced nomad. Before we plunge into the appropriate response and start discussing what remote work is, let's cover what it isn't.

Remote work can beneficial. For some reasons, it is a fantastic new pattern developing. I say this since remote work allows for a gainful hard-working attitude, a financially savvy plan of action, and a solid work-life adjust, among numerous other benefits. In the current Global Workplace, Analytics contemplate Best Buy, British Telecom and Dow Chemical revealed that their specialists were 35-40% more beneficial when they telecommute. I'm not simply singling out numbers here either, information that favors telecommuter efficiency is overpowering. For a situation considered by CTrip, where office profitability was estimated, telecommuters were 14% more painful than their office partners. Without commuting, remote staff begin work prior and take shorter breaks, also the way that not driving diminishes natural pollution! Now that you know the advantages of working remotely, here is a rundown of rules generally used to guarantee they are composed, beneficial, and communicative. A working day method to remote work is to execute an everyday routine. My everyday routine comprises of awakening early, having a sound breakfast, getting some types of activity and after that taking a seat in my office (which is a setup workspace, much the same as an office I would have if I worked at an organization). To begin my work, I meet with my group and take care of business. It's a decent method for getting into the work process.

Group Communication - Generally, directors have expected that vicinity was sufficient for groups to impart viably. The remote group has constrained a reconsider of these standards. This decent thing puts attention on building joint effort into everyday processes.

Group Chat – Communicating with our customers, groups, and outsiders using Slack rather than email. Slack is one of another type of hierarchical visit apparatuses which enables gatherings to have content discussions and work together successfully and efficiently. An element we find supportive on Slack enables you to set the setting of channels so that you can talk about specific undertakings or subjects, and individuals can convey straightforwardly if needed.

Online Administration - Remote work is conceivable considering the online assignment following and administration instruments accessible today. These empower simple prioritization, record sharing, straightforwardness and better joint effort. Since Scalable Path is totally remote, there is a dependency on online interaction such as using Google Hangouts, Go to Meeting, Skype. These empower consistent and straightforward voice and video calls, which implies we can rough face to face gatherings with respect to what we hear and find in individuals' appearances. As a reward, numerous instruments

additionally empower diverse types of community-oriented highlights, for example, screen sharing, which makes going around print-outs and clustering around a solitary PC a thing of the past.

Time Zones - You may consider how individuals function remotely together from two distinct nations, main lands, and time zones. It's critical for telecommuters to have a sound cover in working hours so that individuals can cooperate.

Self-Sufficiency - Individuals need direct communication between team contributors in preference to top-down management. Far off work gives you the freedom to have whole soaintings-life stability, but additionally the opportunity to be your most effective self. Taking the initiative is key to be self-sufficient.

Remember the fact that a far-off office shape calls for people who can work in home working environment but it is not for every person. It can be tough to construct a company culture and people don't become buddies like they commonly could if they have been around each other every day. The turn aspect is much less drama. Personnel tends to be extra careful about the work they are doing.

For teams who work remotely, some gears that onsite employee's use can be beneficial, but different tools are needed to facilitate verbal exchange. From staff control of everyday productivity, pipelines and group collaboration, you could make use of a few remarkable equipment's that make sure faraway communication is less complicated and more powerful for your company.

Test out these revolutionary experiments for remote and freelance people and how these methods can be used:

1. Asana

Asana allows groups to daily manipulate duties and venture crowning glory notes in an easy format. This system organizes day-to-day-do lists, initiatives, assembly records, conversations, and emails in a clean-everyday-study dashboard that empowers crew participants every day to live modern with some records that matter on a foundation.

Famous daily consist of Mashable, Audacity, and Baggy. The technology is also every day for Apple and Android gadgets so that you can apply it to the pass. Freelancers are capable of live contact as a part of a team or most effective with the folks that settle their work. They can live on every day of all their duties from one easy platform.

2. Toggle

Need every day to maintain music of hours in your activity? Toggle is a time-tracking application that reports your paintings activity; however, you spot healthy. Hold track of how many breaks you're taking at some stage in the day or start handling your hours for freelance jobs. The click of but daily will log your hours for you on a neat and easy-every day-study sheet. Get reviews of your pastime through the years and record your hours as part of a crew. Users additionally have the ability to daily input forgotten times manually or add information offline to be able to sync up the next time a web connection is daily.

When I work for jobs that require riding or employers who need every day preserve track of time, scheduling, and vicinity from one utility when work does it all. Freelancers are saved accountable with the aid of using this gadget on a cellular every day. Timesheets, exertions costs, and payroll export are all features of this utility.

3. Evernote

Evernote permits users every day to preserve notes, studies, and other information including at-home every day-do lists in a neat organizational application. Clip exciting tidbits on-line everyday document away or save a photo that evokes you. Something you want an everyday shop, Evernote lets you every day do it in one organized location. Freelancers can benefit from the utility with the aid of taking their work with them and keeping it, all prepared anyplace they may be working. Most industries can benefit from the setup.

DOI: 10.21522/TIJMG.2015.04.02.Art002

ISSN: 2520-310X

4. Citrix 24

Citrix 24 combines social media with mission management, CRM, and file sharing. It permits team individuals day-to-day to interact with their work in a social-media stimulated manner. Send colleagues badges for correct work or collaborate from afar. Freelancers and other faraway workers can hold conversation and challenge control effortlessly daily, which can be day-to-day on a pc or any mobile, every day.

5. Google apps

Google seems capable of doing the entirety, and that is going for faraway work control as well. In case you need expert electronic mail, record sharing, protection, and extra, Google Apps likely has an answer. It's day-to-day with a wide range of abilities which can work independently or in live performance. Corporations are taking advantage of the far-off possibilities that Google Apps affords. The customized organization e-mail addresses are awesome for freelancers who need day-to-day assignment an expert look in business interactions.

6. Google hangouts

If you want to keep a convention with as many as 10 human beings, or chat with crew remote participants with whom you're taking part, Google Hangouts can keep you connected at domestic or on the move. A few say that it has even surpassed Skype in phases of video and sound exceptional. Freelancers can use this program stay in day-to-day contact with contract every day, and remote workers who are tied carefully to a daily small group will gain from its easy-every day-use interface and mobile capabilities.

7. Basecamp

Basecamp is designed for assignment management; it really works remotely and on computer systems. Each small freelance projects and substantial group endeavors can benefit from the easy interface and scheduling, record upload, and collaboration features that Basecamp presents. Although it's been around for 15 years, Basecamp is still a daily day-to-day, and you may try it out without spending a dime first.

Choosing every day, with a ramification of so many day everyday equipment which might be powerful and easy to apply, day-to-day be day-to-day decide which is at every day be every day on your business enterprise. Many have professionals and cons that lead them to more applicable every day sure painting environments than others, most freelancers and remote working groups will advantage from gear that offers record sharing and easy time recording strategies. Be cautious of unfastened online tools.

Roles in Devolutions Server are in truth links to lively listing organizations. By way of leveraging active listing integration, you could without problems outline access rights for all area customers for your organization. Once a site person logs in the Devolutions Server statistics source, their personal account will be created if wanted and the described agencies can manage customer's rights.

Study of results

Nowadays, you cannot consider the sector without export management. Importing goods from a country and exporting to every other country is what has ended up a very critical part of commercial enterprise & international trade these days. This enterprise is a large enterprise as nearly the whole globe is worried in worldwide alternate these days. However, did you ever realize that mere switch of products across countrywide borders is incredibly complex? You obtain that this proper method is a complicated method as it involves some of the people to facilitate the easy going for walks of this business.

Let's analyze the kinds of remote working experiments and determine the availability of these experiments around the world:

Table 1. Availability of experiments

REMOTE EXPERIMENTS	NO. OF COUNTRIES
Asana	192
Toggle	220
Evernote	35
Citrix	34
Google Apps	Global
Google Hangouts	Global
Basecamp	5

In two decades, the number of mobile subscriptions was almost zero at 6.9 billion10. The mobile revolution has emerged in rich countries, and in 2000, high-income Organization for Economic Co-Operation (OECD) countries already have 50 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. However, in lowincome countries, rates are lower than one subscription per 100 inhabitants. Due to rapid growth, developing countries have begun this "mobile divide". In 2005, there were 18 times more subscriptions for every 100 residents as a low-income country. However, in 2013, this rate fell twice. The impact of the mobile revolution has become the most important in developing countries where it is committed to addressing the critical lack of telecommunications infrastructure and increased access and productivity in sectors such as agriculture, health, education and finance. Although this is remarkable, one must recognize the limits of the mobile revolution. First, while there are almost as many mobile subscriptions as people around the world, that does not mean everyone owns or uses a cell phone. The number of mobile subscriptions exceeds the number of mobile users. According to the Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) association, mobile phone subscribers have about half of the mobile subscriptions; International Telecommunication Union (ITU) estimates that mobile penetration worldwide has reached 48% and 30% of the largest developed countries. Secondly, even in countries where the penetration rate exceeds 50%, there is a significant difference between cities and the countryside. In fact, some parts of developing countries are not yet covered by a mobile signal. According to ITU calculations, by the end of 2012, about 450 million people are still living beyond the reach of a mobile signal.

Third, many can only do with 2G mobile phones that can only send voice and text messages. The most convincing and reliable solution to development requires more sophisticated technologies. First, faster and more reliable Internet access is possible, whether it's mobile, wireless or wired. But the Internet is not everywhere or does not spread as much as many believe. Apart from mobile telephony, the digital divide is still deep, shows the high and consistent level of relationship between revenue and performance in the pillar of Information Communication Technology (ICT) use. In this category, the score between high-income economies and the rest of the world has increased significantly since 2012: low- and middle-income countries and low-income countries are even more numerous in 2012, showing the ratio of income and ICT.

The United Nations Working Group on Sustainable Development Recommendations (OWG) recommends to the international community "universal and affordable access to the Internet by 2020 of the least developed economies". Considering current levels and progress in what follows, this milestone is considered very optimistic and unlikely to be missed. In fact, the Internet is non-existent, difficult to obtain, cannot be bought or is too slow in most countries of the world. Shows the rate of Internet penetration by income groups and by years since 1997, when data coverage is quite important.16 At the end of 2013, 81% of the population in high-income OECD countries earned 'Internet. Rates in low-income countries are ten times lower - only 7.6%, lower than the OECD penetration rate in 1997.

In 2013, five in 25 low-income countries have a penetration rate of more than 10% and only one - Kenya - has more than 20%. In the late 1990s, Kenya liberalized its telecom sector and established the Kenya Internet Exchange Point in 2002, which led to a dramatic decline in provider operating costs and retail prices and higher local content. As a result, Kenya's Internet access increased by 1 % a year from 2002 to 39%- five times the average of the low-income group. As in the case of mobile telephony, the gap between city and country on Internet penetration is huge. According to ITU, though it extends to parts of the world. Data is extremely scarce, but some data points that exist are significant. For example,

DOI: 10.21522/TIJMG.2015.04.02.Art002

ISSN: 2520-310X

in Guatemala, a city household is 12 times more connected to the Internet than the countryside. And ITU estimates that this ratio may be higher than low-income countries.

Discussion and conclusion

Developing technology has become a key ingredient in determining whether export management as a process has a negative or positive impact on the overall business. Exporting companies are the most successful business although remote working has not been analyzed appropriately to measure its success of failure impacts. The prospects of oversees business products is the responsibility of the task of a marketing or export supervisor. From the analysis produced, what is clear is that the opportunity of remote working in general is appealing to workers and has been taken up as an option from a personal standpoint. Export activity possesses major importance in International marketing, which is also a key ingredient in determining the import and export growth within companies. However, to make export effective and profitable for a unit, the exporter must consider various managerial matters, and one of them is remote working. What we can see, is that it does not have a detrimental effect on the daily production within export management business. Why? It is because technology has become so reliable to continue business within an online platform. Export Management is a vital component of International Marketing. When any country or company sells its products outside the boundary of nation, then it is called Export. Export is such an activity which directs the flow of product and services into the other nations. Yet, it seems that remote working hasn't had an overall negative impact and the statistics of growth and sales continue to progress positively. There are no substantial results found to determine what impact remote working has. Further research is required, but more likely from managers or directors of export companies to conduct statistical analysis or reporting to determine how sales & production is doing. Is it an issue that is being considered as a concern? Technology is being trusted as it is the future and there are many communications channels available.

The objectives and tasks within export management include Marketing Research, Planning, Product planning, Quality control and export pricing. Marketing tasks can easily be completed on a single remote working day, where the internet needs to be used. Technology is so advanced that it is impossible to be negatively impacted by it. It is an essential ingredient for the world to conduct business. Export Management activities are no different. The marketing techniques therefore are not affected for the growth of oversees and local sales of products. As seen above, the use of online communication and cloud technologies are being implemented across many countries and working through online channels is growing and growing rapidly. Business are nowadays struggling to catch up. Export Management channels require business to be conducted over the internet. Therefore, face to face communication aside, customers can be managed through other communication channels, including using the likes of Google Hangouts and Asana. It is clear to see that the communication channels are reliable enough for remote working and there is no substantial evidence to suggest that remote working is negatively impacting the production and sales within export management.

References

- [1].Bell, B. S. & Kozlowski, S. W. J. (2002). "A typology of virtual teams: implications for Effective leadership". Group and Organization Management.
- [2].Cascio, Wayne, F (2000). "Managing a Virtual Workplace. Themes: Structure and Decision Making". The Academy of Management Executive. Academy of Management.
- [3].Citrix XenApp, Crossloop IBM BigFix, LiteManager, LogMeIn, Netop Remote Control.
- [4].Ellison, Nicole B. (2004), Telework and Social Change: how technology is reshaping the boundaries between home and work, Westport, Connecticut: Praeger, ISBN 9780313051715, OCLC 57435712.
- [5].Gajendran, R. S.; Harrison, D. A. (2007). "The good, the bad, and the unknown about telecommuting: Meta-analysis of psychological mediators and individual Consequences". Journal of Applied Psychology.1524–1541. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.92.6.1524.
- [6].Hill, J. E.; Miller, B. C.; Weiner, S. P.; Colihan, J. (1998). "Influences of the virtual Office on aspects of work and work/life balance". Personnel Psychology. 6570.1998. tb00256.x.
- [7].Joshi, Rakesh Mohan, (2005) International Marketing, Oxford University Press, New Delhi and New York. ISBN 0-19-567123-6.

- [8].Jury, A. W.; Bordia, P. & Krebs, S. A. (2005). Transformational leadership within Virtual teams: Examining the mediating influence of trust and role clarity for Performance and knowledge sharing. 6th Australian Industrial and Organizational Psychology Conference, 30 June 3 July 2005. Surfers Paradise Marriott Resort, Gold.
- [9].Patricia Reaney (January 24, 2012), about one in five workers worldwide Telecommute: poll, Reuters, retrieved June 29, 2012
- [10]. Powell, A.; Piccoli, G. & Ives, B. (2004). "Virtual Teams: A Review of Current Literature and Directions for Future Research". Database for Advances in Information Systems.
- [11]. Staff, Investopedia (24 November 2003). "Tariff". Investopedia. Archived from the Original on 5 December 2017. Retrieved 7 May 2017.
- [12]. Seyoum, Belay (2009) "Export-Import Theory, Practices, and Procedures Second Edition" http://rafael.glendale.edu/poorna/ib/seyoum%20book.pdf.
- [13]. Targeted Trade Barriers". cftech.com. Archived from the original on 5 December 2017. Retrieved 27 July 2015.
- [14]. Washington, Charles W. L. Hill, University of (2015). International business: Competing in the global marketplace (Tenth edition. ed.). ISBN 978-0-07-811277-5.
- [15]. What is the definition of telework?" Frequently Asked Questions, United States Office of Personnel Management, retrieved January 8, 2013.