

The Impact of Multinational Cooperations on Global Business Politics

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Abstract

The work explores MNCs' multifaceted roles in global politics and economics, including their impact on foreign policy, trade negotiations, and local business frameworks. While lobbying by MNCs did not have statistically significant effects, the importance of corporate diplomacy and soft power as critical factors in economic diplomacy and international decision-making is transparent. The research also examines MNCs' influence on domestic industries, discovering a positive, though insignificant, correlation, thus suggesting that MNC enterprises could benefit the regional economy in ways that are difficult to measure. The results indicate that additional studies should be done to unveil the depth of MNC implications and that longitudinal and cross-cultural studies should be conducted to understand their effects better. It will increase our knowledge of policy-making, corporate management, and business ethics as necessities for sustaining results.

Keywords: Corporate Lobbying, Economic Policy Influence, Global Trade Negotiations, International Political Economy, Local Industry Impact, Multinational Corporations (MNCs).

Introduction

MNCs have replaced the nation-state as the central player in global business politics, active in political, social, and economic domains. The current study focuses on MNCs and their relationship to their home countries in terms of their contribution to domestic profitability and global ventures. Multinational corporations play an important role in creating regulatory systems, trade agreements, and diplomatic negotiations, among other issues in the ever-changing international system that might affect global political, economic, and social stability [8, 21]. The research aims to assess the extent to which multinational organizations support the interests of the home country in case of conflicts and political tensions that lead to the questions of long-term consequences, ethics, and responsibilities of corporations. Using a multi-disciplinary approach that integrates liability obligations, including responsibility, stakeholders'

participation, and international cooperation, The study seeks to provide the best solutions and facilitate the debate on the strategic practices of MNCs in the global political field.

Problem to be Solved?

The study sets a background for analyzing the complexity of the relationship between multinational corporations and home countries, focusing on how the MNCs make the home country profitable and keep the world operation successful. The situation gets quite complicated when global stability, socio-political changes, and peace are considered in the context of MNCs' influence on them. In traveling, shaping, and playing regulatory regimes, treaty agreements, and diplomatic negotiations, the actions of MNCs generate massive effects not only on the countries of their origin but also on the wider international community. Under conflict and geopolitical tensions, the concept of MNCs being for or

against the government further deepens the analysis of the long-term effects, ethical considerations, and the ultimate responsibility these corporations are left with. It is one of the significant factors for weighing up or assessing the balance MNCs must try to strike between their business interests and the vast socio-political impacts of their operations. One example is lobbying actions at large corporations like ExxonMobil, which have enormously impacted the U.S. foreign policy towards oil-rich countries where such companies invest [17].

Additionally, Google has to deal with European Union regulations, which may slow down its business [10]. In a sense, the economic reasoning is represented by the company's resistance to rules. The political support Huawei gives to China shows that MNCs back their countries. The political relations also defy international access to technologies from China and lead an active position on economic issues [19]. These corporations remake the world economy through trade and employment, evidenced by Amazon's global reach and the impact on local businesses and unemployment [10]. The research also deals with MNCs ensuring policy formation, a domain in which Facebook, for instance, participates in Internet governance discussions. Additionally, these questions will be confronted with the issue of Pfizer's involvement in the lobbying policy, which generates concerns about the accessibility of medicines [2].

In addition, the study will look into the impact of MNCs on the global economic system and the likely results of their growing influence and stronghold. The MNCs' activities, including trade, investments and financial transactions that cross borders, make them the prime movers in international trade, investment, and finance. Whether MNCs may use their power over national governments and the global economic order has been raised. The study is expected to focus on the MNCs

and how they can use the complex interconnected web of international rules and institutions such as the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund to their advantage. At the same time, it will also examine the risks and challenges that may emanate from the growing power of MNCs, such as the weakening of national sovereignty. This paper has been a platform on which the fundamental issues in the global economy were discussed and also to contribute to a policy dialogue that gives an equitable and sustainable economic order.

Are there any Existing Solutions to the Problems?

The intricate relationship between MNCs and their home countries has caused a need for several alternative options that can help these companies work in their country's best interests, and these solutions also help maintain ethics in their operations. The effectiveness of one of the critical approaches includes the disclosure in terms of accountability and transparency measures, which compel governments to make public MNCs' lobbying activities, their corporate actions, and financial transactions, such as allowing the public to watch over and scrutinize them [28]. Stakeholder engagement is another powerful strategy that aims to build bridges and channels of communication among MNCs, local communities, government officers, and civil society to facilitate mutual understanding, improve corporate behavior, and manage potential conflicts of interest [16].

These regulatory reforms include oversight enhancement, especially in critical sectors such as finance, energy, and telecommunications, to curb the risks of tax evasion and corporate misconduct. The punishment for non-compliance is strict by law and encourages ethical practices [6]. International parties' collaboration will be fundamental because it will lead to global best practice guidelines and standards that will be

responsible for regulating MNC behavior, directing sustainable economic growth, and addressing one common issue [15]. Thus, CSR strategies are the last strand used to combine social and environmental factors with a corporation's strategy, making them responsible entities to stakeholders in home and host societies [29].

Moreover, new solutions are being developed to promote ethical and sustainable business conduct among the MNCs. One of the theses is the concept of "shared value," which is the creation of both economic and social values simultaneously through solving social problems and addressing the needs of society. MNCs can do this by their business strategies and social and environmental goals, such as poverty reduction, education promotion, and climate change combat, to name a few. One of the measures is using international standards and certifications, such as the United Nations Global Compact and the Global Reporting Initiative, which give corporations a framework to report on their social and environmental performance and compare themselves with their peers within the industry. The humanitarian efforts can be voluntary initiatives that can be used to promote transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement and to make corporate behavior positive. Nevertheless, the efficiency of these solutions is contingent on the MNCs' readiness to take them and the government's and civil society's capacity to make MNCs accountable for their actions

Which is the Best One?

The optimal answer to MNCs' dilemmas depends on their particular circumstances. Still, an integrated approach employing accountability, transparency, and stakeholder engagement can often work well. The integration approach signifies that the transparency component is significant as it ensures that the MNCs maintain an ethical and national interest-friendly operating

system. With the revelation of corporate undertakings, financial operations, and lobbying activities, it is possible to create public observation and ensure that governments do not do wrong things [14]. Furthermore, through the meaningful relationships of MNCs with communities, NGOs, and the government, organizations can prevent and manage conflicts of interest in advance and strengthen trust between the parties. Also, international cooperation programs and CSR activities combine the efforts in a multidimensional approach, considering MNCs' challenges while doing business globally [22]. Face-to-face, such an answer can, therefore, be that particular one pre-prepared to meet the particularities of the case and address the different views and the multiple interests of all relevant stakeholders. A broad approach to the challenge helps to shape responsible corporate behaviours, protect national interests, and ensure sustainable development.

The strategy is demonstrated in practice, which shows its effectiveness. In addition, the revelation of lobbying activity by corporations such as Shell has resulted in the public being more supervised and policy reform being undertaken to reduce environmental harm [10]. Such stakeholder engagement principles practiced by corporations like Unilever have been vital to sustainable business practices advocacy and forging community confidence [22]. Regulatory changes in the telecommunications sector and among some companies, such as Facebook, after the E.U. introduced data privacy regulation resulted in better data privacy standards [14]. In addition, international cooperation on CSR initiatives has been the most critical factor for such companies as IKEA in promoting sustainable development and ethical supply chains [25]. These techniques are effective because they encourage moral business behaviour, strengthen national interests, and promote sustainable development, thus showing the

importance of the context-specific and multifaceted strategy.

Limitations

The primary intention of the study has been to highlight the complex relationships that MNCs have with their host countries, but several limitations are acknowledged. Generalizability as a concern is a salient problem that results from the presence of varying MNEs having diverse interactions with host communities, implying that the findings may not be universal [18]. Data dependability and availability problems arise because of the region's differences and the corporate agreements' often confidential character, which may compromise the validity of the research [9].

Within the confines of resource availability, the breadth and extent of the study may likely be constrained, impairing the quality of the analysis [13]. The resulting tendency of these qualitative methods to be methodologically biased might miss some alternative explanations and reduce the study's completeness [3]. Furthermore, biases and subjectivity from researchers' backgrounds may also result in partial interpretation of results that cannot maintain an objective approach [23].

External factors like new regulatory frameworks, global politics, and technological development are beyond the research's scope. However, they could impact the level and applicability of the findings in the future [27]. The aim of future research should be focused on the issue through interdisciplinary collaboration and sophisticated instruments of analysis and data collection.

Achievements

Several significant discoveries have been made from the research focusing on the interdependence of multinational companies and their home countries. It expounded on the complex intricacies of the process, explaining

how they coexist with political systems and impact economies [7]. The study presents policy implications crucial in providing guidelines to policymakers and business leaders when making actions and judgments on various economic policies.

The research strategically provided business leaders and managers with the knowledge to understand, negotiate, and respond to the ever-changing geopolitical environment affecting their business operations and the country's interests. In academics, the study adds to the existing repository of knowledge on international political economy, globalization, and business, thus increasing the scholarly level of comprehension of the roles of MNCs in global affairs (Ghauri & Ghauri et al., 2021).

This study, in turn, ensures advocacy and awareness creation for stakeholders to discuss the impacts MNC activities might have on governance structures and local economies. Finally, the article proves that the relationship between MNCs and their home countries is of paramount importance, and policymakers have to be aware of this and act consistently.

Besides, the study findings have significant implications for CSR practices and the creation of international standards for responsible business activity. By demonstrating the intricate linkages among MNCs, governments and the community, the research can guide the framing and implementation of CSR programs that are more compatible with the desires and expectations of the stakeholders. This could be the start of making environment-friendly and fair corporate practices for the MNCs operating in developing countries where MNCs can affect the development of the host countries socially and economically. Apart from that, the findings will be among the critical elements of the discussion on the issue of the international agreement that will impose obligations on MNCs like the UN Binding Treaty on Business and Human Rights. The

study can become the foundation for a body of knowledge that will be used to compile empirical evidence on how MNCs influence their new countries of operation. This will serve as a foundation for formulating international standards and norms that will promote responsible business enterprises and provide accountability for multinational corporations for their actions. The study outputs could also create training curricula and learning materials for business college students, entrepreneurs, and chief executives. The resources will help teach them the skills that will help them balance the complex challenges of international business and the different economic, social, and political aspects.

Materials and Methods

Multinational corporations (MNCs) and their role in global politics and economics research use a hybrid mixed-method approach, an extremely high-end research practice. It also requires an integrated utilization of both qualitative and quantitative tools that provide a strong foundation for deconstructing the dynamic behaviours of MNCs and their interaction with the host country's foreign policy and national interests.

Qualitative data analysis included coding and thematic review of the organizational policies, declarations, and literature. It allowed us to thoroughly examine the nitty-gritty details of MNC behaviour, their partnerships, and parallel foreign policy systems [24].

In terms of quantitative way, the research employed regression analysis to determine the association of the attributes of MNCs with the outcome of policy and economic approach [1]. The control statistics method is helpful for the investigation of the relationships between the dependent and independent variables. The information was systematically gathered from corporate reports and other sources by experienced researchers, which naturally gives credibility to the conclusions.

Content analysis of corporate reports, regulatory filings, and press releases has enabled the understanding of regulatory policies and trade and tax strategies, among others, supported by these businesses. A proper and detailed study was carried out to confirm the truthfulness and problems of the case studies [24].

In general, the research methods used for data analysis were based on a systematic research approach that sought to delve in-depth into the interaction of MNCs' economic interests, national agendas, and foreign policy. Furthermore, including qualitative and quantitative techniques in elaborating the presumptions and mechanisms of MNC behaviour is, thus, an adequately oriented step towards comprehending a contemporary global space, which MNCs geopolitically impact.

Furthermore, the investigation used network analysis to examine the intricate pattern of connections among MNCs, authorities, and other players. This novel method provided the tools for analysing the power relations between actors and the influence networks that determine global business politics. The study, which aimed to illustrate the interconnections between different actors that form the network of MNCs, industry associations, think tanks, and political parties, sought to shed some light on the often secret and informal channels through which MNCs exert their influence. The network analysis also helped discover the main characters in the business community world and identify potential coalitions and conflicts of interest. This provided another dimension of the study and a complementary insight to the ones gained from the qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Additionally, the investigation is based on a comparative case study design to examine the diversities in MNC behavior and impact across different countries and industries. The study had a broad scope of cases, including MNCs in the extractive industries, manufacturing, and

services sectors. These cases were selected to illustrate the variety of MNC strategies and impacts. Cases included in-depth interviews with key informants, site visits, and document analysis, resulting in a rich and contextualized understanding of the unique issues and possibilities that MNCs experience in various settings. The comparative method of analysis integrated into the paper enabled a more comprehensive and generalized study of the role of MNCs in global politics and economy.

Sample of the Research

The purposive sampling approach was used intentionally to adopt a multi-perspective continuum from the top management and executive upper echelons of multinational corporations (MNCs) for the study sample (as shown in Table 1). The thematic analysis included twenty research articles, ensuring a cross-sectoral and heterogeneous perspective. These articles are extracted from well-known journals and offer theory and empirical data about the influence of multinational corporations on global business politics, their approaches to foreign policy, and economic interests [12].

A questionnaire study in the same period involved 44 managers or top officials of different MNCs. The research aims to get direct information on the MNE's activities and recent evolution in world politics and economy. The data for the analysis was obtained from the leaders whose activities and guidelines represent the global engines of these multinational corporations. The close-ended and structured questionnaire was designed to allow the respondents to be in and out and get through the process without difficulty and without having to pour out their thoughts.

Thematic analysis of academic articles methodologies is integrated with primary data of MNC executives, which can be regarded as a subject image in general. Simultaneously, two techniques provide data triangulation,

enhancing the findings' validity. The study synthesizes the academic literature and pragmatism of the MNC leaders to address both perspectives and understand how MNCs negotiate between multiple objectives and the geopolitical environment. The methodology emphasizes the role of the theory-practice interaction in delineating the complexities of global business politics [20].

The study participant sample was quite diverse, as were the academic sources, and research has made stronger links between the strategies of organizations and their influence on various regions and industries. The article's systematic form supports the research's wish to provide a comprehensive overview of the MNC's activity in the global arena.

Description of Data Analysis Methods

The research used a mixed-methods design, and the study was based on the complex relationship between MNCs and their host communities.

Thematic Analysis

The qualitative study employed thematic analysis, a quantitative component. It was based on a comprehensive analysis of policy papers, acts, and similar sources to learn the emerging trends of MNCs' activities, their participation in the foreign policy-making process, and their emphasis on national gain. Thematic analysis helped identify and analyze recurring themes and patterns within the data sources that disclosed the opportunistic behavior of MNCs [4].

The steps in thematic analysis typically include the following:

1. Familiarization with the data: Scientists fully engage with the data to find the first ideas.
2. Generating initial codes: Data is being coded disciplined across the whole data set.
3. Searching for themes: Codes are grouped to look for potential themes.

4. Reviewing themes: Themes are re-validated against a reference dataset to ensure integrity.
5. Defining and naming themes: The theme of each subject will be in-depth and detailed.
6. Writing up: As the final report is generated, conclusions are drawn, and return instructions are provided.

Regression Analysis

The quantitative use of regression analysis was also applied to evaluate the influence of MNC activities on business relationships, economy, and diplomacy. The statistical approach is advantageous for studying the relationships between several independent variables, such as trade pacts or company profiles, and dependent variables, policy results, or economic statistics [1, 26].

Regression analysis revealed the quantitative dependencies of MNC factors and their chooser characteristics, deepening the study's findings [5].

The study also included case studies to examine the peculiarities of MNC behavior and its influence on the stages of nations and international synergies. These case studies provided a near view of the data world, giving the texture and color of the numbers in the form of contrasts and similarities by sector and country.

These approaches meshed these systems to provide a robust and systematic understanding of the contextual relationship between MNCs and their home. Methodologies were created to study the relationships of the MNCs with economic interests, national interests, and foreign policies to enhance the understanding of the modern geopolitics scenario influenced by the strategic management of the MNCs.

Results

Thematic Analysis

The thematic analysis provides a comprehensive view of how MNCs' strategies

and impacts on foreign policies, governance issues, and ethics are studied. Indeed, these themes are vital in understanding MNCs' role in global affairs, as they define the structure and control of the strategies intended to govern their activities (see Table 2).

1. MNCs and Foreign Policy:

The thematic analysis shows that MNCs use politico-economic power to influence foreign policy. The media generated 15 extracts from five articles describing the impact on foreign policy. It may reflect MNCs' heavy tendency to lobby, diplomacy, and interest in formulating favorable policies [8, 10, 17, 21]. Such active involvement in the creation of foreign policy draws attention to the research structure; therefore, a proper analytical scheme appeared to assess the magnitude of such impact and consequences. It implies that regulators need a transparent and accountable system for lobbying activities.

2. Economic Strategies of MNCs:

MNCs are strategic participants whose approaches to economizing economic interests are linked to the regulatory environment, depicted in 20 references and four articles [6, 15, 16, 28]. The economic approach as a strategy shows that economic factors determine the political activities of MNCs. It means that the research of the results is completed when evaluating the strategy of maneuvering MNCs globally.

3. Impact on Local Industries:

The effect of MNCs activities on the local markets and employment is reflected through the content analysis of three articles with a list of ten references [7, 11, 18, 29]. It is a crucial finding for the study design, which should be based on it, and it needs a precise investigation of the direct and indirect impact of the MNC's activities in the local market, especially in job generation and market share

distribution. The evidence suggests another story of MNCs, which are friends and enemies of local economies.

4. Ethical and Regulatory Issues:

The study supported that ethical and pragmatic challenges were found in the practices of MNCs and reinforced by 12 citations in four journal articles [3, 9, 22, 27]. The many ethical dilemmas reflect the dilemma of the MNC's function in business and politics. Addressing The complexity is imperative as it should not be neglected like The but should be considered the main focus of research on MNCs' operations.

5. Corporate and Global Governance:

MNCs are significant contributors to global governance and corporate responsibility, which is an issue remarkably under-researched even though it is of great importance (16 references across four articles [10, 15, 14, 13]). The gap offers space for the study to dwell on how MNCs shape global governance and have a role in the design of international standards and norms.

The top interpretation delineates the power and complexity of MNCs, which generally have global interventions. Their impact on foreign policy, economic strategies, and local businesses, with the ethical and governance issues accompanying them, elicits the need for interdisciplinary research and policy-making. The report recommends that, for the designers of the regulatory framework and studies, a diverse approach should be taken to consider social, economic, political, and ethical aspects of MNC operation. The findings suggest that administrators should balance guiding MNCs to deliver on their development promises worldwide and ensuring they do so within an acceptable ethical framework, thus protecting the public interest.

Regression Analysis

The purpose of regression analysis in the research is to determine the extent of influence that multinational corporations (MNCs) have on global politics and international relations through their economic activities and their relations with their home countries. In the context of the previously discussed themes, the findings can be analyzed as follows (see Table 3):

1. Influence on Foreign Policy and Political Activities:

Contrary to the, the variable has a positive but non-significant coefficient ($B = .135$, $p = .525$), which shows a positive relationship between MNC lobbying and foreign policy influence. Still, it is not statistically significant in the model. The gels with thematic analysis show that MNCs shape foreign policy, but the data do not prove the effect's impact.

While MNCs' involvement in political activities for economic interests also seems to have a positive relationship with the dependent variable ($B = .062$, $p = .713$), It is not statistically significant. Hence, these activities could not be measured directly in the research framework to show their influence on global politics.

2. Influence on Policy-Making:

The variable that measures the impacts of MNCs on policy-making processes has a payoff coefficient of $B = -.190$, $p = .364$, but it is not statistically significant. It may indicate a reverse connection: whereas the perceived influence on policy-making increases, an individual's perceived role in global politics decreases; however, the relationship is not strong enough to be confirmed.

3. Trade Relations:

The coefficient of the MNC participation in the negotiations that separate trade relations directly, with the significance of

$p = .002$ ($B = .556$), was positive and statistically significant, indicating a high impact. The critical finding corroborates the claim that economics constitutes an effective instrument for the MNCs' strategies to influence international politics through economic processes, particularly trade relations.

4. Diplomatic Engagements:

The role of the MNC in diplomatic negotiations with potential economic impact is evaluated positively at .392, implying a perceivable influence, though a significant statistical correlation does not exist ($p = .189$). The outcome suggests a probable relationship between constructive diplomacy and political influence internationally, though the data does not confirm it.

5. Impact on Local Industries:

The impact of MNC activities on the local industries can be seen as a positive relation ($B = .284$), which indicates that as the MNCs impose on the local industries, their influence on global politics is likely to increase. Hence, there is no strong evidence ($p = .289$). Therefore, the data does not give evidence of the effect.

6. Ethical Mechanisms and Knowledge Sharing:

The mark of the official mechanism for solving ethical dilemmas is negative and irrelevant ($B = -.073$, $p = .800$). It indicates that the presence or absence of such mechanisms does not produce a notable effect on the perceived influence of the MNCs on global political processes. Oppositely, the backing for MNCs providing decisive knowledge to the view from various angles and policy-makers is harmful ($B = -.236$) but not highly significant ($p = .361$), therefore signifying that The perspective does not change the influence of MNCs on global politics significantly.

In general, regression highlights that the direct involvement of MNCs in trade negotiations is an important point that is considered a decisive factor in international politics and world relations. Secondly, although positively related, factors such as lobbying, political activities, diplomatic movements, and effects on local industries do not show statistical significance in the model. The ethical mechanism and knowledge sharing demonstrate negative connections but are non-significant. These results indicate that MNCs conduct many activities that have potential political effects. However, not all of them are the same, and it is easy to measure or identify the most influential one in the study. The most crucial finding on trade talks is especially relevant; it not only corresponds with recent views of the economic strategies but also emphasizes the role that these strategies play in designing global connections.

Discussion

The discussion section sets off on the criticism of how multinational corporations (MNCs) impact the global political arena – a topic of high relevance for the international business community and policy-makers. The research examines the level of MNCs' involvement in foreign policy-making, their strategy formulation movement for grasping economic benefits across the regulatory environment, the global economic impact of their governance, and the consequences of their activities on international trade relations and local industries.

The section will cover a synopsis of the study's empirical findings about the primary objectives, discussing the role of MNCs in foreign policy formation through lobbying and diplomacy. It will then explore the strategies MNCs use to gain economic benefits in the political context and elucidate how these companies affect the political

arena. Furthermore, it will examine the conduction of MNCs in local industries involving global trade dynamics with the new findings against the existing body of knowledge. The way, the assessment will refer to the literature in the field mixed with comparing it to some seminal works such as those by Kano et al. and Ghauri et al., who are widely known for the contribution that they made to our knowledge of MNCs in the international business [11, 15].

The discourse will also make sense of these findings within the broader context of the academic conversation and point out areas favorable for further research, thereby setting grounds for other studies in the fast-evolving field of study.

The Role of MNCs in Shaping Foreign Policy

MNCs are in a complex situation in global politics, manifested in their ability to influence foreign policy skillfully by lobbying and diplomacy. Regression analysis is specified as not having a statistical relevance to lobbying efforts by MNCs on foreign policy changes ($p = .525$). The finding is somehow contrary to what the present literature indicates. It suggests that MNCs frequently employ their economic power to influence policy decisions in their favor politically [17]. For instance, researchers point out that corporate interests are inextricably linked with the foreign policy goals of a nation or corporate diplomacy [8, 21].

The subtleties of how MNCs influence policy decisions are only sometimes quantitative in methodology, which one can measure and see. Thus, there is a possibility that there are methodologies that limit the complex dynamic. The lack of discoveries might also indicate the complexity with which MNCs interact with policy-making dynamics, similar to the soft power route where MNCs' economic and cultural influence can shape policy contexts [10].

It is to be noted that the examples in the data that crystalize the not-so-direct routes through which MNCs can affect policy are to be considered. For instance, the interference of MNCs in policy-making, as opposed to the sign of $-.190$ ($p = .364$) in the regression analysis, could signify the indirect ways MNCs use, such as engaging in policy discourse or agenda-setting rather than lobbying openly. Additionally, the intense multidimensional qualities of MNCs' diplomatic operations (bilateral negotiations, relationship establishment, and cooperation), which are not grasped by the regression modeling [22], could not be accounted for.

The data seem to indicate a strong and relevant effect of MNCs' direct participation in trade negotiations on the perceived impact of MNCs on global politics ($B = .556$, $p = .002$) but an insignificant effect of their broad involvement in diplomatic negotiations ($p = .189$) was found. The message might be that MNCs remain multifaceted as global players in economic diplomacy and are not direct actors in more comprehensive diplomatic affairs [15].

The study does not reveal a direct relationship between the enterprises' lobbying efforts and policy influence; however, it gives a fuller picture combined with the research sources and qualitative information. MNCs, however, appear to have a somewhat subtle but consequential impact on foreign policy and its outcomes in that they shape the global political arena and enlist economic policy to pursue their diplomatic goals. The endorsement is crucial for future research, as a coordinated or multifaceted approach should be developed to reflect the complexity of MNCs in world politics.

Economic Interests and Political Activities of MNCs

The economic interests and political actions of multinational corporations (MNCs) are the main factors determining their success in

influencing the formation and shaping of the regulatory landscapes. The regression findings support the significant relationship between MNCs' representation in trade talks and their global political influence ($B = 0.556$, $p = 0.002$), confirming the hypothesis that profit-making is also politically driven. The empirical support of the finding is in harmony with literature that covers the MNC's involvement in corporate lobbying for sympathizes taxation policies and regulations; The is often viewed as a way of creating a business-friendly environment supporting their global competitive power [16, 28].

A large proportion of trade negotiations have spillover effects on global politics. Therefore, these platforms are used by MNCs not only for advancing trade interests but also for political influence, which may introduce international relations and economic diplomacy considerations. The role of MNCs in the respect is a common topic in the literature, showing them to be strategically placed to ensure that trade agreements also serve their geopolitical interests [6, 15].

The literature review finds that corporate lobbying influences domestic policies on taxes and regulation. It usually reflects a more general approach when MNCs balance trading rules and investment agreements according to their preferences [18, 29]. MNCs use lobbying to promote policies supporting their business activity and enhancing their global power [11; 7].

The complexity of the advocacy effect of the multinational corporations on the home country's economic policy is a complex analysis. As a result, MNCs stare at the measures that align with the developing economy of their home country if they are obtained through the support of the home government for the internationalization and competitiveness of these companies [15]. However, pandemics can also come up due to the policies that MNCs promote, which may benefit them in the short term but are

against the long-term economic strategies of their home countries or their geopolitical interests [10, 22].

As a result, it is evident from the discussion above that MNCs' economic and political participation is a rather complex aspect of their realization of the strategic objectives. Their role regarding trade negotiations and the regulatory terrain they penetrate enables them to participate actively in world politics. Alignment or internal 'battle' of MNCs with home country policies creates a form of the duality of MNCs, which are national and global corporations, running their activities in international political economy perception and corporate diplomacy.

MNCs' Impact on Policy-Making and the Global Economy

A feature of multinational corporations (MNCs) is their attempt to lobby more actively to shape policies that are in their economic interest and have the power to shape the global economy and stability. Via the trade negotiations intended to yield the most favorable terms of trade, MNCs not only champion the policies supporting their foreign exchange but also the policies that would help them occupy a more advantageous position in the global market that leads to the economic growth of their home countries [16, 28].

The regression analysis proved the great relationship pattern between MNCs' trade negotiations and foreign policies ($B = .556$, $p = .002$). Hence, MNCs' activities should follow the home country's economic goal. The correlation usually facilitates national goals, provided export promotion, secure energy supply, or acquisition of strategic materials are reduced [6, 15]. The will, nevertheless, be because the extent of MNCs' contribution to policy shaping and support of economic development can differ based on the nature of the industry and the specific interest of a company [11; 7].

Evident from these findings, MNCs have been leveraging their resources to influence significant decisions that affect the economy beyond the national level through policy-making. The impact is most evident in tax policy, international trade agreements, and regulatory frameworks, where MNCs' lobbying can even effect significant structural changes in the business environment [18, 29].

In contrast to the assumption that corporations have an immediate and massive impact on policy-making, predominantly in policy, our research findings are somewhat different. It can be exemplified by the finding that the effect of MNCs on policy-making was negative ($B = -.190$, $p = .364$), thus that the relationship between perceived corporate power and policy outcomes may be very complex and not entirely captured by traditional models. Such variability may be explained by using the specific sampling or the industry focus that characterizes the study, thereby indicating the diversity of the impact of MNCs, which is not necessarily monolithic. However, it may vary according to the sector or context [10, 22].

MNCs' multiple roles when making global policies are very well stated in the part. So, the need for careful approaches when scrutinizing these relationships between MNCs and the world economy is highlighted. It is true that MNCs decisively shape economic policies and trade talks, but uncovering these forces is not a straightforward matter, and it requires additional research in which the context is a crucial factor.

Effect of MNCs on Trade Relations and Local Industries

The impacts of multinational operations are profound and sweeping and are on the local industries and world trade. MNCs are often considered depictive of globalization factors, aiding regional economic integration and cross-border trade; however, their operative effect on the local front is rich and complex.

The study performed the regression analysis and found no significant ($p = .289$) but positive relationship between the industrial impact of MNC activity and the local industry ($B = .284$). It may indicate that MNC's operations are considered to impact local economies, though such impacts may not be as direct or measurable as is commonly believed. The positive sign implies a positive impact on local industries that is supposed to come from the economic activities of MNCs through job creation, technology transfer, or infrastructure development. Nevertheless, the absence of statistical significance implies that the effects may be affected by other factors, such as the nature of MNC's activities, the industry in question, and the economic context of the local area.

Considering these findings from the studies and case studies about MNCs' impact on local economics, one can see a different image. In their works, researchers have highlighted incidences where MNCs have greatly affected local businesses, supply chains, and employment rates, usually resulting in economic growth [7, 11]. Nevertheless, other research shows that FDI sometimes has poor performance that may result in market monopolization, displacement of local companies, or environmental degradation [18, 29].

Unlikely, the impact of MNCs on the global trade architecture is also implicit. The MNCs' large networks and considerable bargaining power allow them to influence trade agreements while favoring their interests. The influence of the MNCs is also shown by their significant role in trade negotiations [6, 15]. The influence can be an advantage for international trade but may also lead to fear in the small economies' independence and justice of trade sharing. These operations significantly affect the relations of national economies and regional trade agreements.

MNCs' activities may stimulate economic linkages, implying that countries tend to trade

with one another and, hence, work together. Nevertheless, these economic relations might widen economic disparities and tensions, especially when the interests of MNCs do not match those of their host or home countries [10, 22].

In summary, the economic activities of MNCs may not only have a positive impact on the local industry and shape the trade structure of the world, but they could also be diverse. The influence of MNCs can be pretty subtle and, at times, indirect, indicating the necessity of complex policy options that evaluate both the opportunities and threats posed by the MNC's presence in local and global markets.

Consistency with Other Research

By studying the outcomes, a more complex conclusion about the MNC's influence on policy-making and the global economy is reached, which matches the research already in existence to some extent. Trade policy-making and local economic conditions of host countries have been directly reflected in the role of MNCs, as emphasized by numerous literary works. On the other hand, the latter findings about the non-significant results of MNCs' relationship with lobbying activities and local industries diverged from the suggested theories that nullify these interactions [11, 29].

Differences between the current study's results and the previous research, if any, may depend on multiple factors. Such study differences in research methods could also be among the primary reasons for the absence of significant results, as the quantitative measures may not fully reveal qualitative subtleties. For example, the study size and composition might impose another factor, as studies with more subjects and a more diverse research sample might give different views. Besides, sector-specific norms might also affect the matter; for example, some industry sectors may display more salient features due to their particular

economic pattern or institutional environment [18].

The implication of the empirical study, however, goes beyond the generalized impact of MNCs' venture on the economic and political dimensions; it also suggests that the degree and character of the extent is situation dependent.

Future Research Directions

The study further reinforces the need for more research into the dynamic complexities of MNCs with the rest of the world economy and politics by contributing to the heterogeneity of its findings. The issue of how MNCs influence policy-making through the subtle mechanisms of lobbying is being investigated on a deeper level, including the conditions under which lobbying is successful and the different impacts of MNCs on local industries in other regions and sectors.

However, future research should innovatively improve the methodology and the way it captures how multinationals are managed by their managers. Qualitative research methods, such as in-depth interviews or ethnographic analysis of corporations, could facilitate richer insights that are more context-sensitive. Combining quantitative data with qualitative narratives, a mixed-method approach may also give a more inclusive depiction of MNCs' influence, not just how and how far they reach in global politics and how much they contribute to local economies.

Above all, the longitudinal research is very significant because it can follow the developments in strategy that MNCs come up with and their long-term consequences on the economic and political structures. Such research findings would significantly contribute to comprehending the survival of MNCs' role in developing economies, their transformation in the face of fast-changing policy environments, and the stability of their impact on global trade.

Cultural transnational research represents another vital field that needs to be developed. Comparative studies can shed some light on how the role and effect of MNCs are mediated by examining how cultural, institutional, and geopolitical factors come into play through multinational corporations' activities in various political and economic contexts. The study of such variations can bring about a more diversified appreciation of the dynamics of how MNCs deal with the intricacy of global interdependencies and how they contribute to the current debate on global governance and corporate responsibility.

Taking steps to address the gaps in the studies will furnish policy-makers, academics, and industry leaders with the knowledge required to reap the benefits of MNCs in global development and channel the same to mitigate the effects of MNCs on local industries and the national economy. An adequate mix of approaches is essential in promoting responsible business conduct among MNCs and ensuring that the benefits of global economics are fairly shared and that the MNCs function in an economically beneficial and ethically sound system.

Conclusion

The study has embarked upon a complex mission to name the roles of multinational corporations (MNCs) in global politics and economics. It has shown the scope and depth of their influence. Throughout the debate, key aspects on how regulating frameworks are navigated by MNCs, policy-making is greatly influenced, trade negotiations are conducted, and local industries are affected are discussed.

It stresses understanding the multifaced roles of MNCs, given that they exercise economic power, which drives global trade. Still, at the same time, they are political actors capable of shaping international relations and

policies. Their double identity is a significant reminder that the strategic interests of MNCs do not exist apart from or in the absence of national economic interests and that the global economic order has the power to both influence and be influenced by MNCs.

It is expounded by the fact that the consequences of MNC activities are massive, and they have a great diversity, showing different results in different contexts. Future studies should be strategically directed at employing longitudinal and cross-cultural studies to ensure the longevity of the impact and diversity of MNC manifestations. The knowledge gained from such studies could be the strategy used by policy-makers to strike the right balance between the positive and negative impacts of the inputs from MNCs that contributed to economic growth and the need to maintain the local industries and financial autonomy.

Such research justifies the continued investigation of the complex flow of MNCs across the globe, which cannot be overemphasized, as it forms the foundation for developing fair and inclusive economic policies. The scope of the research can be theoretical, down to the details of informing trade agreements and giving direction to CSR corporate initiatives. Furthermore, the research plays a significant role in creating a system bound to control MNC activities. Its purpose is to ensure it contributes to society's main goals and shares global values.

We have critical knowledge about how MNCs operate and shape our relationships. Nonetheless, this sector changes with time, so further education is in the cards. This study's findings have a history and can be used as a base for other similar studies. Simultaneously, we can include multiple factors while working on the comprehensive impact of MNCs on our world.

Table 1. Sources of Information

Source	Description
Academic Journals	Peer-reviewed articles in journals such as the Journal of International Business Studies and Global Strategy Journal provide scholarly insights about the strategic moves of multinational corporations (MNCs) in global politics and the effect of their operations on international relations and economic policies.
Industry Reports	Information from agencies that compile market intelligence statistics, such as Euromonitor and Forbes Insights, assists in tracking the current trends in the economic strategies of MNCs and their effects on global trade policies.
Case Studies	Extensive case studies based on the articles of Harvard Business Review and press releases of large multinational companies tell the story of the role of particular companies in the formation of foreign policy and their path through the geopolitical environment.
Government and Regulatory Publications	A variety of publications issued by international regulatory bodies and policy think tanks, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO), are essential because they offer information on global business politics, especially on the legal frameworks and the ethical principles of globalization of MNCs.

Table 2. Thematic Analysis

Theme	Codes	Example Quotes/Excerpts	No. of Articles to Express Theme	No. of References	Notes/Comments	What Does This Mean for Your Design?	Intext Citation
MNCs and Foreign Policy	Lobbying, Diplomacy, Policy Influence	"MNCs leverage their economic power to lobby for favorable foreign policies."	5	15	MNCs actively engage in shaping foreign policy through various means.	Understanding the extent of policy influence informs the regulatory framework of MNC activities.	(Kim & Milner, 2019; Demirbag & Yaprak, 2015; Mitchell et al., 2022; Foley et al. 2021
Economic Strategies of MNCs	Economic Interests, Trade, Regulations	"Corporations strategize to navigate regulatory landscapes that benefit their economic interests."	4	20	Economic interests drive the political activities of MNCs.	The study should explore the economic motives behind MNCs' strategies.	Suwanda & Suryana, 2020; et al., 2022; Chugungy et al., 2021; Kano et al.,
Impact on Local Industries	Trade Relations, Economic	"MNCs' operations have a significant	3	10	The influence of MNCs extends to the local	The design must consider the effects of	(Toufilsy et al., 2020; Leung,

	Impact, Local Markets	impact on local industries and employment. "			economic level.	MNCs on domestic markets.	2015; GhauO et al., 2021; Carballo Perez & Corina, 2024
Ethical and Regulatory Issues	Corporate Ethics, Legal Frameworks, Accountability	"The ethical considerations of MNCs' involvement in politics are complex and multifaceted. "	4	12	Ethical challenges are prominent in the activities ofMNCs.	Ethical implications should be incorporated into the research methodology.	(SugbgX et al., 2021; Bradbury-Jones et al., 2022; Duan et al., 2021; Noland & Philli s 2010

Table 3. Regression Analysis

Coefficients^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.300	.912		.329	.744
	Is your MNC actively lobbying for changing your home country's foreign policy?	.135	.210	.103	.643	.525
	How far is your MNC involved in political activities to safeguard its economic interests?	.062	.166	.055	.371	.713
	In what way do you suppose the influence of your MNC on the policy-making process in your home country?	-.190	.207	-.141	-.921	.364
	Did your MNC participate in negotiations that directly influence the trade relationship?	.556	.164	.515	3.386	.002
	Is your MNC involved in diplomatic negotiations with potential economic repercussions?	.392	.293	.324	1.340	.189
	How obvious is the	.284	.264	.190	1.07	.289

effect of an MNC's activity on local industries in the home country?				8	
Does your MNC have an official mechanism for dealing with ethical dilemmas in its economic and political participation?	-.073	.285	-.047	-.255	.800
Do you support that your MNC gives critical knowledge about economic development and international relations to stakeholders and policy makers?	-.236	.254	-.171	-.927	.361
Does your MNC add to the academic and industry literature on the relation between multinational corporations and their cross-national activities?	.003	.239	.002	.011	.991
a. Dependent Variable: To what extent do you agree that Multinational corporations affect global politics and international relations through their economic activities and relations with their home countries?					

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

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