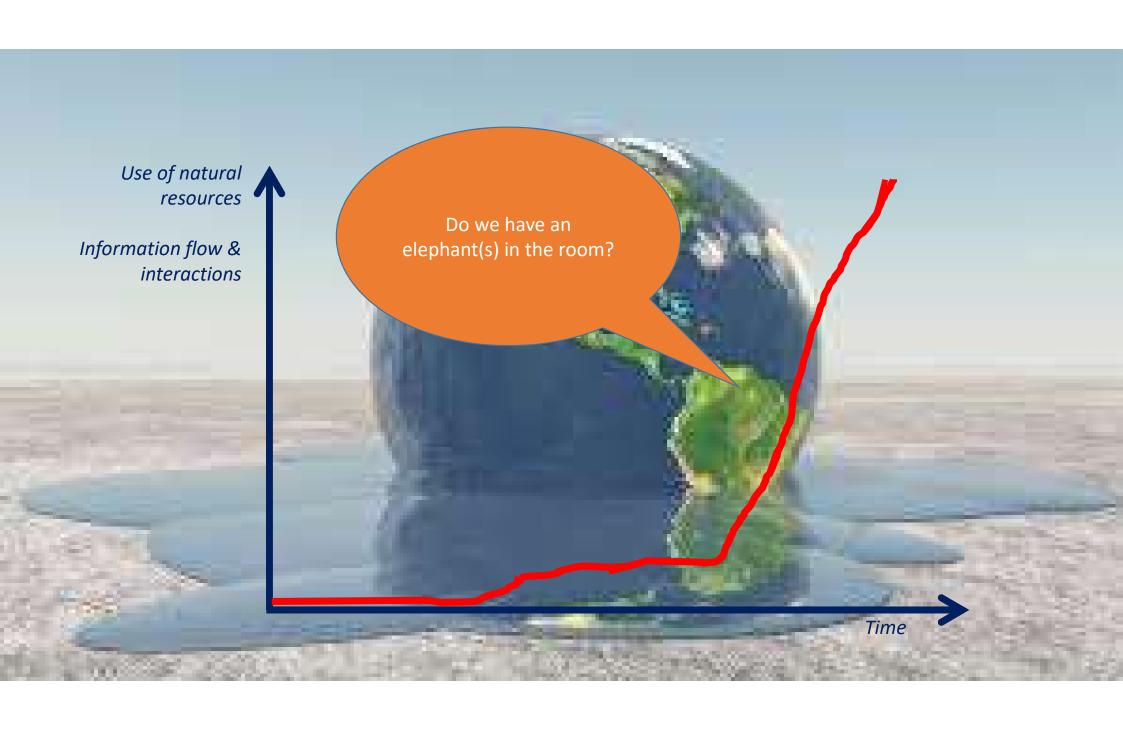
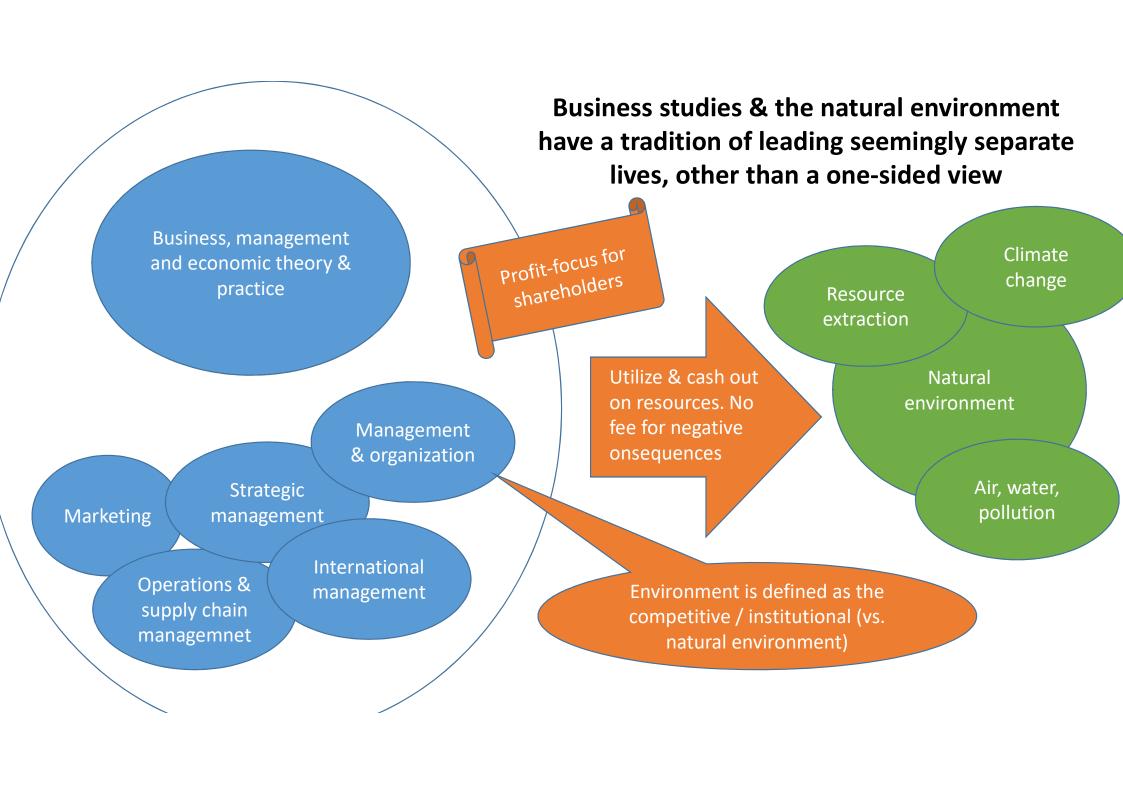


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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: TWO SIDES OF THE PENDULUM

- Narrow view to CSR: firm's role is to generate profits for its shareholders
 - Adam Smith, 1776, Wealth of Nations 1776
 - Milton Friedman, 1970
- Responsive/traditional CSR
 - Economic, social, legal, ethical, environmental, philanthropic role
 - CSR in support of profit-maximization
 - CSR toward brand-building
 - Greenwashing
 - Random acts of charity

- Broad view to CSR: a social license to operate, societal responsibility, active approach
 - Adam Smith, 1759, Theory of Moral sentiments
 - Stakeholder management (Freeman, 1984)
 - Today labelled as strategic CSR, conscious business
 - Holistic view
 - CSR encompasses firm's operations from strategy through value chain
 - Medium- to long-term time horizon
 - Relationships with stakeholders

The Five Stages of Organizational Learning

When it comes to developing a sense of corporate responsibility, organizations typically go through five stages as they move along the learning curve.

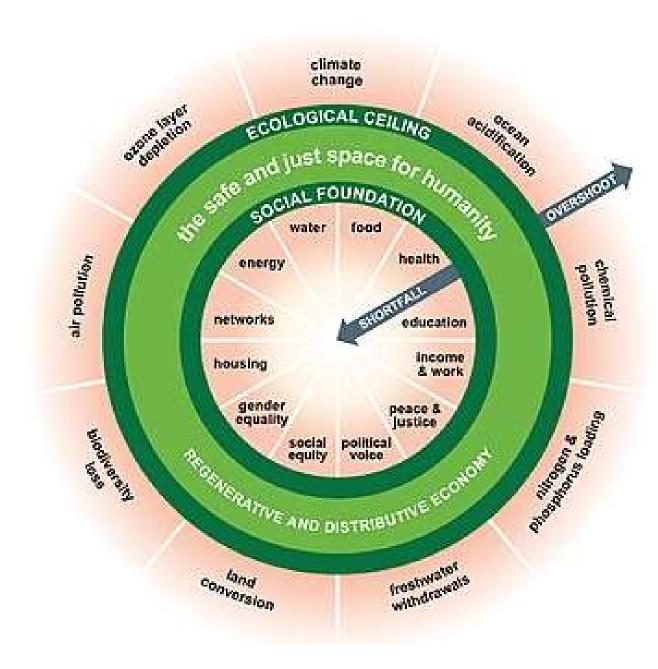
STAGE	WHAT ORGANIZATIONS DO	WHY THEY DO IT
DEFENSIVE	Deny practices, outcomes, or responsibilities	To defend against attacks to their reputation that in the short term could affect sales, recruitment, productivity, and the brand
COMPLIANCE	Adopt a policy-based compliance approach as a cost of doing business	To mitigate the erosion of economic value in the medium term because of ongoing reputation and litigation risks
MANAGERIAL	Embed the societal issue in their core management processes	To mitigate the erosion of economic value in the medium term and to achieve longer-term gains by integrating responsible business practices into their daily operations
STRATEGIC	Integrate the societal issue into their core business strategies	To enhance economic value in the long term and to gain first- mover advantage by aligning strategy and process innovations with the societal issue
CIVIL	Promote broad industry participation in corporate responsibility	To enhance long-term economic value by overcoming any first- mover disadvantages and to realize gains through collective action

Different types of firm responses to CSR depending on their CSR maturity

https://hbr.org/2004/12/the-path-to-corporate-responsibility

Need to operate within planetary & social boundaries

Kate Raworth (2017): Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st Century Economist





Toward re-theorizing economic, business & management theory

What is the sustainable paradigm of today/tomorrow?

Reinventing capitalism

Plethora of concepts:

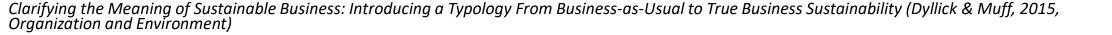
- Conscious Capitalism (John Mackey & Raj Sisodia)
- Breakthrough Capitalism (Volons)
- Clean Capitalism (Corporate Knights)
- Creative Capitalism (Bill Gates)
- Sustainable Capitalism (Al Gore & David Blood)
- Responsible Capitalism (Nichols Shaxson)

CAPITALISM 2.0			
	Capitalism 1.0	Capitalism 2.0 (a.k.a, Clean / Disruptive Capitalism)	
Purpose of the Firm	Maximize <i>share</i> holder value; ROI; Growth	Creating shared <i>stake</i> holder value, including the Environment	
Legitimate capitals	Financial	Financial, Natural, Social	
Bottom lines	Profit –first; short-term	Profit, People, Planet; long-term	
Source of financial capital	Stock market; Big financial institutions; Absentee owners	Stock market; Smaller financial institutions; Customers; Employees; Local communities	
Market focus	Global	Local	
Negative impacts	Externalized	Internalized	
Accountability boundaries	The Firm	The Firm's value chain, over its products' life cycles	
Transparency	As little as possible	Naked	
Business model	Take-Make-Waste; Linear	Borrow-Use-Return; Circular	

Reinventing sustainable business

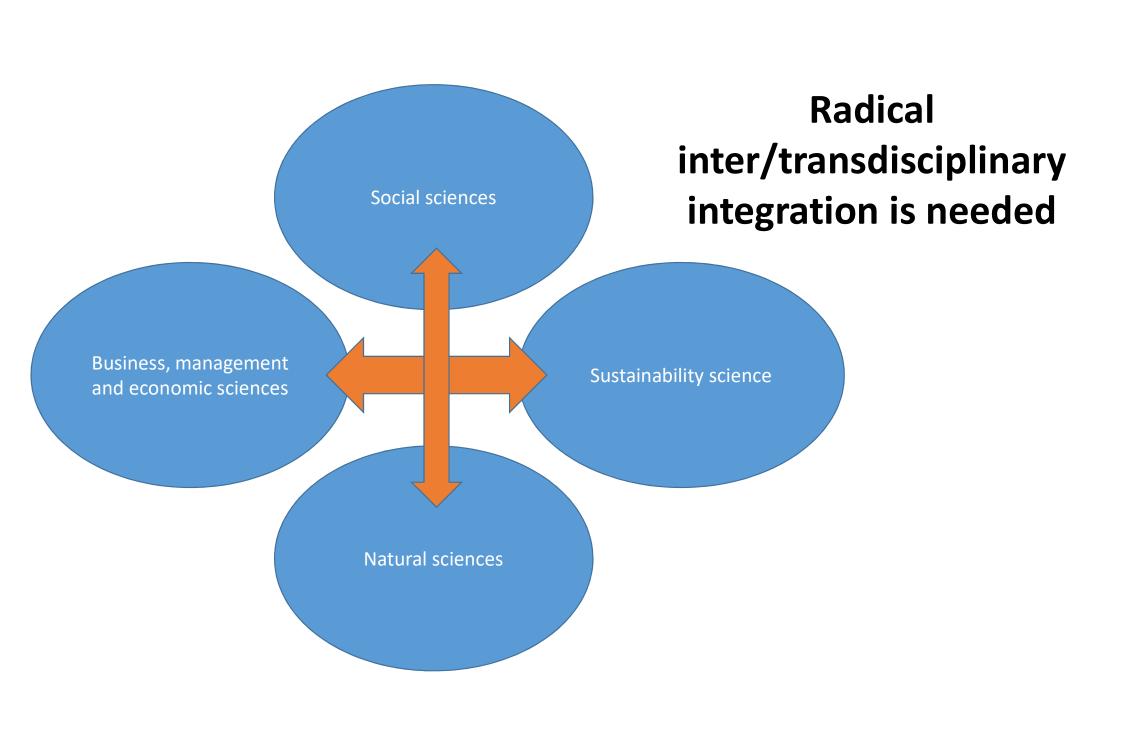


- Economic concerns, focus on shareholder value, inside-out thinking
- Sustainability 1.0
 - Triple bottom line focus, refined shareholder value, inside-out thinking
- Sustainability 2.0
 - Triple bottom line focus, inside-out thinking
- Sustainability 3.0
 - Start with sustainability challenges, focus on creating value for the common good, outside-in thinking



Reinventing management theory & practice

- Toward an ecological case for business
- Altering our epistemological lenses from managerial to critical perspectives
- Altering our ontological lenses from realist to relational view
- Changing the way we design and conduct research from disciplinefocused to interdisciplinary knowledge
- Transforming our scholarly stance from value-neutral to engaged scholarship
 - (Un)Sustainability and Organization Studies: Towards a Radical Engagement (Ergene et al., 2020, Organization Studies)

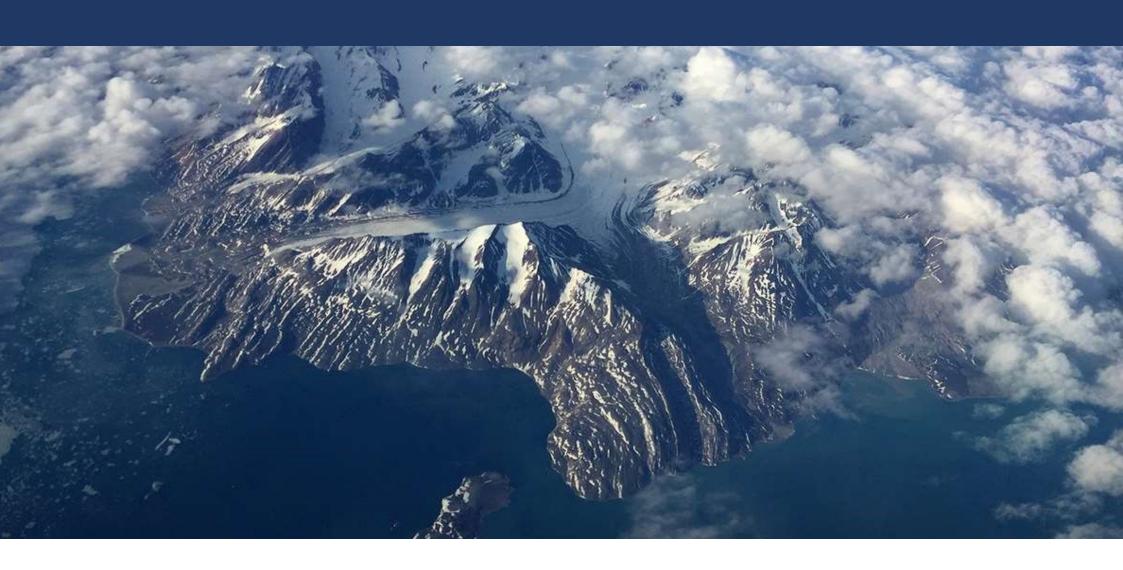






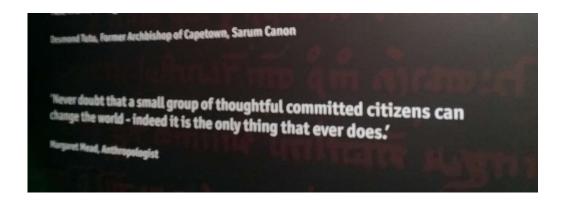
Hope vs. lack of hope

Trust vs. fear





Courage to create a meaningful future



 Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful committed citizens can change the world – indeed it is the only thing that ever does.

Margaret Mead, Anthropologist

• Be the change you want to see Mahatma Gandhi

• Just be your wonderful self!

Matti Willamo