

### **Creating Sustainable Value**

### **NEW BUSINESS MODELS**

PROF SUZANNE BENN IMAC8, Langkawi, 28 September, 2016

**UTS BUSINESS SCHOOL** 

business.uts.edu.au

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM? WHY SUSTAINABILITY? WHY SHOULD WE IN BUSINESS SCHOOLS CARE?



### So What Happened?

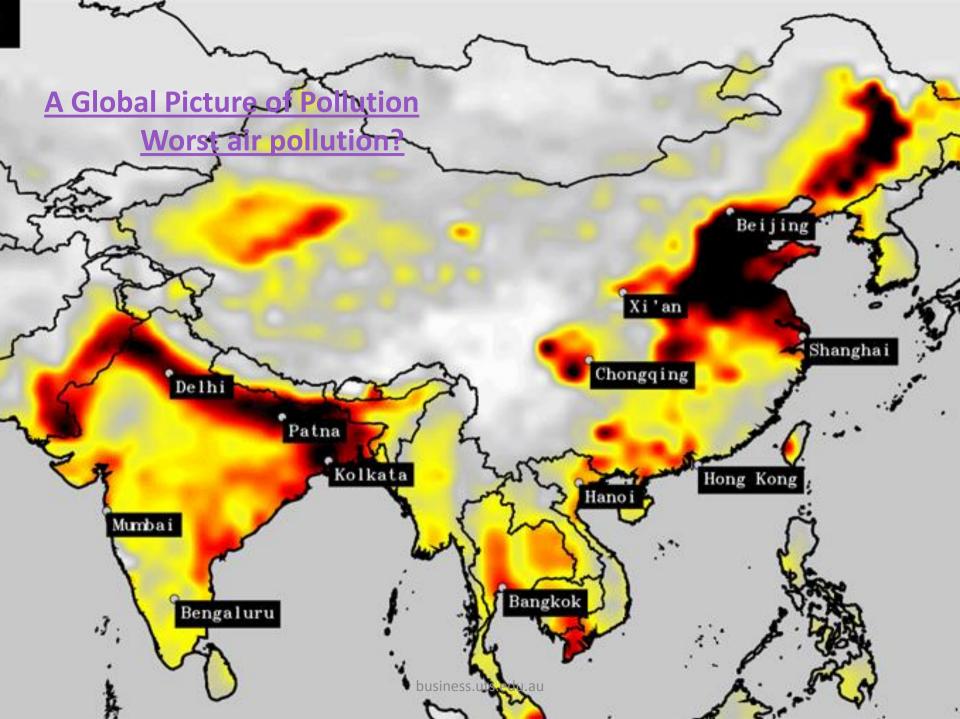












### Pollution in China

**Under the Dome** 

https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=MhIZ50HKIp0







































AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

### Half of all packaged products in supermarkets contain palm oil

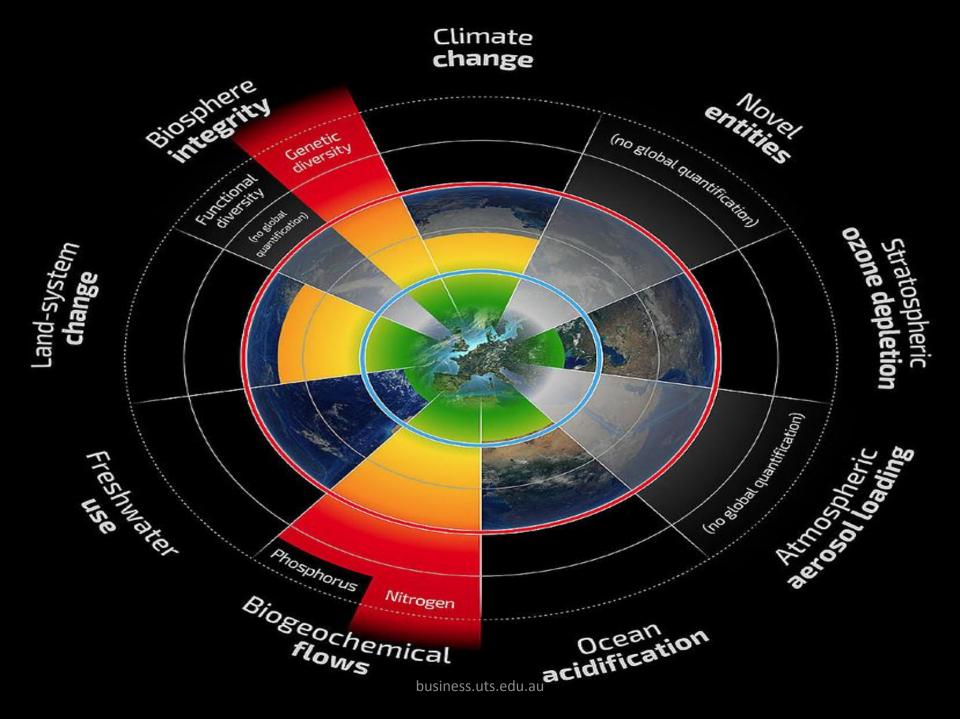


### Consumers have power but do they exert it?

Dr Paul Burke: The biggest takeaway from our work is that people are not ethical/sustainable on each and every occasion – We need to better understand the reasons for why/when they will buy ethically and why they will not

(see Burke et al. 2014).





### THE ANTHROPOCENE

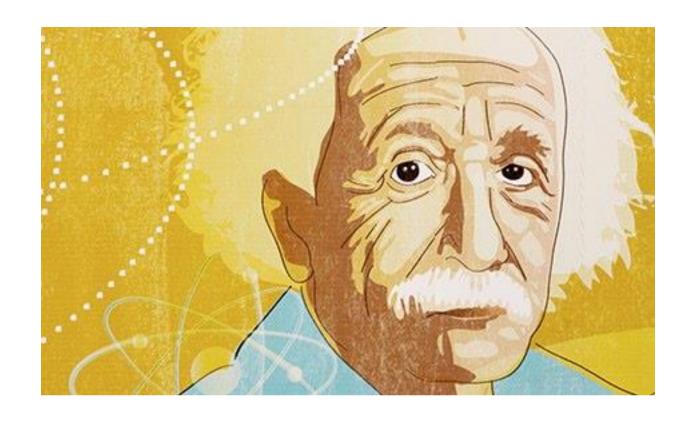
'A new geological era arising from impact of human activity on the Earth system as a whole'

### **GOVERNANCE IN THE ANTHROPOCENE**

'governance of planetary boundaries requires repeated, legitimate and inclusive assessments and a review of the architecture of international institutions. More attention should also be paid to innovations that are sensitive to the bonds between social and ecological systems'.

See http://stockholmresilience.org/research/research-news





We can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them Albert Einstein.

For example: From resource efficiency to waste as a resource



### DRIVERS FOR CHANGE

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# **NETWORKS AS DRIVERS OF CHANGE:** FOR BUSINESS AND BUSINESS SCHOOLS

### **FUTURE EARTH NETWORK**



**Dynamic Planet** 

Global Sustainable Development

Transformations towards Sustainability

### Sponsored by



UTS TEAM: Edwards, Giurco, Perey, Benn

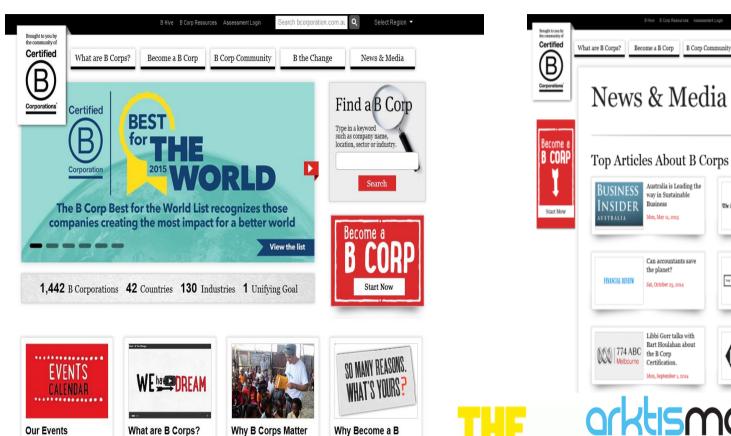


Dr Paul Shrivastava, Exec Director, Future Earth

Implementing sustainable production and consumption will require a change in values and world views, a change in regulations, in business practices, and personal choices. We need to expose the fallacy that material consumption results in satisfaction and improved wellbeing.

The Huff Post 13/10/15

### **BCORP NETWORK**



Corp?

Lead a movement, differentiate

from pretenders, generate press,

Read More »

attract and engage talent





B the Change

News & Media

B Corps' success about

businesses being the

Companies that care

about more than

Thu, September 18, 2014

Fran Kelly speaks with

B Lab Co-Founder.

Bart Houlahan.

The Sybney Morning Herald best for everyone.

· NEWDAILY





Read More »











### NETWORK: ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN ACCOUNTANCY & MANAGEMENT

UTS TEAM: BENN, BROWN, CRITTENDEN, BROWN

TEACHING CLASSES



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INTERACTIVE SEMINARS

**C-SUITE WEBINAR** 

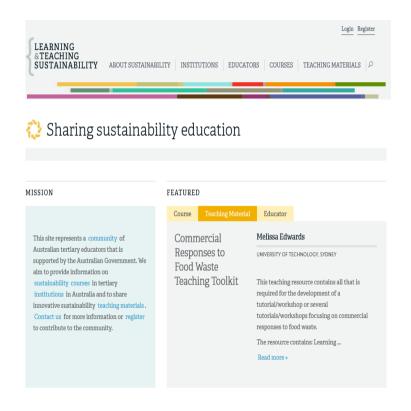
**MODULAR 2-DAY COURSE** 

INTEGRATED UNI OFFERINGS

**EVALUATION** 



# LEARNING AND TEACHING SUSTAINABILITY NETWORK





260 tertiary educators across Australia

Multiple hits on key resources

Site for collaborative research

#### Why join our community?

Register to be a member of this community of practice and:

- have access to exclusive learning and teaching material
- profile your own work and count the downloads Paul
   Brown's materials have been downloaded over 6000 times!
- enter the curriculum award and be part of the vision to

FOOD

The focus of the Food page is on food waste reduction. New teaching toolkits from the Love Food Hate Waste project are

UTS TEAM: McGee, Angus-Leppan, Edwards, Benn



### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

On September 25th 2015, countries adopted a set of *goals* to **end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all** as part of a new *sustainable development* agenda. Each *goal* has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years.

Eg The agreement reached during the 21st Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, also called COP21, was a big one: world leaders would work to limit warming from climate change to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. See 1.5 degrees Conference, Oxford, UK, Sept 2016

#### CEO Statement of Support for the Sustainable Development Goals























Futureye







































SUSTAINABLE GOALS







Top ranking DWSI 2016





# TRANSLATING SD INTO CORE CS CONCEPTS

Systems thinking

Socio economic justice

Intergenerational responsibility







Enough ...

... for all ...

... forever.

## AND CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY OVERLAPS WITH CSR

# TOP 10 AUSTRALIAN CSR/ CS COMPANIES 2015

- ARUP
- BHP Billiton
- Disney
- IAG
- NAB
- PwC Australia
- Sydney Water
- Telstra
- Teachers Mutual Bank
- Westpac

Source: Australian Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility

### RETHINKING CORPORATE PURPOSE

'When corporations are governed as if only maximisation of shareholder value matters, they are often forced to make decisions that are not always good for their long-term success. This narrow focus on short-term returns has affected the very core of corporate governance'.

'About 6,000 large European Union companies will be required to report on ESG matters when the directive on non-financial reporting becomes effective in 2018'

Challenging shareholder value myth

### ETHICAL AND IMPACT INVESTING

Home / News / World

Oct 13 2015 at 12:27 PM | Updated Oct 13 2015 at 12:31 PM

#### BlackRock tries do-good investing after millenials convince Fink





by Margaret Collins and Sangwon Yoon

It began as idle chatter between two employees in their 20s exploring the intersection of lucre and idealism. Both had read about the practice of investing in companies that seek to do good and still make a profit.

At the time, four years ago, so-called impact investing was still pretty new and the employees, Zaneta Koplewicz and Robert Morris, noted that their company, BlackRock, the world's largest money manager, had nothing like it. They also noted





#### **RESEARCH:**

- Need for more rigorous standard based reporting
- Role for accounting bodies
- Pervasive short termism of fund managers

UTS RESEARCHERS: Clarke, Cotton, Boersma, Klettner, Logue, Sainty, Williams

# AT THE INTERFACE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Rosemary Sainty,
UTS Business School , Founding Aust
Rep to the UN Global Compact

### **Research Background:**

- The global operating environment for business is increasingly complex and interconnected: globalisation, privatisation and deregulation present social, environmental and economic challenges.
- Emerging from this regulatory vacuum a series of evolving voluntary corporate responsibility and sustainability multi-stakeholder initiatives e.g. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), UN Principles for Responsible Investment, UN Global Compact, Integrated Reporting etc.
- Yet major tensions and tradeoffs for corporations continue in aligning economic, social and environmental responsibilities



### **Methodology:** Focus on company Directors; qualitative study **Preliminary Research Results:**

Reveal a complex interplay of institutional logics in board decisionmaking, as directors seek to balance competing interests and a dominant market logic at the interface, eg

- maximising shareholder value vs. broader multi-stakeholder concerns,
- short-term interests vs. long term value creation,
- risk aversion vs. the need to innovate.

In response, coalitions of actors that make up the CSR institutional infrastructure now seek to align their interests in sustainable development with the corporate interests of business sustainability through

- emphasising a long term approach to value creation financial, social and environmental.
- challenging the social norm of shareholder primacy influencing the regulatory and policy environment

### **KEY REFERENCES**

- Albareda and Waddock (2016) 'Networked CSR Governance: A Whole Network Approach to Meta-Governance' Business and Society, doi: 10.1177/0007650315624205
- Steffan et al, (2008) 'Anthropocene: Are Humans Now Overwhelming the Great Force of Nature?' Ambio; 36,

# PHASES OF SUSTAINABILITY

Rejection	Non- Response	Compliance	Efficiency	Proactivity	Restorative Organisation
<ul> <li>Activism against sustainability</li> <li>Risk loss of business and reputation</li> <li>Inappropriate use of science</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>BAU</li> <li>Risk loss of business and reputation</li> <li>Greenwash</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Implement environmental awareness</li> <li>Minimise risks</li> <li>Image building</li> <li>Developing awareness of supply chain risks</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Systematic EMS/ HRM</li> <li>INCREASED emphasis on reporting</li> <li>Risk avoidance particularly reputational risk</li> <li>Improved efficiency and engagement linked to supply chain</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Proactive and strategic</li> <li>High level interpersonal/ soft skills</li> <li>Focus on supply networks</li> <li>Structural redesign for flexibility</li> <li>Stakeholder management</li> </ul>	■ Transformative culture  ■ Redefine business relationships ■ High levels of transparency, auditability & accountability upstream /downstream  Partnering
		Auditi	ting	e: Benn, Dunphy o	for renewal

# **WAVES OF SUSTAINABILITY**

From Benn et al. 2014

1ST WAVE 2<sup>ND</sup> WAVE 3RD WAVE **IGNORANCE RISK** COMPETITIVE **OPPOSITION** COST **TRANSFORMATION ADVANTAGE** THE SUSTAINING NON STRATEGIC REJECTION **COMPLIANCE EFFICIENCY** RESPONSIVENESS CORPORATION PRO-ACTIVITY Financial and Instrumental Focuses on reducing HR systems seen as Focus on innovation WORKING IN THE risks of sanctions for **ANTHROPOCENE** technological factors means to higher perspective on Seeks stakeholder have primacy employees and failing to meet productivity and engagement to > Action networks for minimum legal and efficiency natural environment More ignorant than innovate safe. systematic change community standards Environmental oppositional environmentally > Creating sustainable Culture of Little integration management seen friendly products and exploitation Seeks business as value between HR and as a source of processes usual, compliant avoidable cost for > New business environmental Opposition to Advocates good workforce the organisation functions models government and citizenship to Environmental green activists Emergence of supply maximise profits and resources seen as a chain compliance increase employee free good

**VALUE DESTROYERS** 

Community claims

seen as illegitimate

VALUE LIMITERS

VALUE **CONSERVERS**  **VALUE CREATORS** 

attraction and

retention

SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

# THE CASE OF SENDLE

<a href="http://sustainability.edu.au/material/teaching-materials/sendle-case-study/">http://sustainability.edu.au/material/teaching-materials/sendle-case-study/</a>

https://vimeo.com/153707622

# WHAT THIS MEANS: NEW APPROACHES TO MANAGEMENT

**Human sustainability**: emphasis on thriving, vitality and learning are key qualities. Co-creation of resources (Spreitzer and Porath, *HBR*, 2012).

**Ecological sustainability**: emphasis on innovation and sustainable supply chain management (Benn et al, 2014).

**Emergence of new business models** 

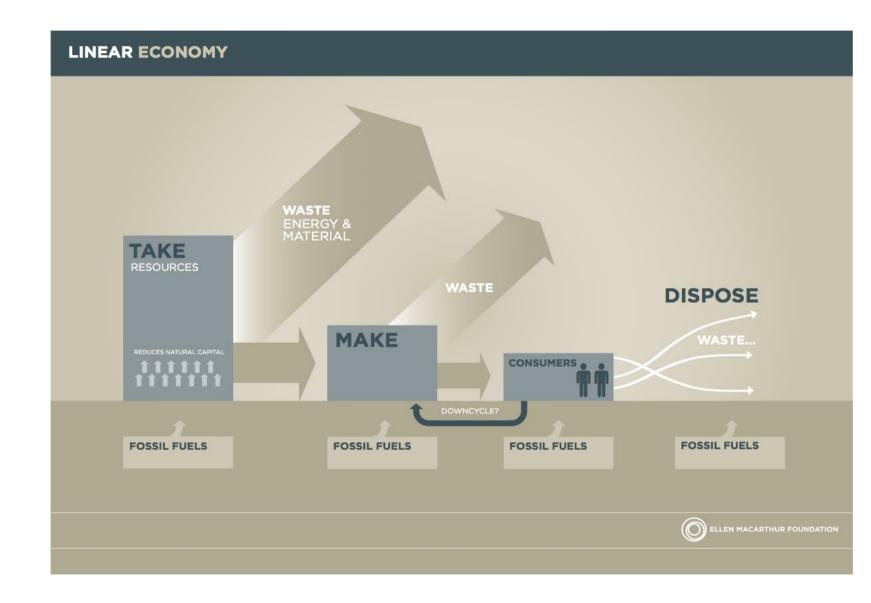


# **CIRCULAR ECONOMY**

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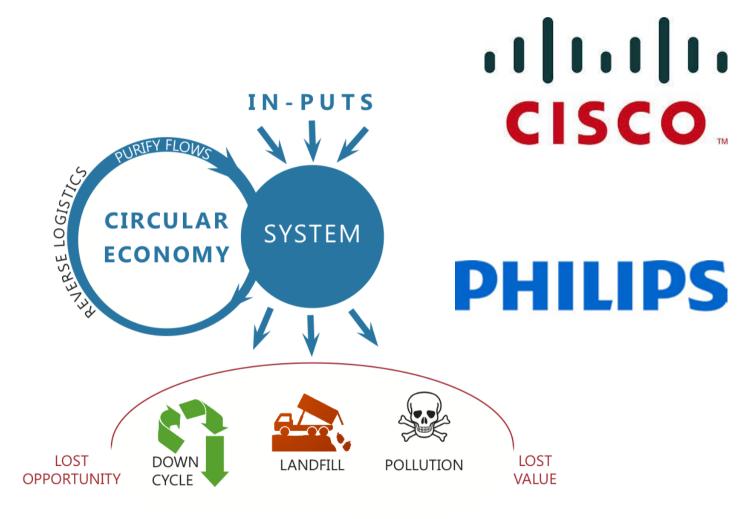
# From this...



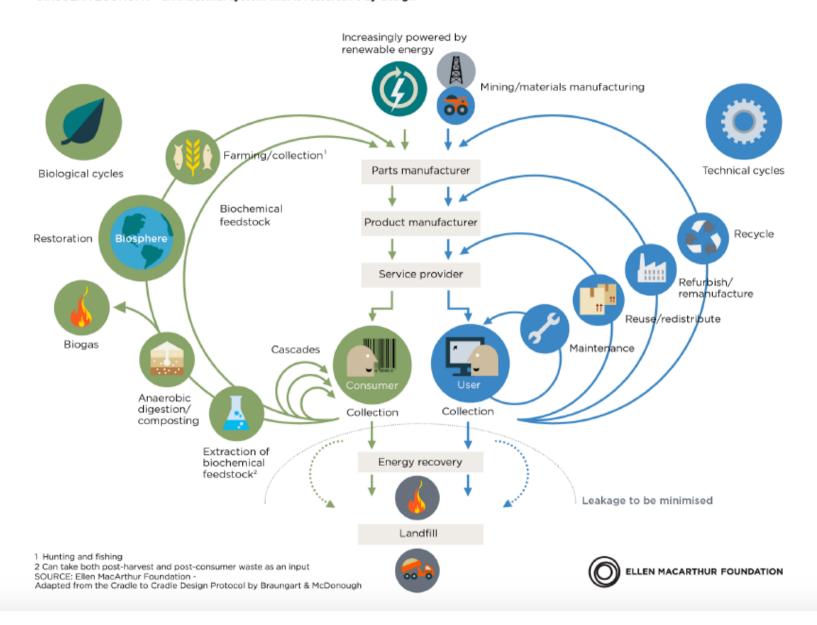
# To ... circular economy system flows

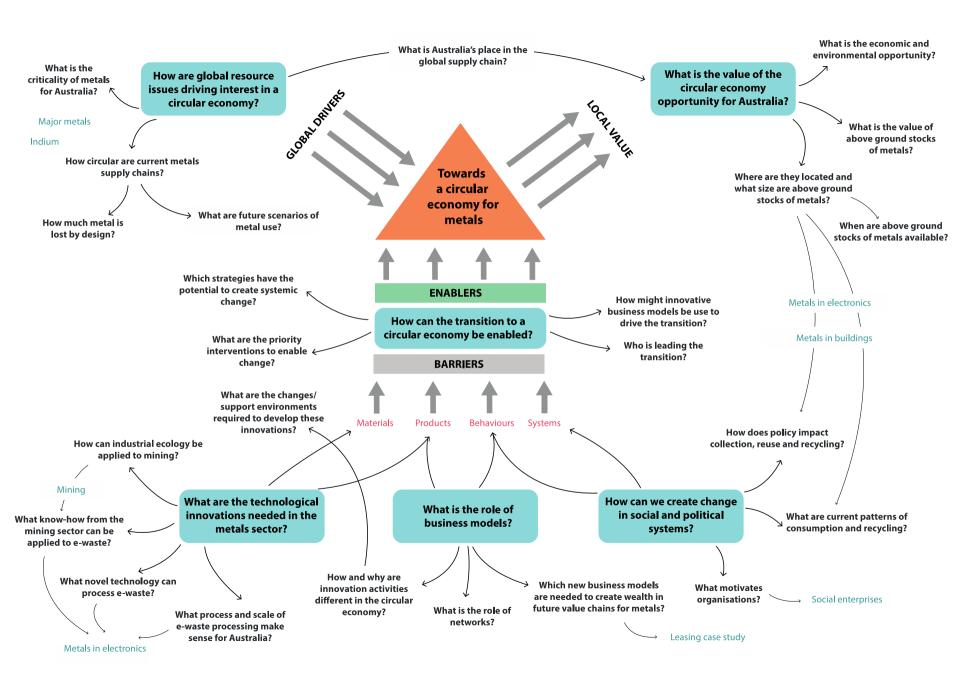


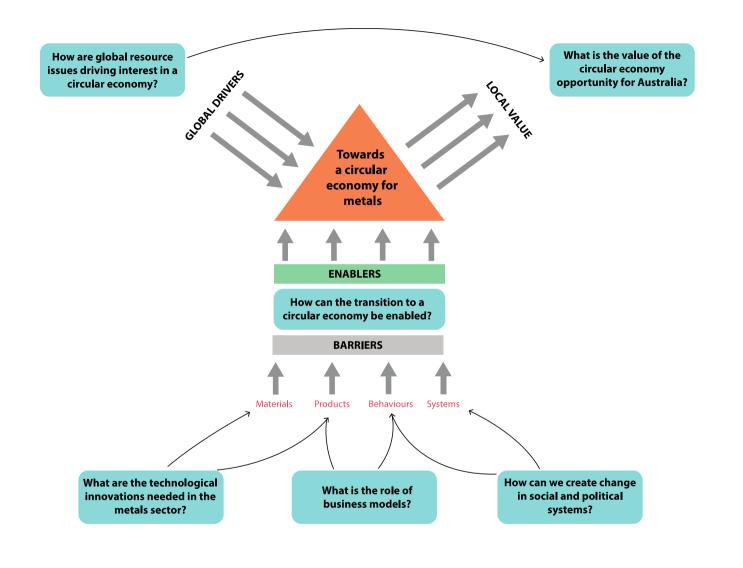












# ROOTS OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

http://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/circulareconomy/circular-economy/interactive-system-diagram

The roots of the circular economy lie in at least five preceding schools of thought: regenerative design, the performance economy, cradle-to-cradle, industrial ecology and bio mimicry.

https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/10-things-need-to-know-circular-economy

The current 'take-make-dispose' linear economy approach results in massive waste – <u>according to Richard Girling's book Rubbish!</u> published in 2005, 90% of the raw materials used in manufacturing become waste before the product leaves the factory while 80% of products made get thrown away within the first six months of their life

<u>Analysis</u> by McKinsey estimates shifting towards circularity could add \$1 trillion to the global economy by 2025 and create 100,000 new jobs within the next five years.

https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/10-things-need-to-know-circular-economy

# \*CE feature\*: shift to selling products as services (ref.Walter Stahel-Performance economy)



http://www.product-life.org/en/major-publications/the-product-life-factor

### **SOURCES OF VALUE CREATION IN CE**

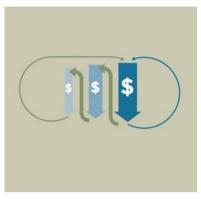
The power of...



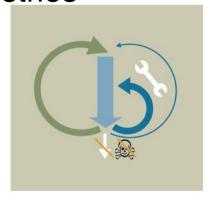
The inner circle



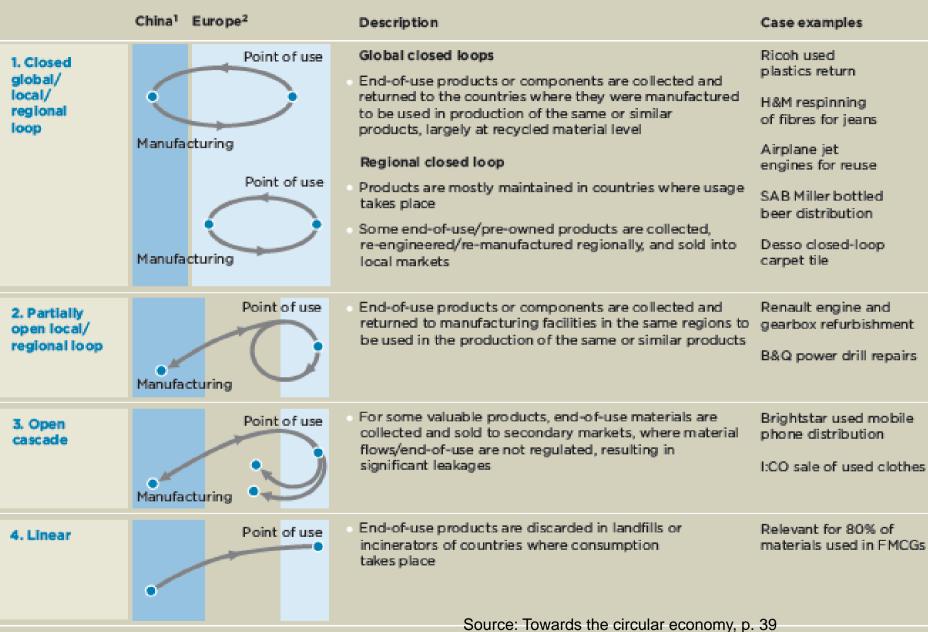
Circling longer



Cascaded use across industries



Purity/ ease of separation



<sup>1</sup> Or other manufacturing countries

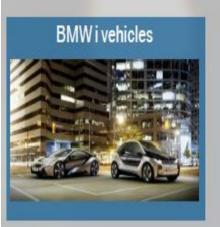
<sup>2</sup> Analogous to the US and other importing regions

### **EXAMPLES OF 'CIRCULAR' BUSINESS MODELS**

- Selling access to a services rather than to goods: e.g. laundry services rather than washing machines, or energy services rather than energy
- Companies like Tata Motors/ Fuji Xerox that refurbish their own old products and then re-introduce them to the market with guarantees.
- Removing the valuable parts of a used product in entirety for reuse
- New recycling techniques that are opening up entirely new vistas for material re-use
- The sharing economy. Think Airbnb or carpooling
- Selling into different markets
- Product re-design

http://www.fastcoexist.com/3025966/how-clever-companies-are-using-circular-thinking-to-get-ahead

# Eg: BMWi Sustainability defines the product life cycle







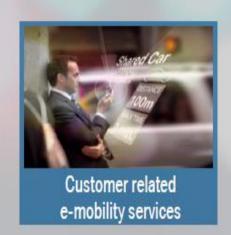














# THE CHALLENGE:

Society needs to play an active role, too. We need to shift from optimising on lowest initial cost towards maximising the total value and total cost of ownership, while at the same time taking the health and wellbeing of people into account. Governments should change their tendering processes and implement requirements for circularity that can drive demand for new solutions. Customers and consumers should change their consumption patterns and move from owning to using products.

And since the circular economy is inherently systemic, it can only succeed if all stakeholders co-design, co-create and co-own.

Frans van Houten is CEO Royal Philips Direct from Davos, Jan 21, 2014

# IMPLICATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT

- Managers experience unique challenges and opportunities that differ at: individual, organisational & broader systems level
- Go beyond eco-efficiency approaches to eco-productivity and eco-innovation
- Leadership is significant in operating environments where there is a policy vacuum
- Stewardship and the role of inter-organisational networks is important for a circular economy model to operate at the systems level.

# OUR RESEARCH: BUSINESS MODELS FOR AN AUSTRALIAN CIRCULAR ECONOMY

**RESEARCH QUESTIONS:** 

What are the drivers and barriers to the implementation of a circular model in Australia?

How are Australian companies implementing aspects of a circular economy model in their current operations?



















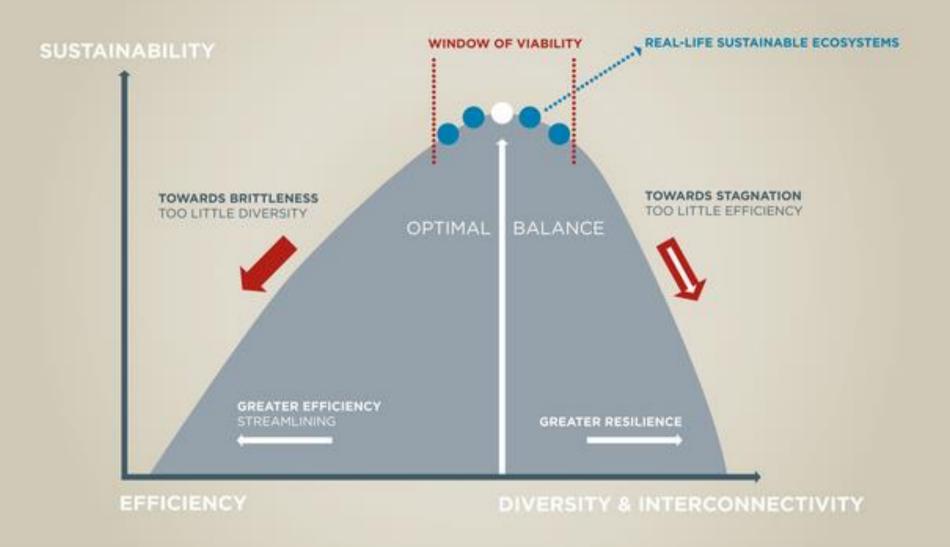




**CLEAN Community Energy** 



#### RESILIENCE V EFFICIENCY





# **SHARING ECONOMY**

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## **SHARED VALUE**

- Companies must lead in bringing business and society back together
- Focus on shared value creating economic value while also creating value for society
- Re-conceive the interface between society and corporate performance

(Porter and Kramer, 2011)



#### **LEADERSHIP IN CREATING SHARED VALUE?**

digitalization

deforestation global-warming

population-growth

bio-fuels eco-degradation

obesityurbanization

resource-scarcity aging-population

overfishing



The ability to identify structural trends on operating markets

A thorough understanding of how these trends will affect business and (the relationship with) stakeholders

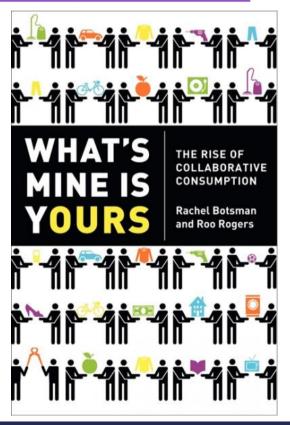
Source: Fair Trade Software

# **COLLABORATIVE CONSUMPTION:**

# Rachel Botsman

http://www.ted.com/talks/rachel botsman the case for collaborative consumption.html





## **BCORP**

### A new organisational form

#### Best for the World - Overall

Three Sista's (Manunda, QLD) contributes to the long term wellbeing of socially disadvantaged and Indigenous people living in the homelessness stream in the Cairns and Cape York regions. They work to improve health and living standards, accommodation and employment opportunities.

Australian Ethical Investment (Sydney) is a financial services company which seeks out investments that will create positive, sustainable change for society and the environment. The company was also recognised as a leader in the 'Best for the Workers' category.

#### Best for the community

- B Cubed Management Consultants (Vic)
- Our Community Group (Vic)
- · Reho Travel (Vic).

#### Best for the Environment

- · Energy for the People (Vic)
- Hive Construction Group (Vic)
- Pangolin & Associates (NSW)
- TuShare (NSW).

#### Best for the Workers

- O'Connells OBM (QLD)
- Australian Ethical Investment (NSW)
- SNAKK Media (NZ).



## PARTNERING WITH











# **SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY**

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Townsend and Zarnett, 2014



together

in search of capitalism 2.0

# The sustainable economy according to...

David Korten: the values based operating system

http://livingeconomiesforum.org/the-new-economy

Mackey and Sisodia: conscious capitalism

http://www.forbes.com/sites/danschawbel/2013/01/15/john-mackey-why-companies-should-embrace-conscious-capitalism/

John Elkington: breakthrough capitalism

http://www.breakthroughcapitalism.com/files/Breakthrough Capitalism Progress Report.pdf

Jonathon Porritt; cooperative capitalism

http://www.forumforthefuture.org/greenfutures/articles/jonathon-porritt-calls-%E2%80%9Ccooperative-capitalism%E2%80%9D

Umair Haque: constructive capitalism

http://www.corporateknights.com/article/capitalism-reconstructed?page=show

# **CONSCIOUS CAPITALISM**



John Mackey, co-founder & co-CEO, Whole Foods Market, trustee, Conscious Capitalism, Inc.

"Practicing <u>Conscious Capitalism</u> enriches your life and the lives of people you do business with. And it's without a doubt, the most fun, enduring and profitable way to build a sustainable business."

### **FOUNDER OF CONSCIOUS CAPITALISM**







## SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

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The major obstacle to moving to a post carbon economy is not the availability of *technology* but rather *human factors*: political, social and cultural.



# GLOBAL CONSUMPTION PATTERNS & IMPACTS

- Each year, an estimated one third of all food produced equivalent to 1.3 billion tonnes worth around \$1 trillion – ends up rotting in the bins of consumers and retailers, or spoiling due to poor transportation and harvesting practices
- If people worldwide switched to energy efficient lightbulbs the world would save US\$120 billion annually
- Should the global population reach 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets could be required to provide the natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles

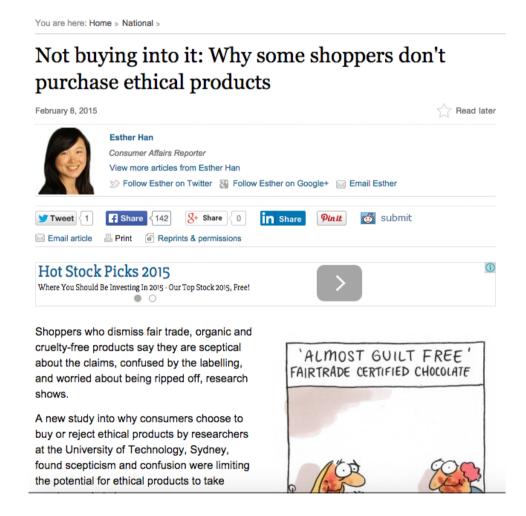
See more on SDG <u>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption</u> and production patterns

### THE ROLE OF THE CONSUMER

#### Consumer attitudes and behaviors:

- Consumers are increasingly concerned about environmental, social and economic issues, and increasingly willing to act on those concerns
- Consumer willingness often does not translate into sustainable consumer behavior because of a variety of factors – such as availability, affordability, convenience, product performance, conflicting priorities, skepticism and force of habit (WBCSD, 2011)

### ETHICAL CONSUMPTION

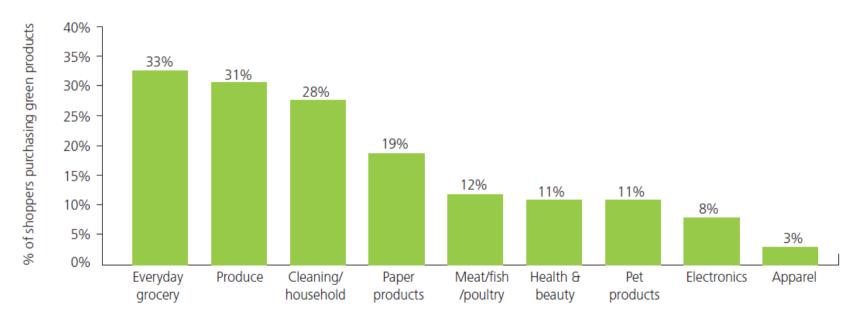


# DELOITTE – FINDING THE GREEN IN TODAY'S SHOPPERS



## **DELOITTE STUDY, P. 12**

**Figure 8**Green purchases are far larger in more consumable categories



Source: 2009 GMA/Deloitte Green Shopper Study

Product category

# HOW CAN BUSINESS ACT: MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

The business case: Business approaches to sustainable consumption can be grouped into three broad categories:

- Innovation business processes for the development of new and improved products, services and business are shifting to incorporate provisions for maximizing societal value and minimizing environmental cost
- Choice influencing the use of marketing and awareness-raising campaigns to enable and encourage consumers to choose and use products more efficiently and sustainably
- Choice editing the removal of "unsustainable" products and services from the marketplace in partnership with other actors in society. Editing out consumers from the choice process (WBCSD, 2011). Examples include labelling of energy efficient washing machines or frigs. Problems with jevons paradox or the 'rebound effect' see
- http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2011/02/16/207532/debunking-jevonsparadox-jim-barrett/

## **ALTERNATIVES TO GDP**

Alternative	Characteristics
Gross National Happiness	http://www.grossnationalhappiness.com/
Genuine Progress Indicator	http://rprogress.org/sustainability indicators/genuine progress indicator.htm
OECD Better Life Index	http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/

What are some aspects of 'progress' that the GDP does not measure?

# GROSS NATIONAL HAPPINESS GNH

http://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/dec/01/bhutan-wealth-happiness-counts

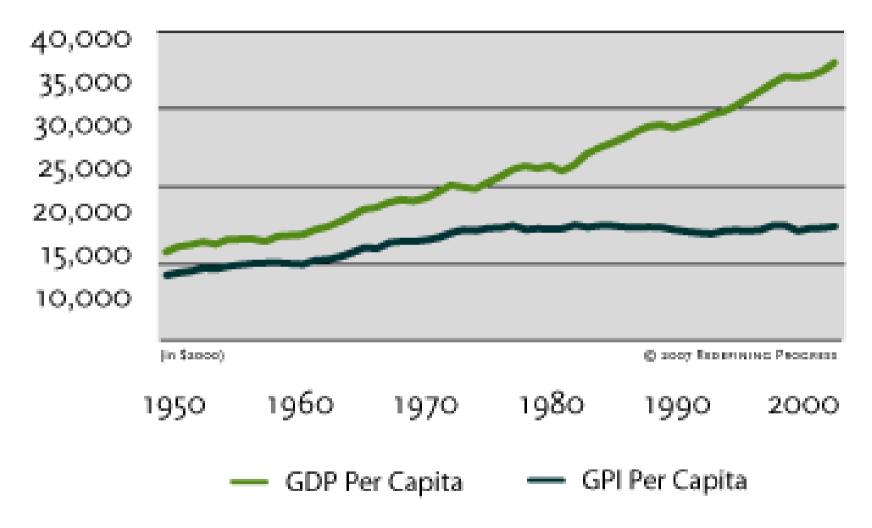


### **GENUINE PROGRESS INDICATOR**

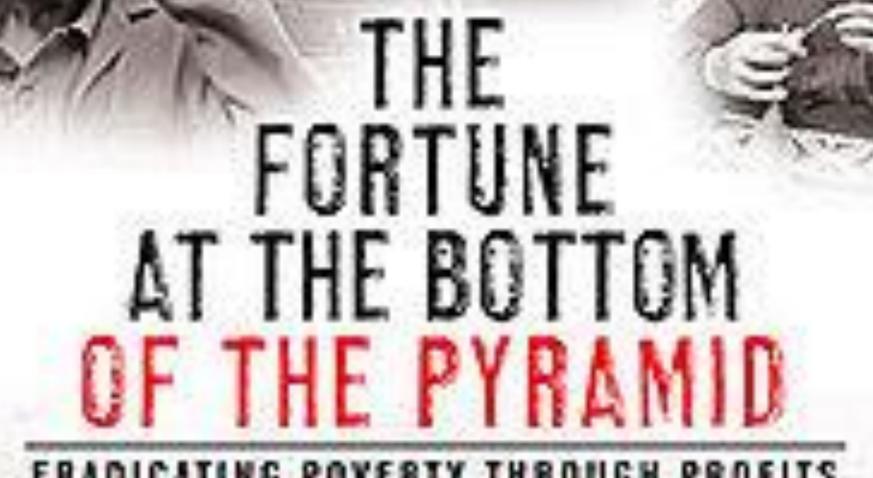
#### **Measures:**

- Income Distribution
- Housework, Volunteering, and Higher Education
- Crime
- Resource Depletion
- Pollution
- Long-Term Environmental Damage
- Changes in Leisure Time
- Defensive Expenditures
- Lifespan of Consumer Durables & Public Infrastructure
- Dependence on Foreign Assets

### GROSS PRODUCTION VS. GENUINE PROGRESS, 1950-2004

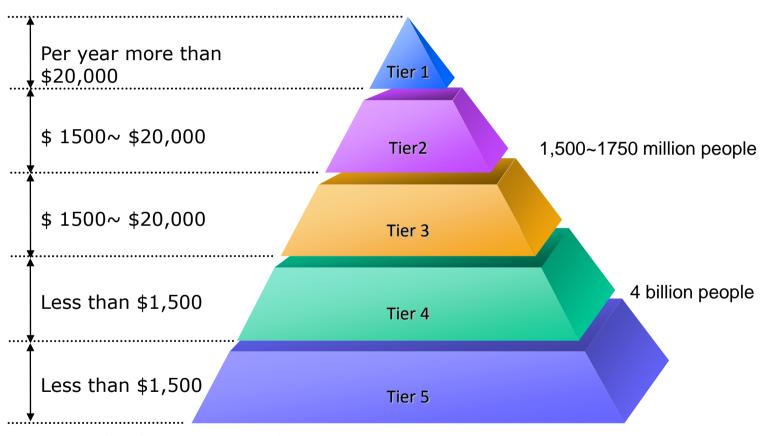


http://rprogress.org/sustainability\_indicators/genuine\_progress\_indicator.htm



ERADICATING POVERTY THROUGH PROFITS

### THE WORLD PYRAMID AND BOP



'Of the world's 7 billion inhabitants, around 4 billion live in low-income markets in the developing world'. See Prahalad, Hart 2004 etc

Taken from LOGO

### **EXAMPLES**



Unilever: The Lifebuoy program (Unilever

Sustainable Living Strategy)

SCJohnson: pyrethrum products

d.light: small scale solar panels

### **THE CHAMKI FILM:**

### **CREATING VALUE THROUGH BOP**

Enterprise leaders must be able to answer the following questions: What is our value proposition, and how much and what type of value are we creating for the BoP? How can we understand and enhance our poverty alleviation impacts, especially if poverty has multiple dimensions? Poverty dimensions: economic, capability, and relationship

T. London,

http://stanfordpress.typepad.com/blog/2016/02/inclusive-capitalism.html

From The Base of the Pyramid Promise, SUP, 2016

### **Hindustan UniLever Limited Case**

- An illustration of the successful execution of this strategy comes from Hindustan UniLever Limited (HUL), a subsidiary of Unilever, widely considered the best managed company in India. Like most MNCs, for over 50 years it catered to the needs of the elite of India- the top of the pyramid.
- A local firm, Nirma, challenged HUL in its detergent business, by creating a new business system - a new product formulation, new manufacturing process, distribution, packaging, and pricing. HLL like most MNCs, initially dismissed Nirma as a low end producer.
- As Nirma grew rapidly, HUL realized both its new opportunity as well as its vulnerability. Nirma was attacking, in its detergent business, from the bottom of the pyramid.

Taken from LOGO

### **Hindustan UniLever Limited Case**

- HUL responded with its own offering for this market drastically altering the traditional HLL business model.
- HUL created a new product formulation which dramatically reduced the ratio of oil to water in the detergent, thereby reducing significantly the pollution associated with washing cloths in rivers and other public water systems.
- They decentralized the production, marketing, and distribution of the product to take advantage of the abundant labor pool in rural India and quickly penetrate the thousands of small outlets where people at the bottom of the pyramid shop.
- They reinvented the cost structure of the business, enabling the introduction of the product at a price point affordable to those at the bottom.

Taken from LOGO

