Globalization and Strategy

Strategic Management Competencies for Global Business

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A 360 DEGREE Perspective On CSR

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Objective

 Employ <u>social systems analysis</u> to frame and conduct an enterprise <u>CSR Audit</u>

In order to

- Generate awareness of CSR as integral to societal development
- Enhance enterprise contributions to society
 - Transform creative ideas into innovative solutions
 - Build productive wealth for future generations
 - Generate constructive "spin-offs" & "spillovers"

Theoretical Underpinnings

- Private sector <u>enterprise is "mirror image</u>" of society and its social systems
- Competitive private enterprise provides broad range of <u>creative societal contributions</u>
- "Business case" for CSR has been made within reasonable limits of profitability
- Better "<u>aligning</u>" enterprise operations can yield both societal and enterprise benefits
- Sustainable CSR entails <u>strategic alignment</u>

Business Philosophy

"Serving society's unmet needs as

business opportunities"

William C. Norris, founder and CEO, Control Data Corporation

Societal Challenges to Aliging Private with Social Interests

- Market imperfections
- Misalignment in systems of property rights
- Weaknesses & biases in legal systems
- Public policy & infrastructural limitations
- Dislocation effects socio-economic change
- Weak ethical norms, mistrust, low expectations
- Short-sighted decision-making

4-Step CSR Audit Process

- Step 1 Clarify <u>strategic imperatives</u> of enterprise and its working assumptions
- Step 2 Review relevant range of societal needs using social process triangle
- Step 3 Systematic review of **all** enterprise functions and activities in light of Step 2
- Step 4 Comparative cost-benefit analysis to determine which adaptations and reconfigurations to undertake

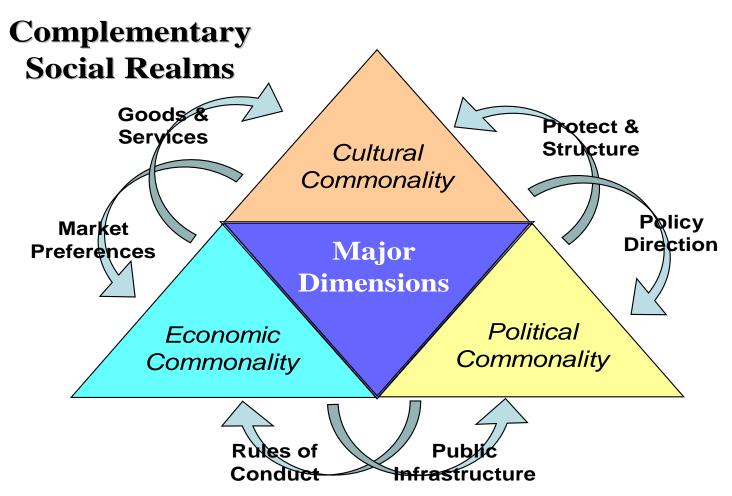
Benefits of CSR Audit

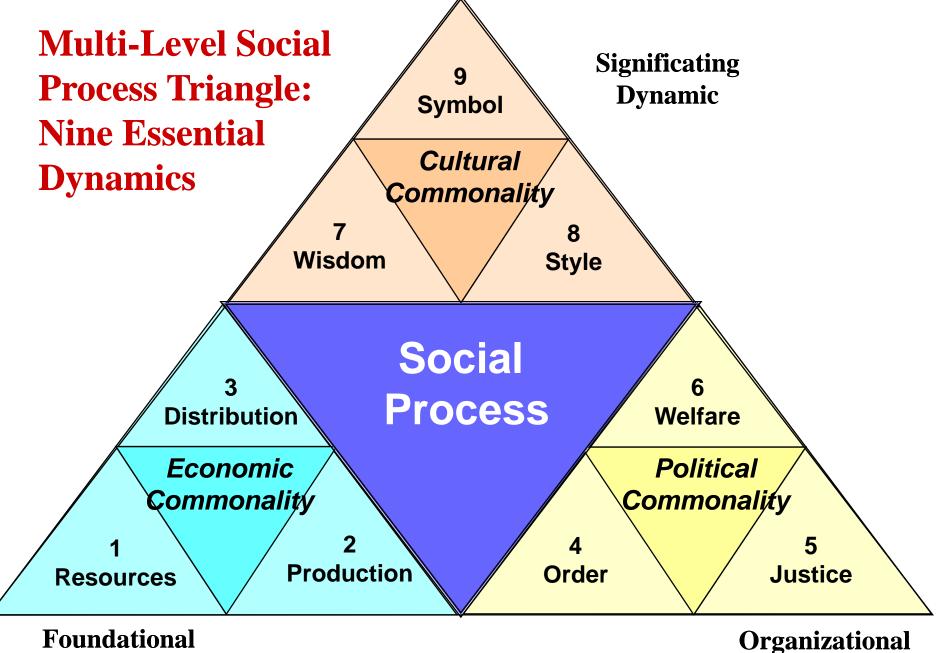
- Identify <u>existing contributions</u>
- Identify opportunities for <u>better alignment</u> of enterprise <u>with societal needs</u>
- Sensitize employees to their potential contributions for firm and as individuals
- Identify <u>collaborative possibilities</u> with local government and other stakeholders

CSR Audit – Step 1 Strategic Imperative – Know Thyself

- Base CSR on strategic interests of firm -
 - Mission & vision
 - Core competencies & strategy
 - Working assumptions
- Value of CSR audit for enterprise
 - Stay in touch with trends affecting society
 - Enhance employee appreciation of social effects
 - Improve coordination among initiatives
 - Clarify CSR rationale
 - Ensure sustainability & continuity for CSR

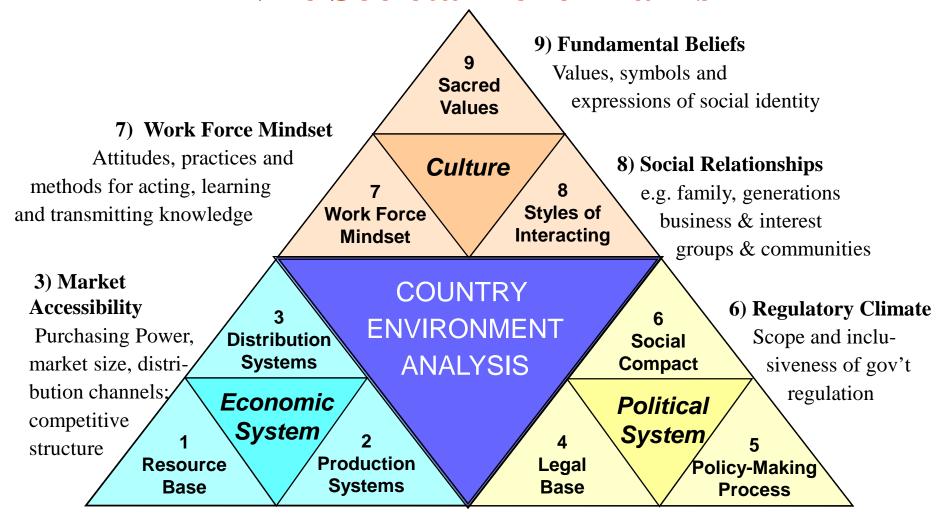
CSR Audit – Step 2 Map Societal Needs Social Process Model





Foundational Dynamic Organizational Dynamic

Nine Societal Benchmarks



1) Quality of Inputs

Physical & technological infrastructure; factor quality and costs

2) Productivity

Management systems, labor organization, capital assets

4) Predictability

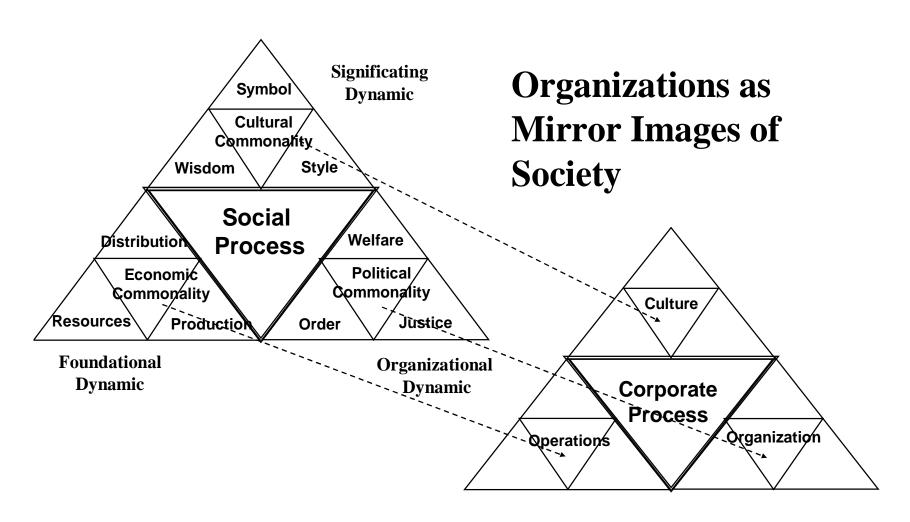
Rule of law & Effective dispute resolution

5) Stability

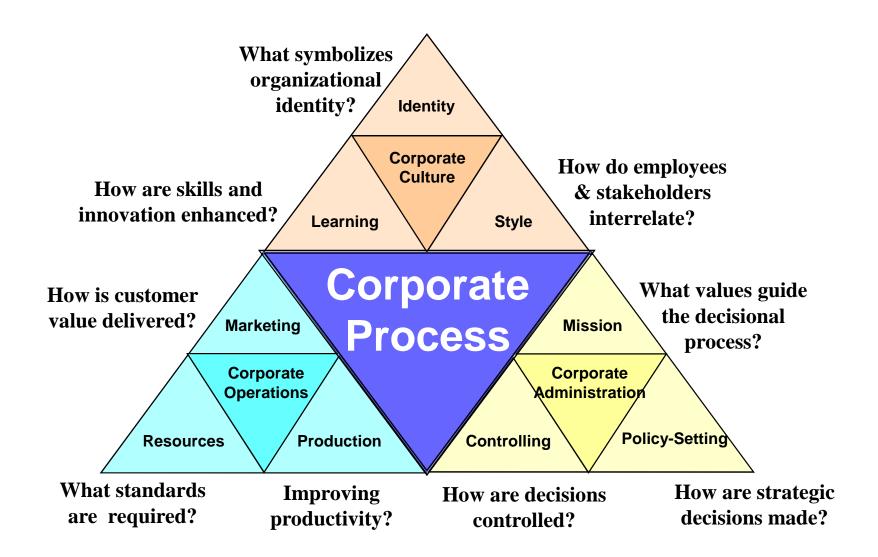
Transparent, broadly based decisions

Step 3

Systematically Review Enterprise Dynamics



Corporate Process Dynamics



Conducting A Corporate Audit Corporate Workshops

- 1. Review range of societal needs that intersect with corporate activities
- 2. Map enterprise activities and rationale
- 3. Assess impact with society & societal needs
- 4. Identify possible changes in corporate activities to align better with needs
- 5. Comparatively assess and prioritize possible changes

Conducting A Corporate Audit Nine Corporate Dynamics

- 1. Resources Dynamic
- 2. Production Dynamic
- 3. Marketing Dynamic
- 4. Controlling Dynamic
- 5. Policy-Setting Dynamic
- 6. Mission Dynamic
- 7. Learning Dynamic
- 8. Style Dynamic
- 9. Identity Dynamic

Corporate Audit Corp. Operations Dynamics

- **1. Resources Dynamic** e.g., sourcing standards, nurture emerging suppliers
- **2. Production Dynamic** e.g., lower waste, minimize pollution, ISO standards, disseminate best practices
- 3. Marketing Dynamic e.g., practice "product stewardship," monitor product usage, clear & accurate labeling

Corporate Audit Corp. Administration Dynamics

- **4. Controlling Dynamic** e.g., regular audits, bidding standards, transparent industry & accounting standards
- **5. Policy-Setting Dynamic** e.g., measurable CSR outcomes, collaborative environmental standards, B-School relationships
- 6. Mission Dynamic "social compact," e.g., local health care, hire locally, generally accepted labor standards, e.g., SA 8000

Corporate Audit Corporate Culture Dynamics

- 7. Learning Dynamic e.g., upgrade skill levels, recruit from less fortunate, encourage employee civic pride and care
- 8. Style Dynamic e.g., codes of conduct, build trust with stakeholders, promote mutually advantageous working relationships
- 9. Identity Dynamic e.g., pride of workmanship, enterprise and employee involvement in local community building

Step 4 Comparative Cost-Benefit Analysis

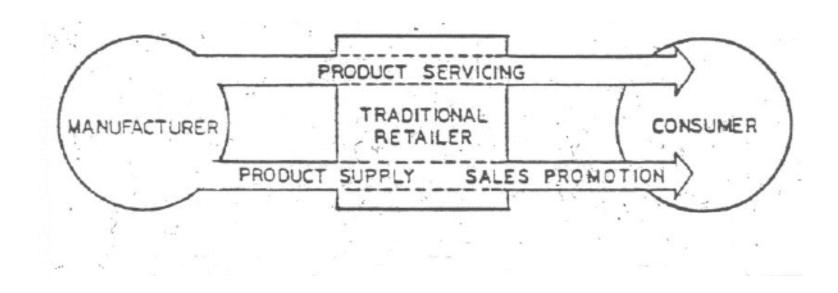
- Prioritize possible corporate action in terms of its constructive impact on society
- Weigh-up costs of specific corporate action/change in terms of their social benefits
- <u>Undertake all actions/changes which are economically feasible</u>
- If all identified actions are not feasible, select those which most serve the strategic interests of the enterprise.

Mass Merchandising Business Model

Example: Business Practices Promoting Local Development

- Mediating Market Demand for Producers
 - Changing Product Features
 - Competitive Pricing Intelligence
 - Consumer Credit Systems
 - After-Sales Services
 - "Money Back" Guarantees
- Integrated Distribution Logistics
- Management/Production Line Assistance for Producer Expansion

Traditional Retailing



"One-Way Street" – from Producer to Consumer

Mass Merchandising PRODUCT DESIGN CONSUMER NEEDS CONSUMER EVELOPEMENT CONSUMER INFORMATION PRODUCT SUPPLY QUALITY MERCHANDISE **Mediating Consumer/Producer Perspectives**

The "Money Back Guarantee"

Questions/Comments?