## The Two Faces of Complexity or Seduced by Santa Fe

#### Professor Julian Birkinshaw London Business School



## Too big to fail...

# JPMorganChase

## ... but too complex to manage

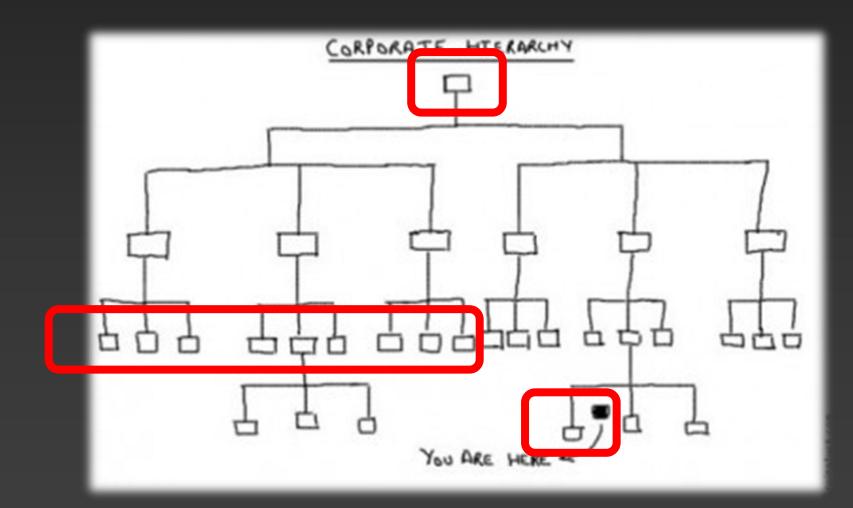


## A personal anecdote





## Who is accountable?





## The two faces of complexity





## So what do we really mean by organisational complexity?





#### OBJECTIVE COMPLEXITY

#### EXPERIENCED COMPLEXITY

#### Number of activities x linkages between them

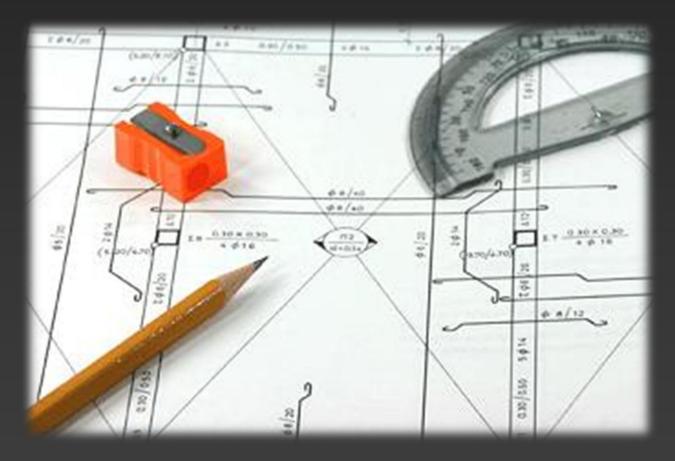
"Difficult to get things done"

#### Inefficient systems Unclear accountabilities

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## How does complexity transpire?



**DESIGN PROCESS** 



## How does complexity transpire?

#### **Power of Self-Organization**

## **EMERGENT PROCESS**



Applying the principle of emergence to organisations

Agile development Self-organising teams Organisational learning Strategy as simple rules Open space technologies Managing at the edge of chaos



## How does complexity transpire?



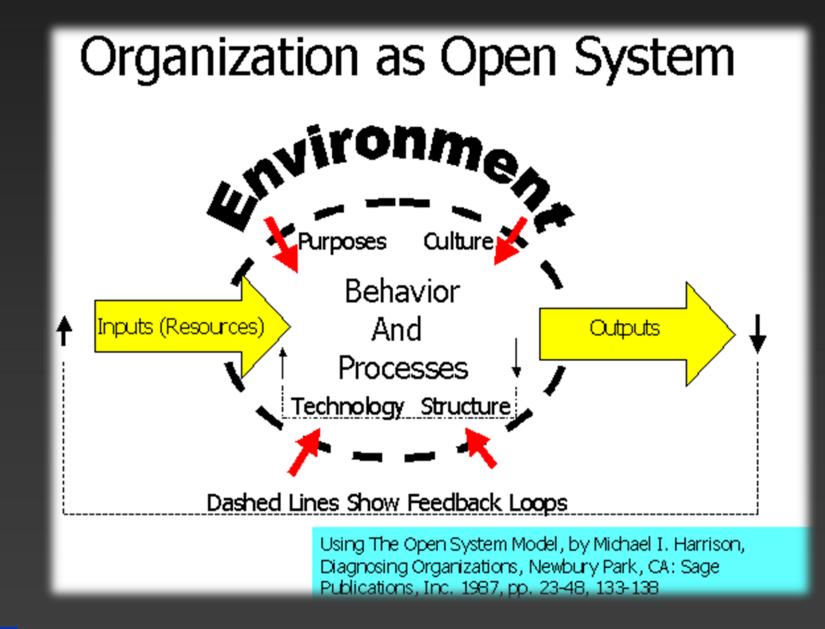
## **ENTROPIC PROCESS**



## Second law of Thermodynamics

"The entropy of an isolated system never decreases, because isolated systems spontaneously evolve toward thermodynamic equilibrium—the state of maximum entropy"







### Are organisations open systems?



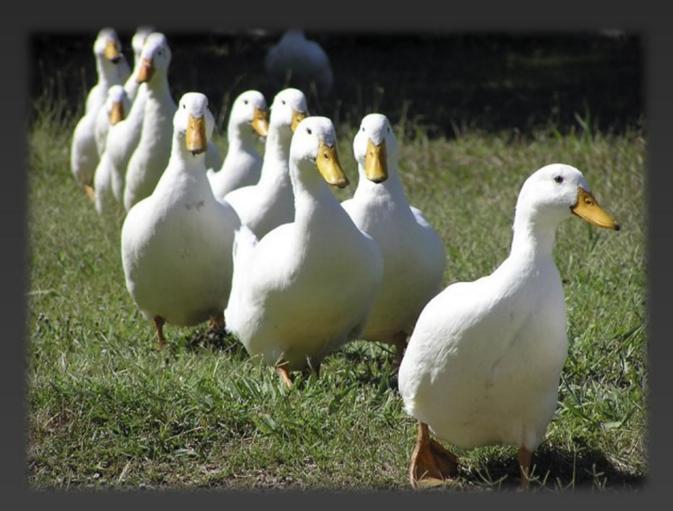


## What entropy actually looks like

Turf wars Unclear roles Steering committees Layers of rules & procedures Alienation and disengagement "That's more than my job's worth" Redundant and poorly-run systems

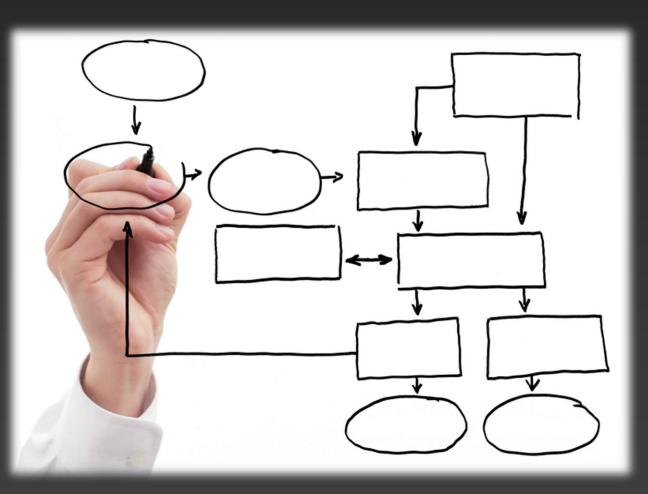


## So what is the role of the leader in a complex organisation?





## I. Selective top-down structural interventions



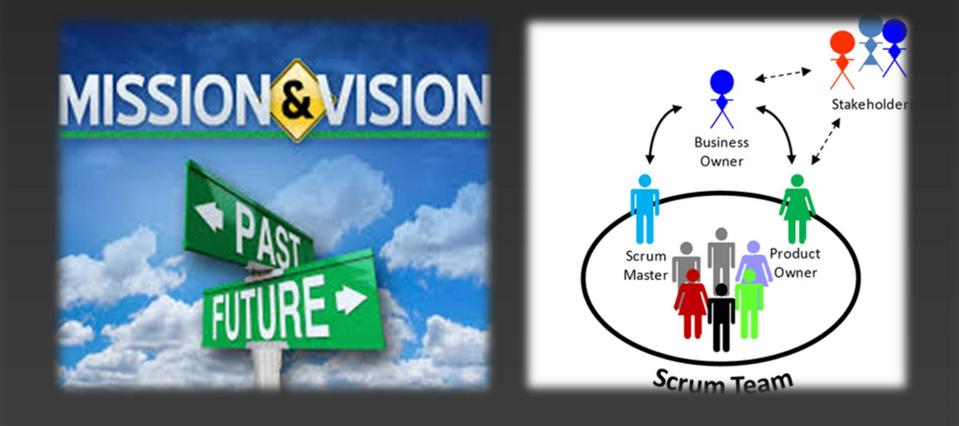


## 2. Keeping entropy at bay



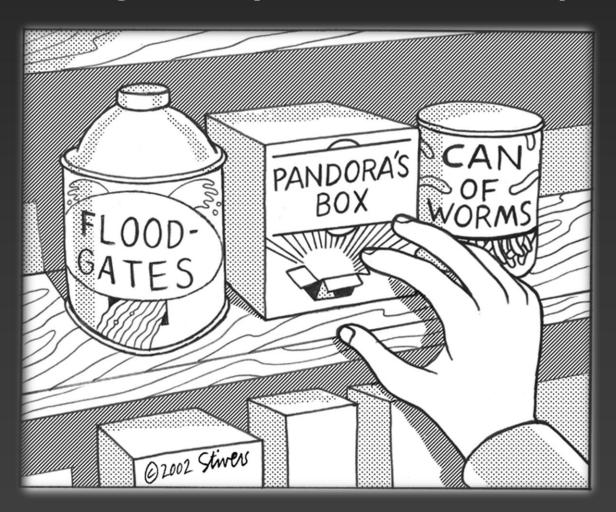


## 3. Fostering emergent order





## Overarching role of the leader: Making the system more open





### Jesper Ek, Head of Diabetes Care, Roche Sweden



To enable for people with diabetes to live their lives" as unrestricted as possible"

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