Peter Drucker and the Governance of the Firm

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A bit of history

Savings and Loans Crisis Mid-1980s:

Deregulation S&L institutions to act as banks Asset-Liability mismatch Real estate boom Innovation: Deposit brokerage Tax payer-funded bail-out of S&L institutions by governments, creating the "moral hazard" which led to the financial crisis of 2008



Peter Drucker (1986)

"Corporate capitalism is turning into speculator's capitalism.

"The short term focus that speculator's capitalism imposes on managements is deleterious to both business and the entire economy.

> "Thinking short term makes traders rich and investors and society poorer."



"The first performance requirement in a business is economic performance...and profitability.

"Adequate profitability alone can provide for the risks, growth needs and jobs of tomorrow.

"These needs are all long term needs and require commitments to the future".



"But should economic results, even long-term and lasting ones, be the one and only goal in the publicly owned enterprise, the goal to which all other considerations are to be sacrificed?

"Or are even optimum economic goals achieved only by balancing competing claims?"



"But the real issues are political and moral rather than financial or economic.

"Can a modern democratic society tolerate the subordination of all other goals and priorities of a major institution, such as the publicly owned corporation, to short term gain?

"Can it subordinate all other stakeholders to one constituency – the shareholder – even to a 'socially responsible' one?"



"All conservative thinkers have held since Aristotle that to subordinate a major institution to a single value is a grievous mistake that will ultimately deprive the institution of the ability to produce *any* results.

"We may indeed be best advised to strive for balance."



"This is what "free enterprise" really means – it clearly was meant to be more than a euphemism for capitalism, let alone for speculation.

"But how can we build accountability for such balance into the management structure?

> "And to whom and in what form is this accountability to be exercised?"

> > (The Wall Street Journal, April 1986)



"Shareholder Value Maximisation" has led to:

short-termism excessive risk-taking financial engineering/leveraging earnings manipulation wealth diversion from shareholders to top managers erosion of morality



Rehabilitating Value Creation

Business purpose The purpose of the firm embedded in society Maximising positive impacts and shared value Performance goals for value creation Value: market capitalisation, intrinsic value, option value Managing social and environmental externalities Responsibility in complex global industry systems



Business Schools

Peter Drucker: Business ethics courses are not the answer

Corporate governance Business environment and strategy The political and social context of business Macro trends: sustainability, demographic change a.o.

Underpinned by: economics as a social science



Business Schools

University spirit of Universitas Litterarum Critical skills, judgement, wisdom Questioning cognitive limits and bias of knowledge systems Historical awareness Boundary spanning skills and competences The Practice of Management: Context Complexity Connectedness



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Corporate Responsibility and the Business Schools' Response to the Financial Crisis

> Nigel Roome David Bevan Gilbert Lenssen



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Strategic Management and the Goals of the Firm

Corporate Responsibility in Emerging Markets

Corporate Governance after the Financial Crisis

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