UNESCO BIOSPHERE ISLE OF MAN ANNUAL LECTURE

17th April 2024



Making Sustainability a Reality:

Why a Wellbeing Economy,
enabled by Purpose-Driven Organisations and
powered by Meaningful Work & Lives

is the solution to unsustainability

Dr Victoria Hurth

Review all the ideas at: www.victoriahurth.com



Key takeaways

- 1. The economy should have been delivering sustainability but it has been governed to achieve the opposite. We are now in existential crisis
- 2. We need a market economy (and not command and control systems) to be governed to solve the problems we face not just 'do no harm' (ESG)
- 3. This is a three level shift and hinges on purpose-driven organisations (including government as a organisation). Two key tools that standardise this purpose are ISO 37000 (Governance of Organizations) and PAS 808 (Purpose-Driven Organizations)

Making sustainability a reality: the 3 level shift

The existing UNSUSTAINABLE market economy

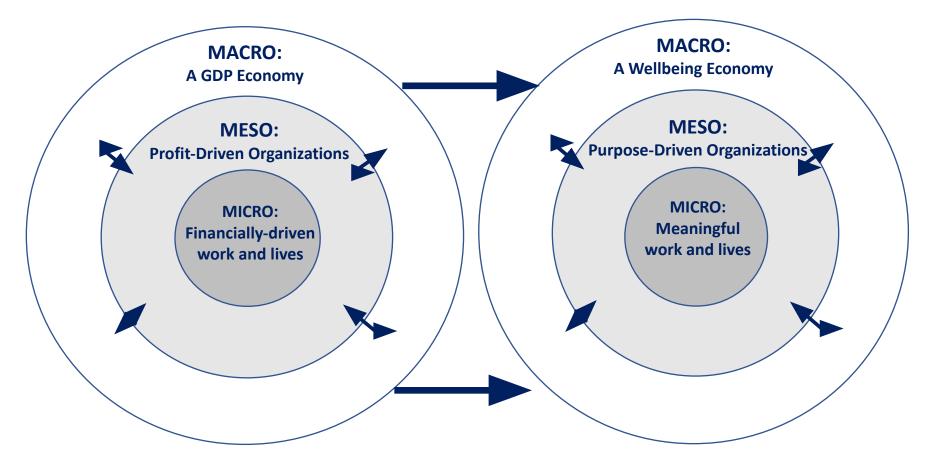
objective = financial goals = long-term wellbeing for all

The emerging SUSTAINABLE market economy

objective = long-term wellbeing for all people and planet

OR

THE NON-MARKET ALTERNATIVE





the economy should be driving sustainability

the objective of the economy: "allocating the resources available to society in a way that maximizes social wellbeing" (Goodland and Ledec, 1987)

wellbeing: positive state of being where current and future needs are met, such that there is the capacity and opportunity to flourish (BS 8950:2020, 3.7, adapted)

the objective of sustainable development: "development that meets the needs (wellbeing) of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (WCED 1987)

THE SHARED OBJECTIVE: LONG-TERM WELLBEING FOR ALL (SUSTAINABILITY)

the rise of unsustainability



ESG regulation and stakeholder pressure

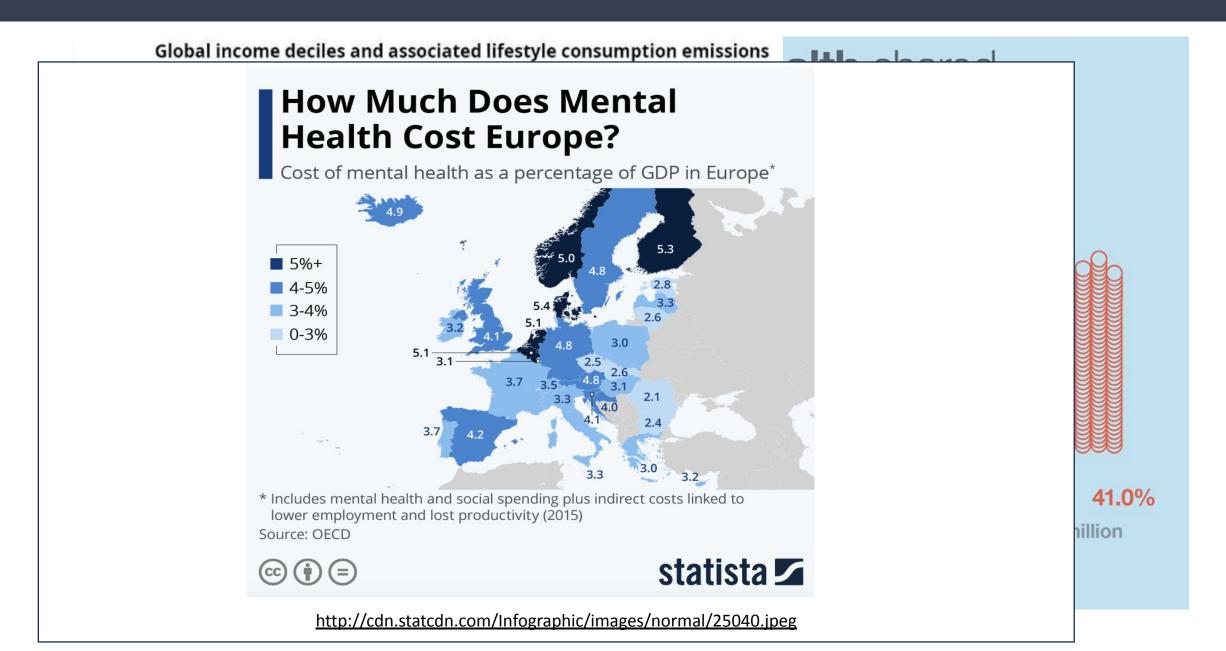
threats to reputation

unsustainability evidence

Climate crisis



Social crises



Ecological breakdown



imals as % of animal

.%

We need solve multiple issues at once – not just climate

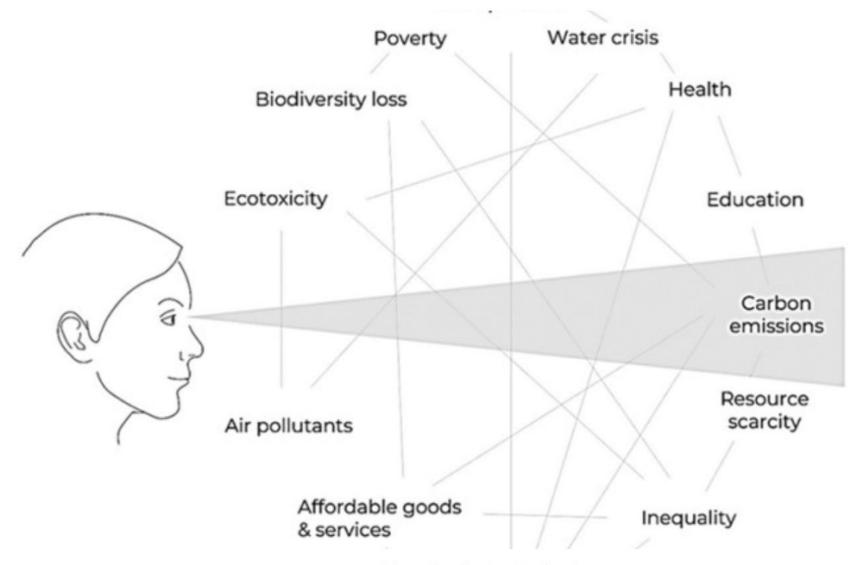


Photo Credit: Jan Konietzko

WHERE DID WE GO SO WRONG?

unsustainability happens because of routine decision-making

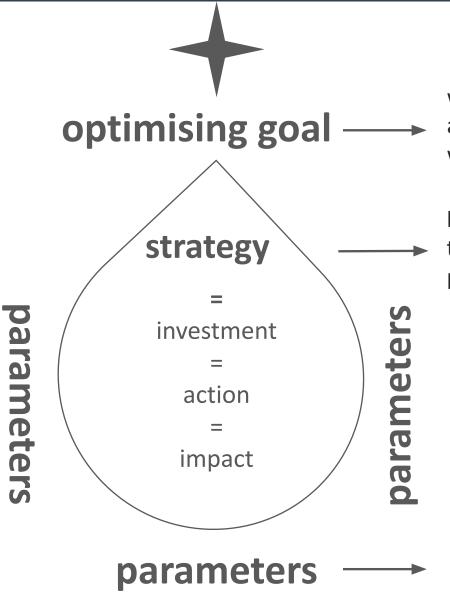
3 firm 'logics' dictate negative impact and the ability to



1.
Business-as-Usual
CSR
(short-term

- 2.
 Business-as-Usual
 ESV
 (long-term
- 3. Purpose (long-term other-serving interest)

the basics of decision-making



what is being optimised for based on assumptions about value and the world (worldviews)

how the goal is achieved with the chosen and non-chosen parameters

constraints that you have on decisions, imposed and based on assumptions about value and the world (worldviews)

DEFINTION:

governance of organizations

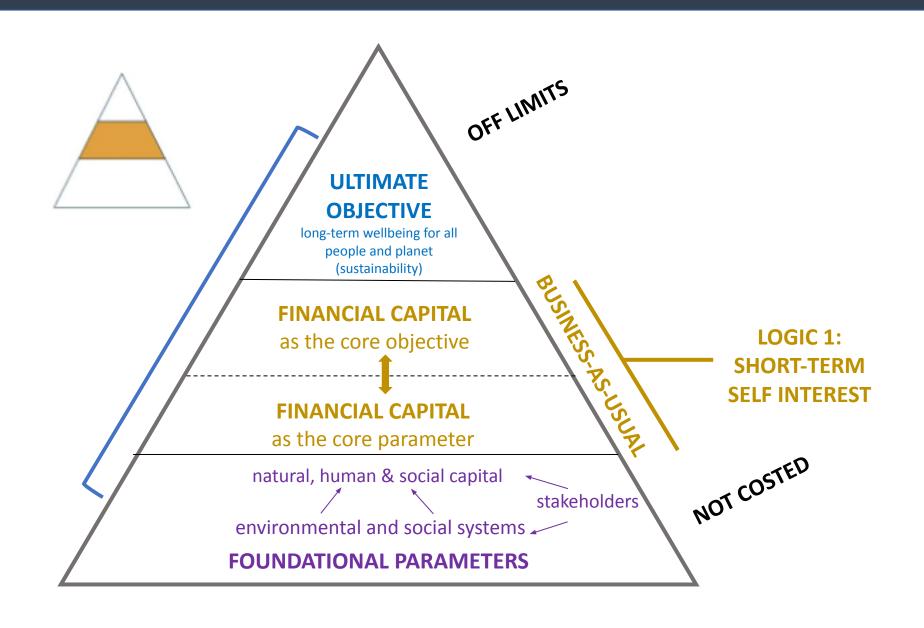
human-based system by which an organization is

directed, overseen and held accountable

for achieving its defined purpose

(ISO37000:2021)

LOGIC 1: Business-as-Usual/CSR



assumptions / myths

WELLBEING CREATION: companies engaging in self-interested profit maximisation for itself/shareholders = wellbeing is optimised for society **automatically**



HUMAN BEHAVIOUR: customers and companies are (boundedly) rational – they can and will act in their own self-interest and are financially motivated (because money buys wellbeing in the market place).

RULES OF THE GAME: Obey the law (compliance orientation). Focus on accurately reading customer demand – not questioning or seeking to change it and government will sort out the rest.

Basing decisions on competitive behaviour will limit negative issues of self-interest



financial income = wellbeing outcomes for society as a whole

'asset stripping' is the norm:



How to Measure a Company's Real Impact

by Ronald Cohen and George Serafeim

&

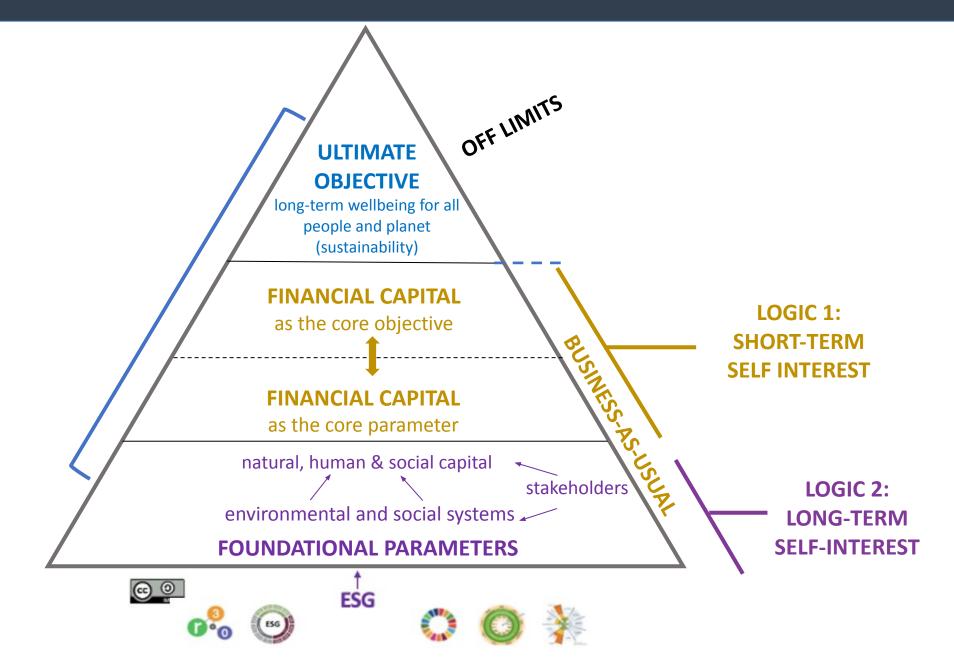
September 03, 2020

profit

Of 1,694 companies which had positive EBITDA in 2018, if the cost of environmental damage was counted"

- -> 15% would see their profit more than wiped out
- -> 32% would see their EBITDA reduced by 25% or more

LOGIC 2: Business-as-Usual/ Enlightened Self-interest



Logic 2: the basis of ESG business case



the emerging legal ESG context

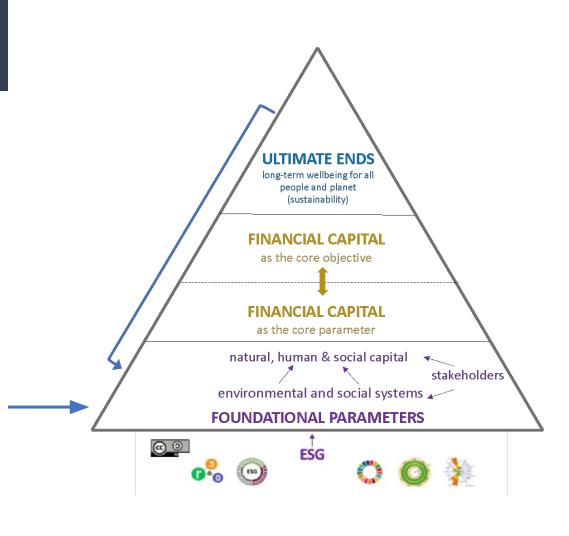


The investment market is changing fast



Taxonomy: What is a sustainable investment?

- * A 'sustainable investment' = " it is an investment in an
- = " It is an investment in a economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective
- the investment does not significantly harm any social or environmental objectives and
- the investee companies follow good governance practices."



ESG - beyond the law

Even people who act accordingly to the law must be held responsible for damage they cause

The judges said.

SAUL LUCIANO LLIUYA, PERUVIAN FARMER

VS





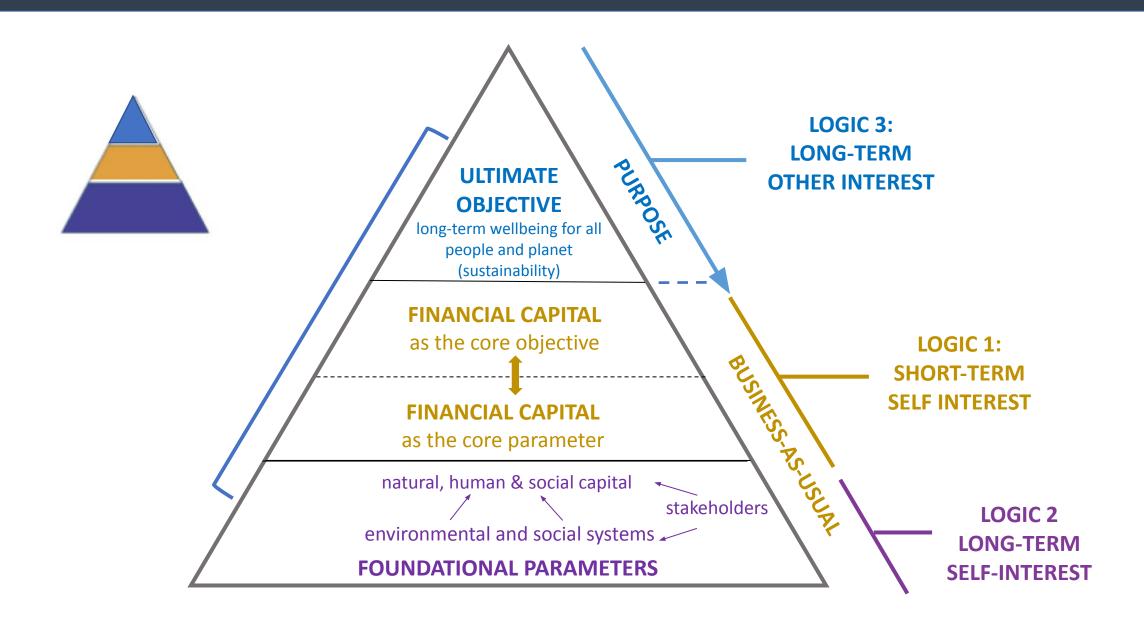
https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/nov/30/german-court-to-hear-peruvian-farmers-climate-case-against-rwe

From 'asset stripping' to 'do no harm': The ESG End Game



- Science tells us that there are a number of key social and environmental issues that we need to tackle with solutions that fix them all at once – not one at a time
- This will take 'systems thinking', enabling governance and bold creative innovation
- Where will this level of hyper motivation, innovation and creativity come from to break the mould?

LOGIC 3: Purpose



DOING purpose: ISO 37000: 2021 Governance of Organisations

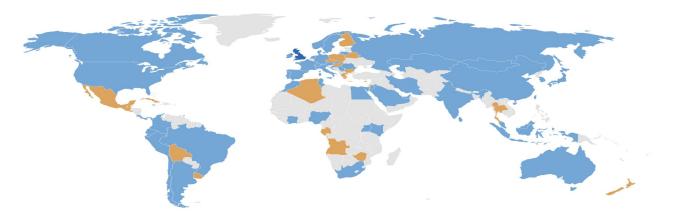


INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 37000

Governance of organizations — Guidance

Gouvernance des organismes — Recommandations



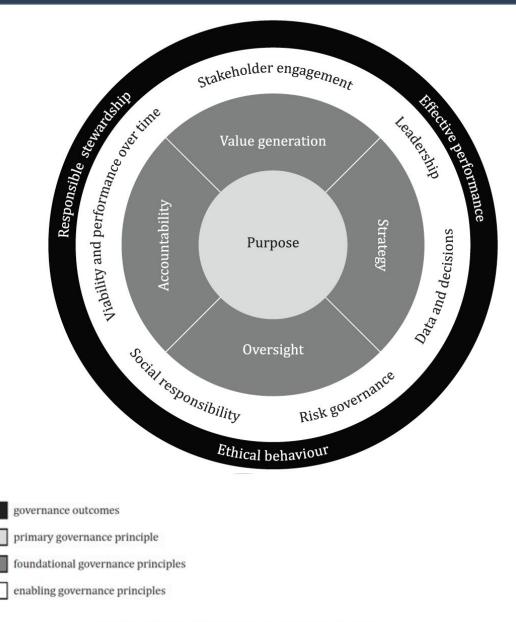


Figure 1 — Governance of organizations — Overview

Purpose gets serious: PAS 808:2022



(organizational) purpose

"an (organization's) reason to exist that is an optimal strategic contribution to the long-term wellbeing of all people and planet"

BSi PAS 808: 2022



UK Government















Next step ISO?











co-created, co-owned precise destination

















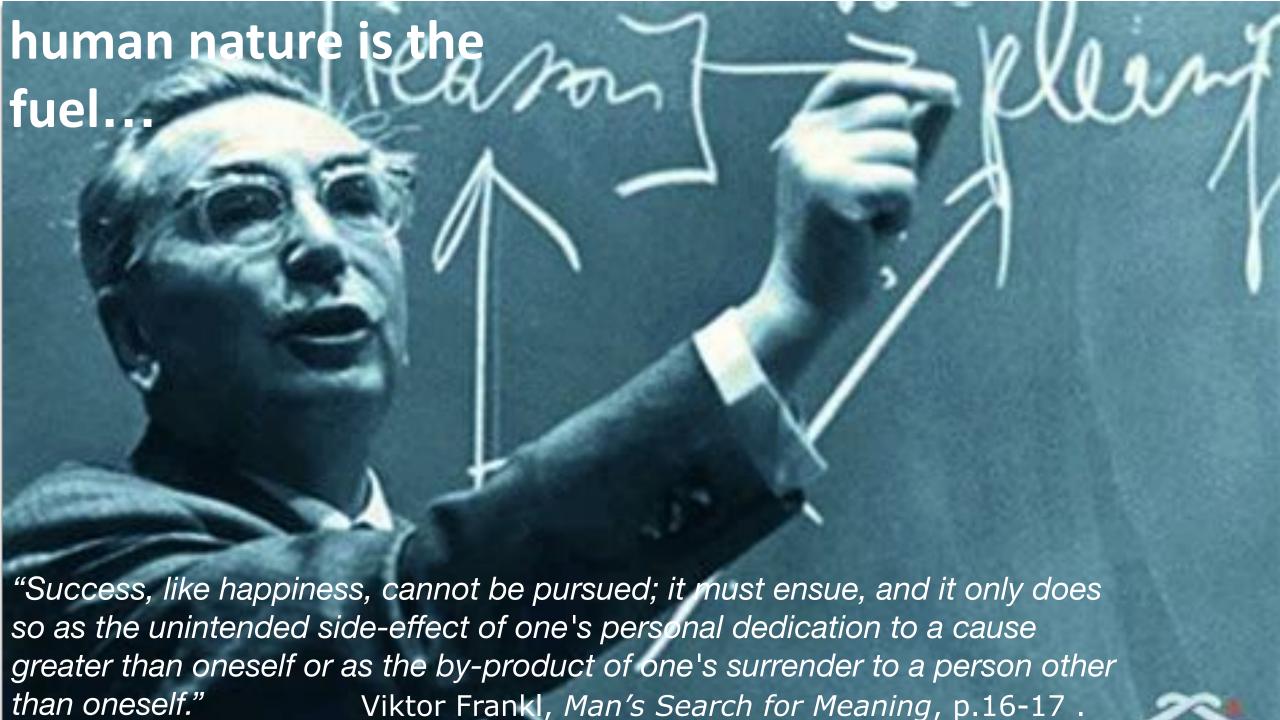






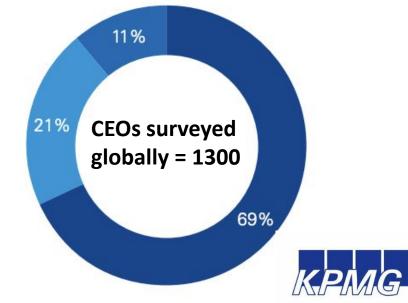
Embedding PROJECT

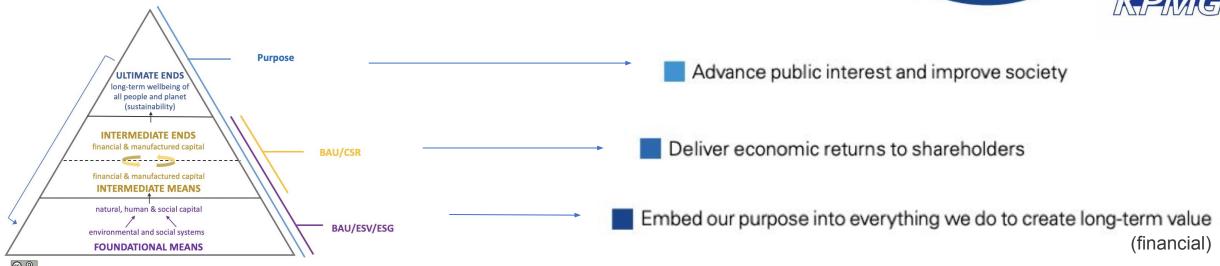




What do CEO's want to do....?

Which of the following best describes your view of the overall objective of your organisation?





From theory to practice – some purpose journey takers









ELVIS & KRESSE





Journal of the British Academy, 10(s5), 163–207 https://doi.org/10.5871/jba/0010s5.163 Posted 26 August 2022

Principles of purposeful business: illustrative examples

Charles Ebert and Victoria Hurth

From theory to practice – leadership capabilities need

6 Cs:

- Clarity − esp. of objectives and parameters
- ² Clued-up can track the science of the end game
- 3 Confidence esp. of objectives and parameters and in leading beyond BAU
- 4 Consistency not unhelpfully taken off course by short-term events
- 5 Competent with complexity employs systems thinking tools
- Creates psychological safety to unleash innovation, agility and productivity

Making sustainability a reality: the 3 level shift

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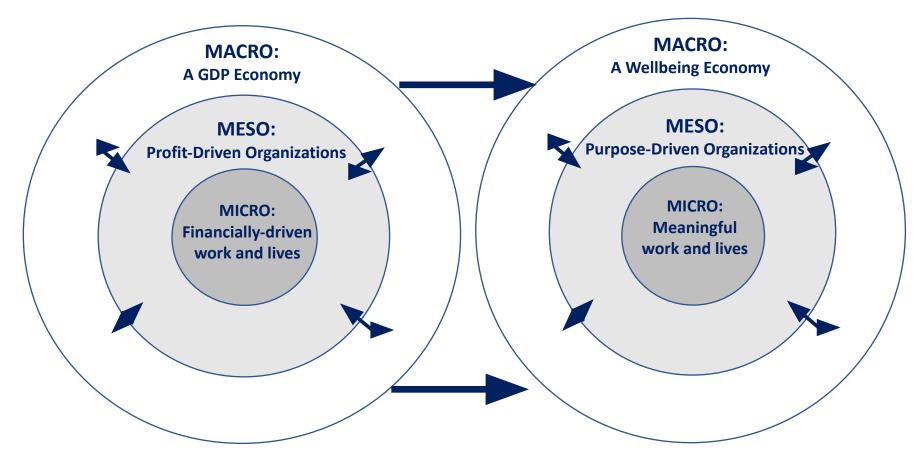
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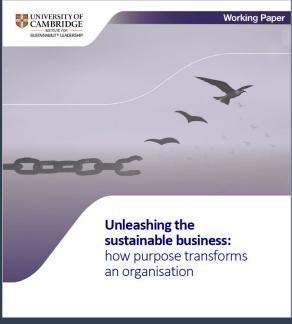


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Further reading:





https://www.cisl.cam.ac.uk/resources/unleashing-sustainable-business

bsi. Standards Development

PAS 808 Purpose-driven organizations

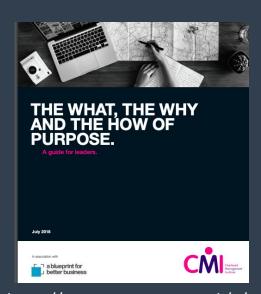
– Worldviews, principles and behaviours
for delivering sustainability – Guide

https://standardsdevelopment. bsigroup.com/projects/2021-00 457#/section



https://committee.iso.org/ISO_3 7000_Governance

further reading:



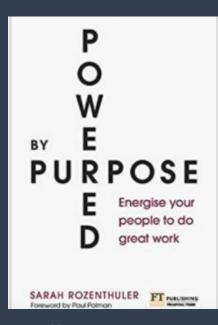
https://www.managers.org.uk/~/ media/Files/Reports/Guide-for-Le aders-White-Paper.pdf Cambridge Judge Business School

Working Paper No. 02/2018

ORGANISATIONAL
PURPOSE: THE
CONSTRUCT AND ITS
ANTECEDENTS AND
CONSEQUENCES

Victoria Hurth, Charles Ebert & Jaideep Prabhu

https://www.jbs.cam.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/wp1802.pdf



https://www.waterstones.c om/book/powered-by-purp ose/sarah-rozenthuler/9781 292308791 SOCIAL BUSINESS
an interdisciplinary journal

Characterising marketing paradigms for sustainable marketing management

Victoria Hurth, University of Plymouth, UK*
Emma Whittlesea, University of Plymouth, UK

ABSTRACT

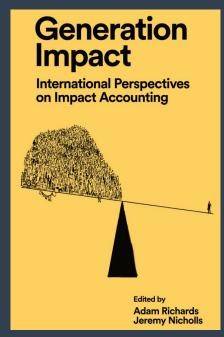
Purpose

Economic theories shape marketing paradigms, and these, in turn, can either aid or inhibit marketing managers' abilities to contribute to the goal of sustainability – long-term wellbeing for all. The marketing paradigm drawn on is therefore of great importance. Macro sustainable marketing literature does a good job of problematising the influence of neo-classical economic thinking over marketing, but translation and broader exploration of this problem, in a way that can be used to positively transform marketing management at the meso level, is tacking. This paper's purpose is therefore to characterise three key marketing paradigms which draw from three economic theories of the firm - two of which are likely to hinder sustainable marketing, and an emerging paradigm which is judged as compatible.

Design/methodology/approach

This is a conceptual paper which provides the basis for future empirical testing.

https://www.researchgate.net/public ation/322099214 Characterising mar keting paradigms for sustainable m arketing management



https://www.waterstones.co m/book/generation-impact/a dam-richards/jeremy-nicholls /9781789739305