Resilience
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Planetary resilience
Katrin Muff
There is a lot of talk recently about ‘resilience’ for business in the context of our fast-changing world and the emerging global challenges that are appearing on the horizon. Merriam-Webster defines resilience in two ways:

a) the capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation caused especially by compressive stress, and

b) an ability to recover from or adjust easily to misfortune or change. The first one is typically used in a medical context where we look at the body as a whole and its ability to recover; the second definition relates to a person’s emotional resilience.

Both definitions suggest that what we are looking for is an ability to recuperate or recover once we (a system) get negatively impacted by something occurring outside that system.

When we thus talk about ‘business resilience’, we are addressing the growing concerns of many that the future may hold negative surprises (e.g. social unrest, changes in consumption patterns, environmental disaster, depletion of natural resources, water or energy crises) in store for business for which we need to prepare for by developing our resilience.

But aren’t we looking at the issue exactly the wrong way around? Shouldn’t business care about the resilience of the larger system (the planet and our societies) first, rather than focusing on the survival of a sub-system (business)? What good does it do a single business, sector, industry or business as a global system if we survive at the expense of other sub-systems or even the bigger system itself? I am reminded of science-fiction movies that show a small group of survivors in torn clothes ravaging the sad leftovers of our planet — lost unless saved from an intergalactic emergency team from out of space.

We need to shift the conversation from trying to find ways to ‘ensure the long-term survival of business’ to ensuring the long-term well-being of all living things that our planet Earth contains, including our rich and diverse societies. These obviously include business as a driving force for inventing new ways of dealing with the existing and fast-emerging societal, environmental and, yes, also economic challenges and disasters we are and will be facing on a local, regional and global level.
Such a shift requires a paradigm change of focus that goes beyond maximising short-term shareholder profit in order for business to serve its broader stakeholder base, which includes the common good. As a result, we need business to continue the shift from making products with questionable societal or environmental contributions to developing products and services that truly contribute to the well-being of all living things on Earth.

Integrity is obviously a critical element to consider achieving such paradigm shifts. It is, however, by far not enough. We need leaders who are solid and courageous enough to embrace these challenges — solid in the sense of possessing an unwavering inner compass of the true priorities (it may make sense to close down a business division or sector for the benefit of the greater good), and courageous enough to have the inner strength to persist and prevail against all resistance, both internally and externally.

A true leader with integrity possesses these competencies, and there are luckily a number of such leaders who are showing the way by walking the walk. It is worth naming four: the late Ray Anderson, founder and former chairman of Interface; Paul Polman, current CEO at Unilever; Stephan Schmidheiny with his Avina Trust; and Jochen Zeitz, former CEO at Puma.

All of these leaders are extraordinary in their own ways. Ray famously invented a closed-circle cradle-to-cradle model for his products; Paul is reshaping a global empire with a Sustainable Living Plan vision addressing global issues with relevant products; Stephan dissolved his inherited toxic family business into an outside trust fund that serves sustainability issues in Latin America; and Jochen has measured the true cost of doing business by putting a monetary value on ecosystem services and externalities.

Not all these leaders nor all of their businesses have survived. While Unilever is trying to embrace the paradigm shift, Puma and Jochen have parted ways. Stephan has determined that, after a noteworthy battle to sanitise his toxic asbestos empire, his best contribution to the world is to dedicate all receipts for his empire to a trust that is no longer managed by him or his family. Ray has unfortunately passed away but left, however, an important legacy not just in his carpet business sector but also through inspiring an emerging generation of entrepreneurs. All of these leaders have one thing in common: They have applied their business integrity in service of planetary resilience.

*EDITOR’S NOTE: In 2012 Stephan Schmidheiny was convicted by an Italian court for criminal negligence in connection with the deaths of 2,000 people, and the illnesses of several thousands more, from exposure to asbestos in plants owned by his family company, Eternit. Mr. Schmidheiny is appealing this conviction to Italy’s top appeals court. Professor Muff contends that Mr. Schmidheiny’s trial is related to his principled refusal, decades earlier, to accede to official corruption -- and that his conviction is without merit. On the contrary, she views Mr. Schmidheiny’s actions in divesting himself of his business and donating $1 billion to a foundation dedicated to environmental sustainability as emblematic of his courage and principles, and an example of planetary resilience in action.

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