

Involving Business in SD through Public-private Collaboration

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Who are we and what we do?



- The Bertelsmann Stiftung was founded by Reinhard Mohn in 1977
...as an exclusively **private operating foundation**
...and a **nonprofit** and politically **nonpartisan** organisation
...aiming at **promoting societal change**
- In 2013 it is one of the largest operating foundations in Europe

Catchphrases from yesterday

„Implementation of SD requires networks“

„Collaboration with stakeholders is central“

„SD is about transformation“

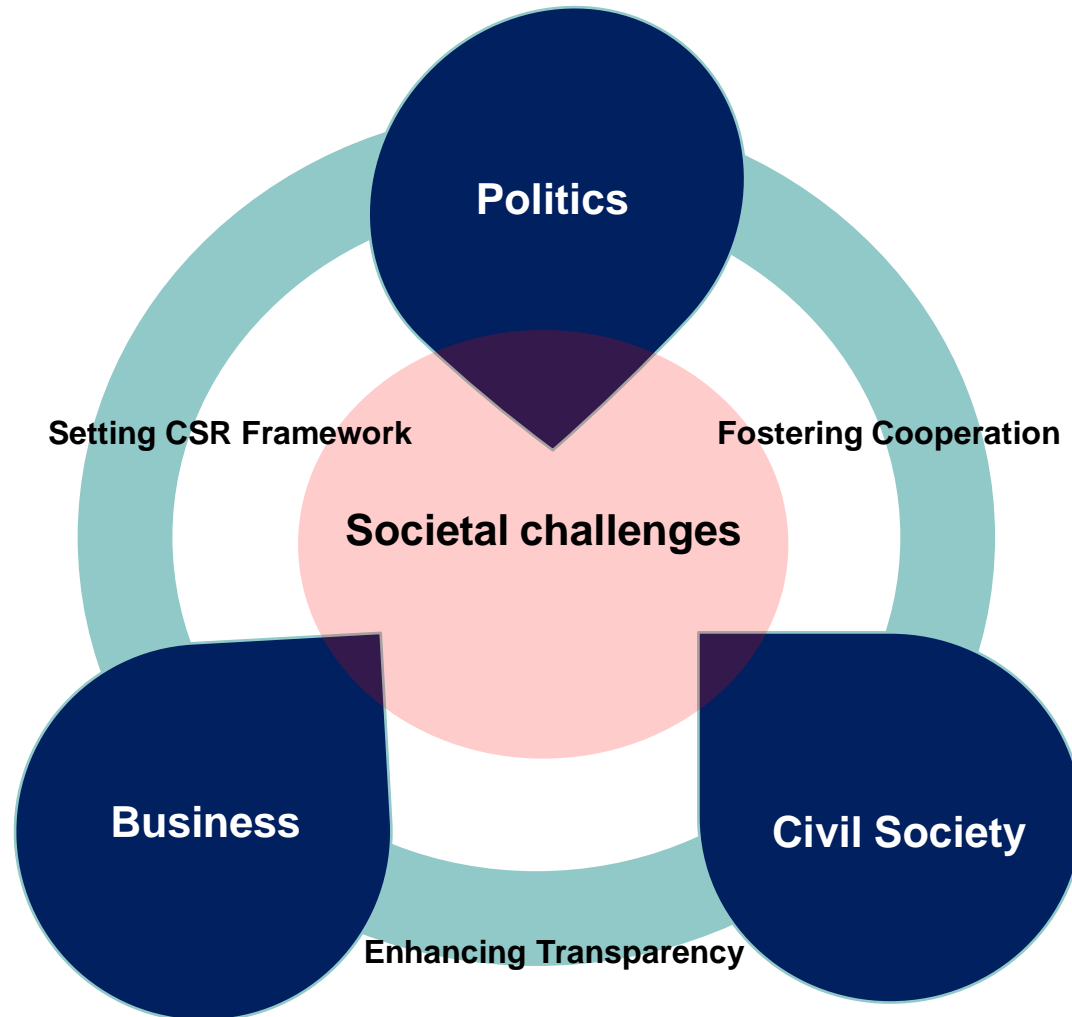
„SDs should be societal strategies rather than political strategies“

„We need a global view on SD“

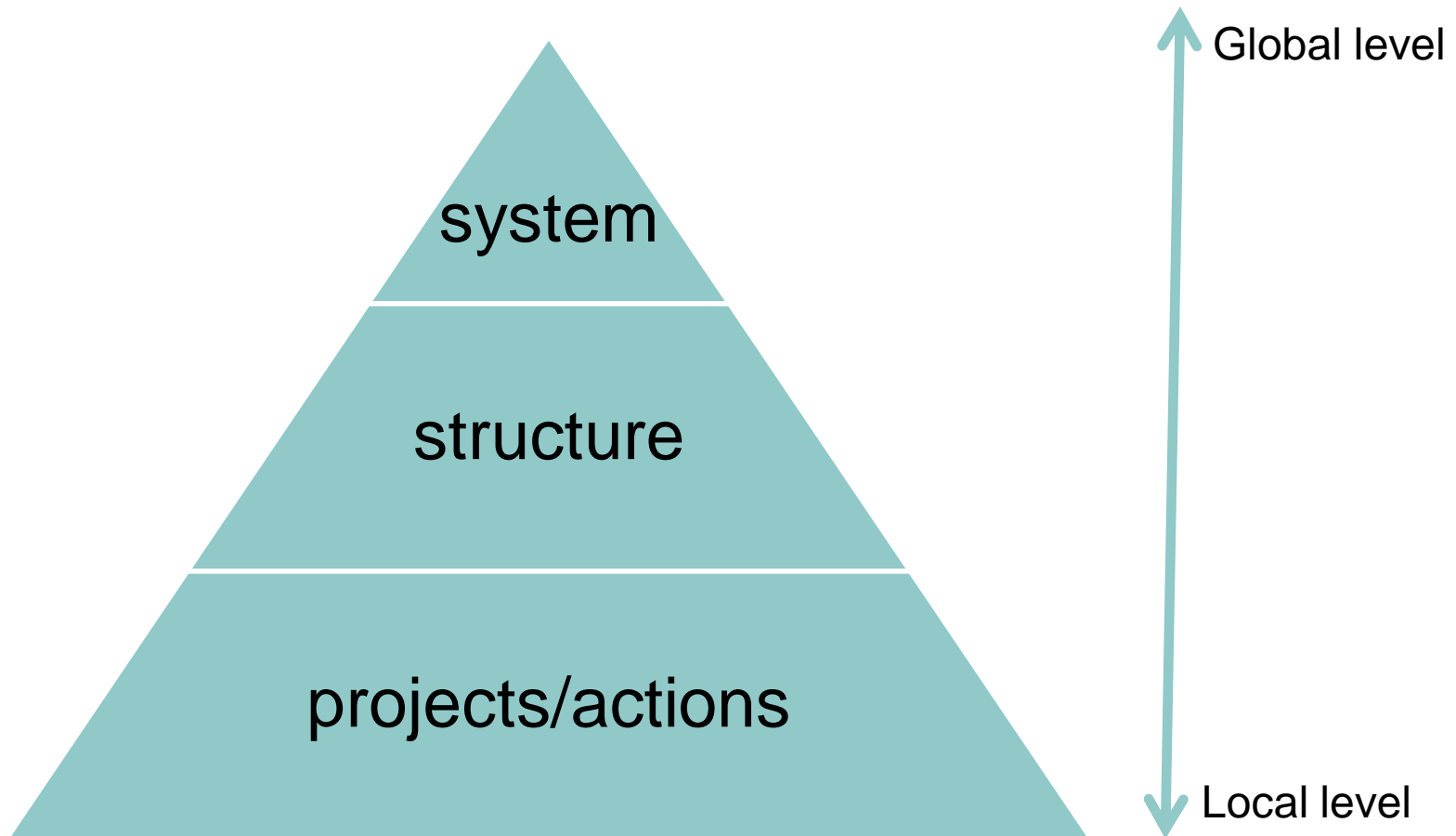
„May be we should concentrate on actions rather than strategies“

„Let's start with UN-sustainability“

Our approach to the role of business on SD (CSR)



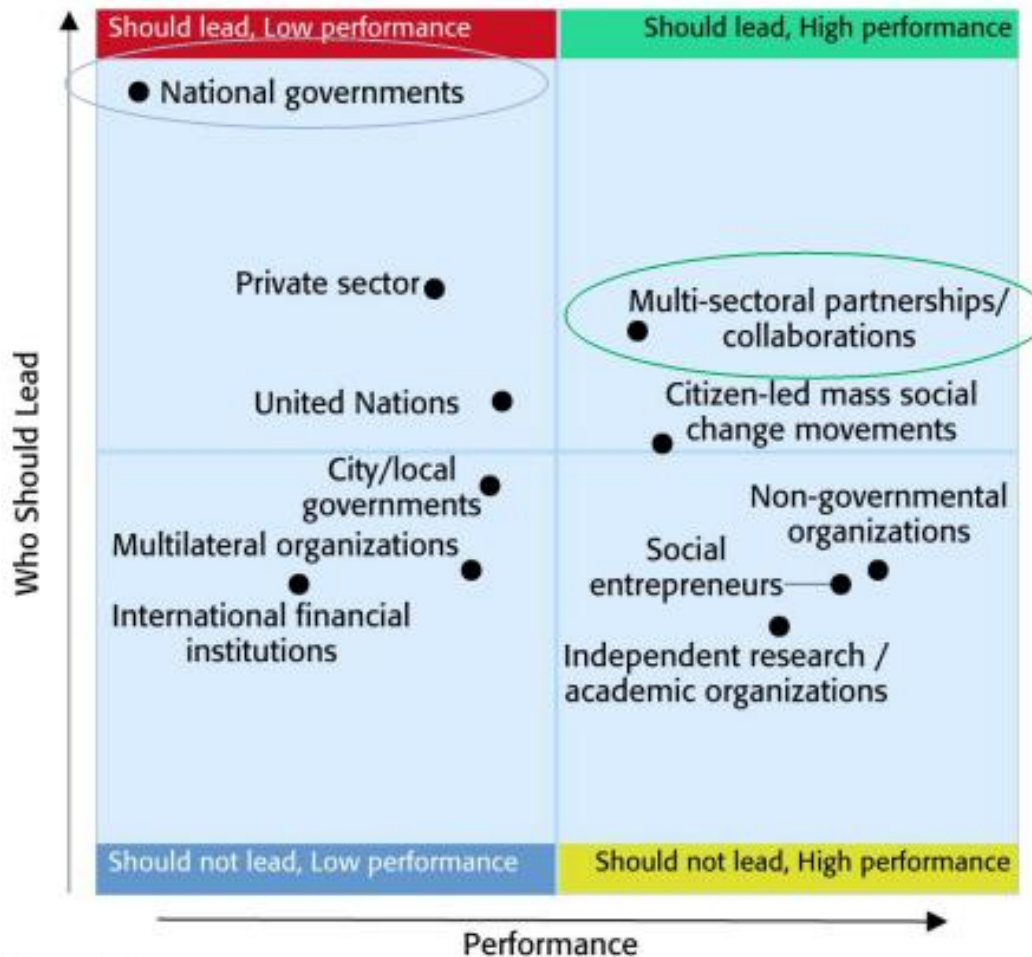
SD is about transformation: the biggest challenge



Looking for the „egg-laying, milk-bearing woolly sow“?

- We have to work
 - at **all levels**
 - apply **all approaches** simultaneously
 - involve **all actors**
 - at **all stages** of the transformation process
- ➔ Need to set priorities and choose a lever for change

The potential of multi-stakeholder collaborations for SD



Source: Grayson, D. & Nelson, J. (2013) Corporate Responsibility Coalitions

Three trends in corporate sustainability

1. Changing awareness, attitude and actions towards SD

- More and more companies engage seriously
- Rise of responsible business behaviour within initiatives e.g. UN Global Compact
- A new role for business – Corporate Sustainability Forum in the eve of Rio +20

2. Rise of collective actions and public-private collaborations at all levels

- Variety of multi-stakeholder initiatives at all levels
- Issue-based, industry-specific or general

3. Proliferation of so-called civil regulation next to public regulation

- Trend toward so-called new governance, e.g. self- and co-regulation
- Complements to public regulation
- Can increase the effectiveness and le

Three ways to enhance SD

1. Make businesses part of the solution because of their...

- positive and negative impacts on society
- resources and capacity
- willingness to engage & potential to leadership

2. Promote public-private collaboration due to...

- complex societal problems
- limited public resources
- win-win potential

3. Search for institutional and policy innovations in order to...

- close the expectations vs. capability gap
- address regulatory, participatory and implementation deficits
- increase legitimacy, effectiveness and efficiency of governance

How can policymakers foster collaboration?





| Roles | Examples |
|---------------------|--|
| Contributing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing financial, technical and/or organisational assistance (reporting, supplying know-how, creating content or organising events) |
| Facilitating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Co-)developing or serving as a patron of the initiatives; • Hosting the meetings of working groups; • Being an active member of a multi-stakeholder forum |
| Managing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging in governance structures (steering committees, expert groups) • Assuming intermediary or monitoring functions to guarantee that companies fulfil commitments |
| Regulating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading by example (i.e., creating standards for their own behaviour) • Encouraging private engagement; • Setting minimum standards |

Thank you for listening!



BACK UP

What type of initiatives are there?

| Type | Purpose | Examples |
|---|--|--|
|  <p>A circular icon showing two hands cupped together, with the text 'AWARENESS RAISING' written around the bottom edge.</p> | Initiatives that create a common understanding of CR and provide incentives for business to adopt and implement it | Award schemes, information platforms, campaigns, training and capacity building, labeling, toolkits, etc. |
|  <p>A circular icon showing two hands shaking, with the text 'PARTNERING' written around the bottom edge.</p> | Project-like initiatives combining the expertise and resources of business, public sector and civil society to address CR issues | Multi-stakeholder Initiatives, public-private partnerships, roundtables, etc. |
|  <p>A circular icon showing a hand reaching out, with the text 'SOFT LAW' written around the bottom edge.</p> | Non-binding regulatory initiatives that promote CR through voluntary standards. They are often the outputs of self- and co-regulation | Issue- and industry-specific standards, implementing inter-national principles, responsible public procurement, etc. |
|  <p>A circular icon showing a hand pointing, with the text 'MANDATING' written around the bottom edge.</p> | Initiatives with a binding element that set and enforce minimum standards in CR-relevant areas without specifying the exact form of compliance | Regulations for pension funds, stock-exchange regulations, laws on CR reporting, etc. |

Source: Beschorner, T., Hajduk, T. & Simeonov, S. (2013) Corporate Responsibility in Europe

Performance of different types of initiatives

| | Awareness-raising | Partnering | Soft law | Mandating |
|---|-------------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| Legitimacy Business vs. Public case | moderate | high | moderate | moderate |
| Effectiveness Short- vs. Long-term benefits | moderate | high | high | low |
| Efficiency Costs vs. Benefits | high | moderate | moderate | moderate |

Source: Hajduk and Simeonov 2013.

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Success factors of collective action

