













# How Great Companies Deliver Both Purpose and Profit

Professor Alex Edmans, London Business School <a href="https://www.growthepie.net">www.growthepie.net</a> | @aedmans

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# Tax and our total contribution to public finances

The amount of tax paid by large companies is a matter of significant public debate and scrutiny.

Individuals and companies have legal obligations to pay tax; but those obligations do not extend to paying more than the amount legally required. Companies also have a legal obligation to act in the interests of their shareholders. Vodafone's shareholders include many of the investment funds relied upon by tens of millions of individual pensioners and savers.

At the same time, individuals and companies must meet their responsibilities to contribute to the funding of public services and infrastructure, without which societies cannot operate effectively.

Achieving a transparent and effective balance between those obligations and responsibilities is therefore integral to operating sustainably.

#### £11.1 billion

In 2011/12, Vodafone contributed more than £11.1 billion in cash to the public finances in our countries of operation.

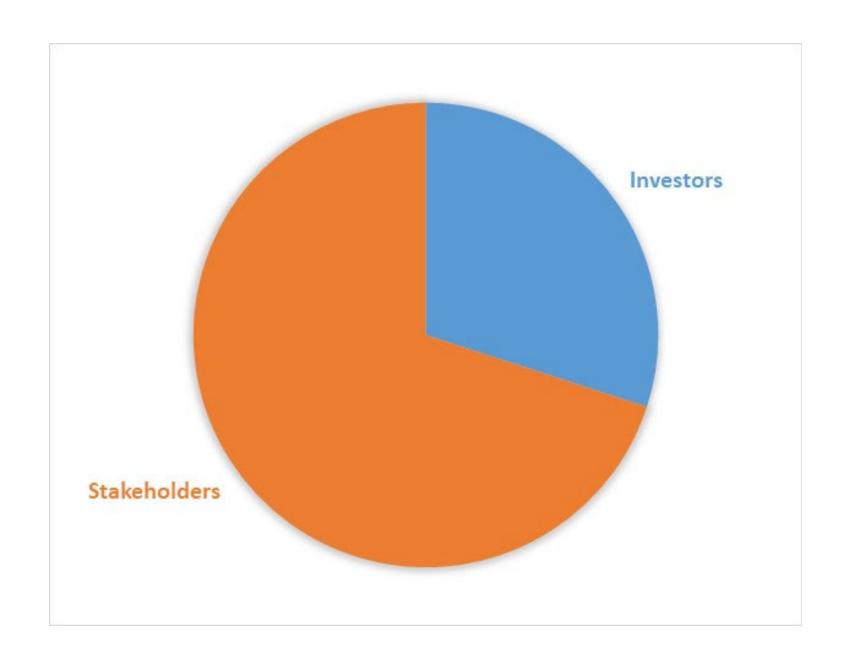
- Corporation tax is paid on profits, not on revenues. If a company makes little or no profit - for example, as a consequence of declining sales, competitive market conditions or a period of intense capital investment, particularly if funded through borrowing, it will generally incur lower tax charges than another similar company with higher profits. This approach is common to all countries as without it, companies enduring periods of low profitability would be faced with disproportionate tax demands and significant disincentives for investment in infrastructure. In a number of Vodafone's markets, including the UK, the cost of acquiring radio spectrum from the government, high operating costs, substantial levels of capital expenditure and sustained competitive and regulatory pressures have a significantly negative effect on the profits of our local businesses. In addition, in some markets, other taxes that are levied on revenue (together with non-taxation-based contributions such as spectrum fees) have the effect of depressing profit and so reducing corporation tax liabilities
- Taxation is local. Taxes generally fall due wherever profits are generated, and the tax liabilities that arise as a result are decided under the rules of the country that is host to the business in question. So, for example, a company operating



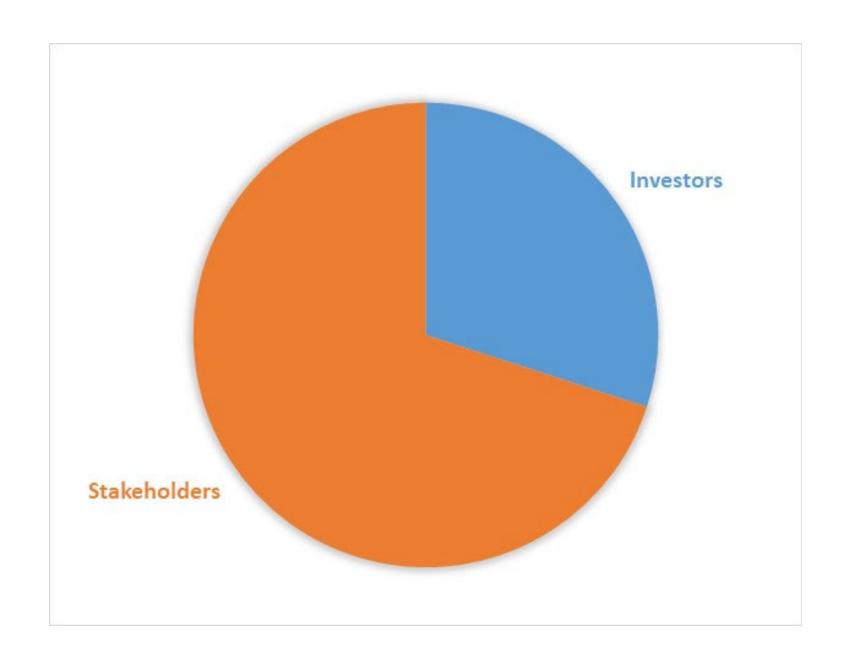
#### Vodafone

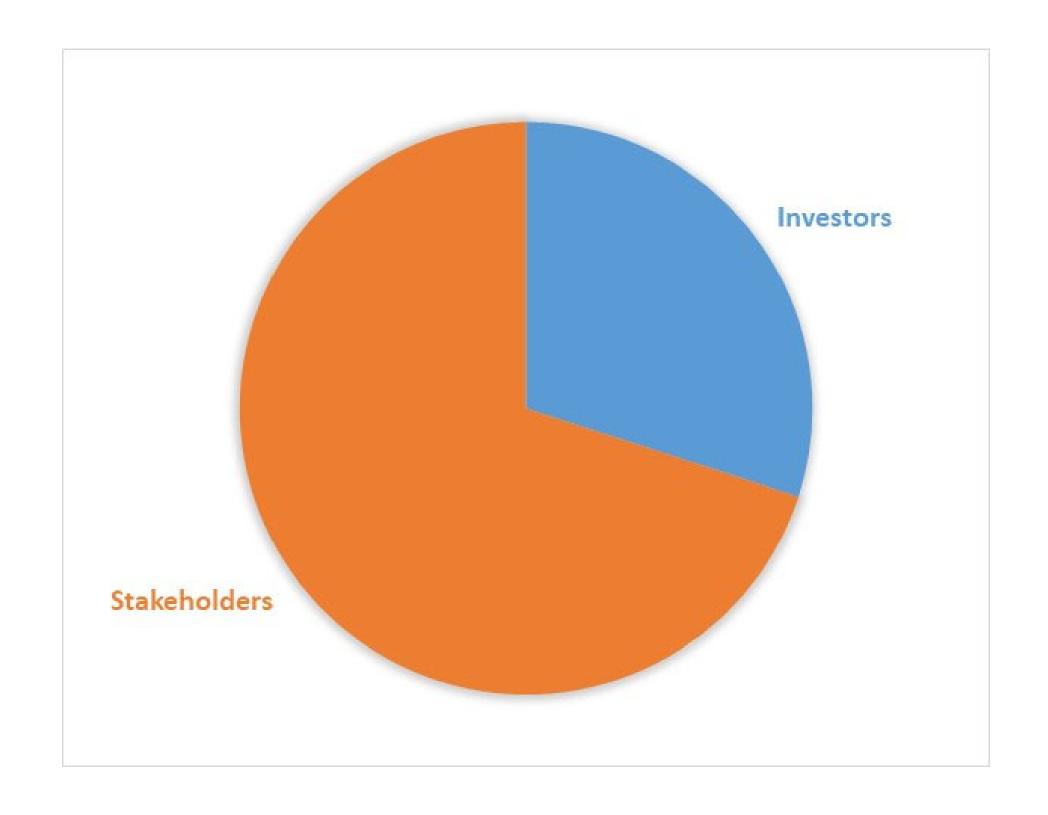
- Which of these decisions created most value for society?
- Which of these decisions, if not taken, would have led to most public outrage, or worsened Vodafone's ESG rating / reputation?











## II. The Evidence



- People accept "evidence" if it confirms what people would like to be true
  - A particular issue with responsible business



## Forbes

- "Companies that excel in their sustainability and responsibility programmes outperform their peers financially."
- That is the premise of a new report, and it is an accurate one, judging by many conversations with those interested in better business, better corporate governance and a sustainable future."



### Does Purpose Lead to Profit?

- How to measure purpose?
- Study output, not input



The "100 Best Companies to Work For in America" beat their peers by 2.3-3.8%/year over 1984-2011

(89%-184% cumulative)

## III. Putting It Into Practice



- "Our purpose is to serve customers, workers, suppliers, the environment, and communities while generating returns to investors"
- Purpose is why a company exists who it serves, its reason for being and the role it plays in the world
  - Why: Principle of comparative advantage
  - Who: Principle of materiality

		Extractives & Minerals Processing	Financials	Food & Beverage	Health Care	Infrastructure
Dimension	General Issue Category (i)	Click to expand	Click to expand	Click to expand	Click to expand	Click to expand
Environment	GHG Emissions					
	Air Quality					
	Energy Management					
	Water & Wastewater Management					
	Waste & Hazardous Materials Management					
	Ecological Impacts					
Social Capital	Human Rights & Community Relations					
	Customer Privacy					
	Data Security					
	Access & Affordability					
	Product Quality & Safety					
	Customer Welfare					
	Selling Practices & Product Labeling					
Human Capital	Labor Practices					
	Employee Health & Safety					
	Employee Engagement, Diversity & Inclusion					

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board Materiality Map



## The Importance of Materiality

- Khan, Serafeim, and Yoon (2016):
  - ESG data from KLD (now MSCI ESG)
  - Firms that score high on all issues outperform by 1.5%/year, insignificant
  - Firms that score high on material issues and low on immaterial issues outperform by 4.83%/year

## IV. Application to the Crisis



### The Coronavirus Crisis

- Pie-splitting actions
  - Executive pay
  - Workers
  - Customers
- Pie-growing actions: what is in your hand?
  - Companies in unrelated industries
  - Large companies hit by the crisis
  - Small companies
- Philanthropy is about creating, not giving



#### The Power of Citizens

#### The Pandemic

Citizens' actions have shaped culture

#### Post-Pandemic

- Activate the silent majority; create a tipping point; be the thermostat, not the thermometer
  - Treatment of support staff

## V. Further Reading



### Further Reading

- "Grow the Pie: How Great Companies Deliver Both Purpose and Profit" (<u>www.growthepie.net</u>)
  - Financial Times Business Books of the Year, 2020



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PANEL
MODERATED by
Prof. Laurent Frésard
Università della Svizzera Italiana (USI)

Dr. Guido Bolliger

Head of Investment, Asteria Investment Managers

Prof. Jean-Pierre Danthine

E4S Managing Director, EPFL

Prof. Philipp Krueger

University of Geneva (GSEM, GFRI)

Dr. Gesa Pellier

Head Global Health Affairs, Novartis



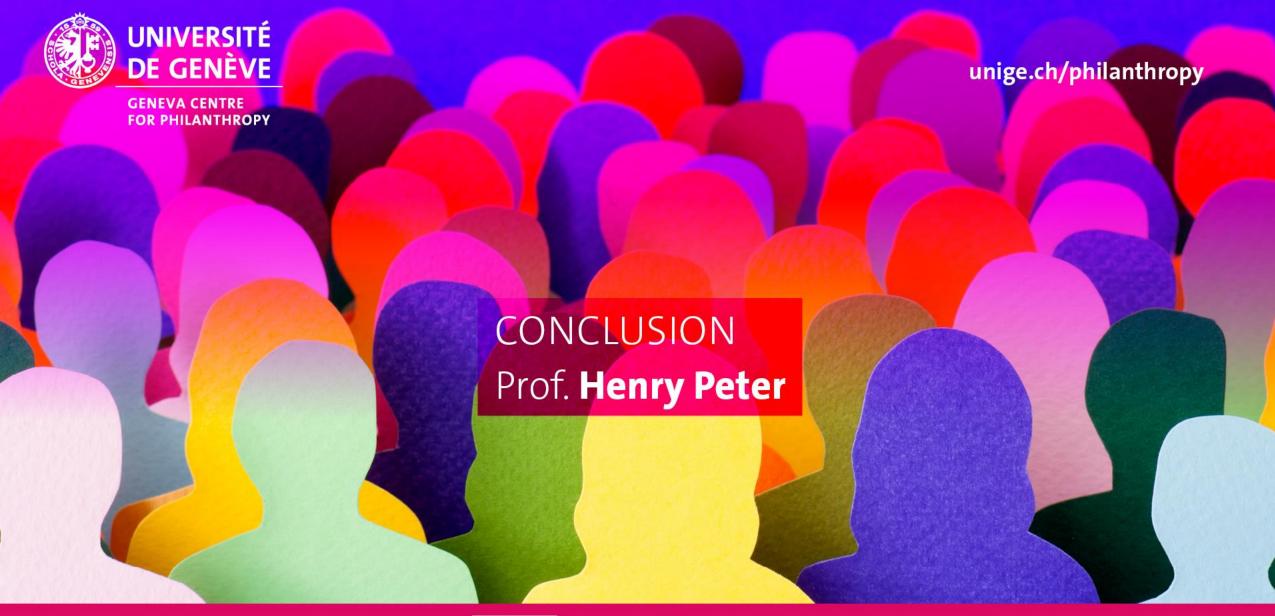






































#### **EVALUATION**

Thank you for taking a few minutes to complete the evaluation questionnaire:

https://unige.ch/-/purposeprofit















#### **TEACHING**

#### Autumn 2021

- Many Faces of Philanthropy (A&B), GSEM, Prof. Giuseppe Ugazio
- L'éthique de la philanthropie, Faculty of Humanities (Philosophy), Dr. Emma Tieffenbach
- Launch of the **new DAS** in strategic and operational philanthropy, GSEM, Sept. 2021-August 2022 Registration deadline: 31 May 2021
- Masterclass 2021, 01-02-03 Sept. 2021 in partnership with SwissFoundations and CEPS
   Registration deadline: 18 June 2021















#### **NEXT PUBLIC EVENTS**

- 25.05.2021 online seminar: Taxation, philanthropy and implications for practice by Dr Giedre Lideikyte Huber. Organized by the European Research Network On Philanthropy
- 21.09.2021 Philanthropy Lunch L'Espace Tourbillon : exemple d'un partenariat public-privé innovant
- 16.11.2021 Philanthropy Lunch Philanthropy and data protection



























