### The Causes and Consequences of Activist States for Enterprising Firms and Markets

### **Utah Strategy Summit**

Ronnie Chatterji



Rajshree Agarwal



Subi Rangan





# The Causes and Consequences of Activist States for Enterprising Firms and Markets

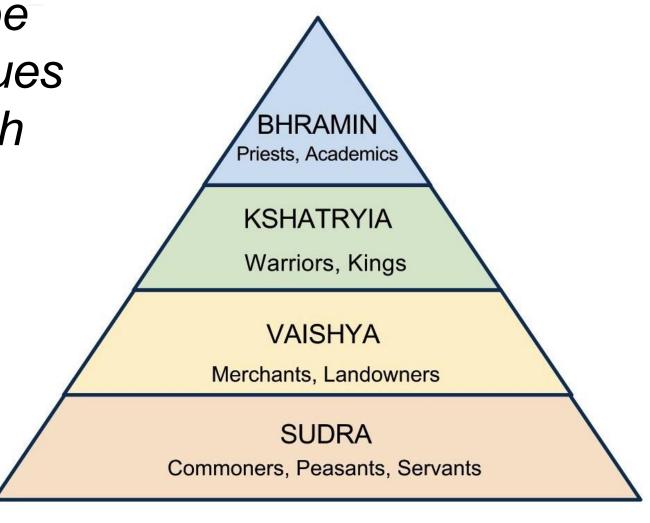
#### **Rajshree Agarwal**

Director, Ed Snider Center for Enterprise and Markets University of Maryland

Channeling Bruce: Let's be transparent about the values that influence our research

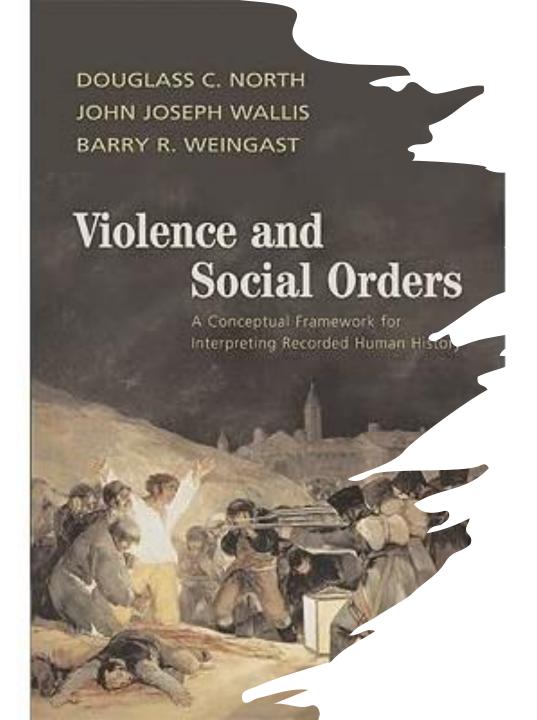
Strategy is about making choices!

Whom to marry, and what work to do: determined by Birth within the Indian Caste System



#### UNTOUCHABLES

Outcast-Out of Caste. Street sweepers, latrine cleaners



- All societies must deal with the possibility of violence.
- Most societies limit violence by political manipulation of the economy to create *limited* access privileged interests.
  - "Natural state"
- Modern societies create open access to economic and political organizations, fostering political and economic competition
  - More fragile

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# Impersonality is a central feature of open-access societies. Everyone is treated the same.







Competition creates discipline and focus on "value-add"



#### Role of the State:

Protection from External/Internal Sources of Violence
Legal Systems Protection of Individual Rights



### An Enterprising Trader's Sudoku

Me

#### **Aspiration (Motives)**

What am I pursuing? How does it fit in my values/mission?

#### You

#### **Aspiration (Motives)**

What are you pursuing? How does it fit into your values/mission?

#### **Shared Purpose**

What problems are we trying to solve and what objectives will we accomplish together?

**CapAbility** 

What do I bring to the table?

Trans**Action**What am I going to do?

**CapAbility** 

What do you bring to the table?

Trans**Action** 

What are you going to do?

Integration of Psychology and Philosophy (What are the underlying values and monetary/ non-monetary drivers?)

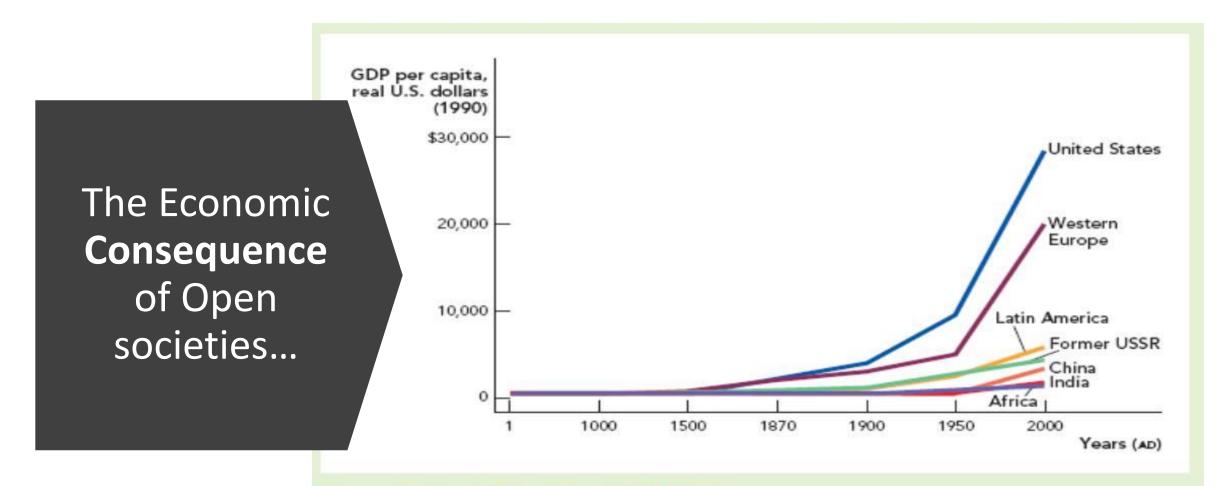
Integration of Philosophy (What values will be achieved through voluntary trade?)

Economics (What complementary capabilities are brought together in transactions to create value?)

Consequences of Enterprise and Markets in Open Access
Societies

Upward mobility in economic, intellectual and psychological realms!



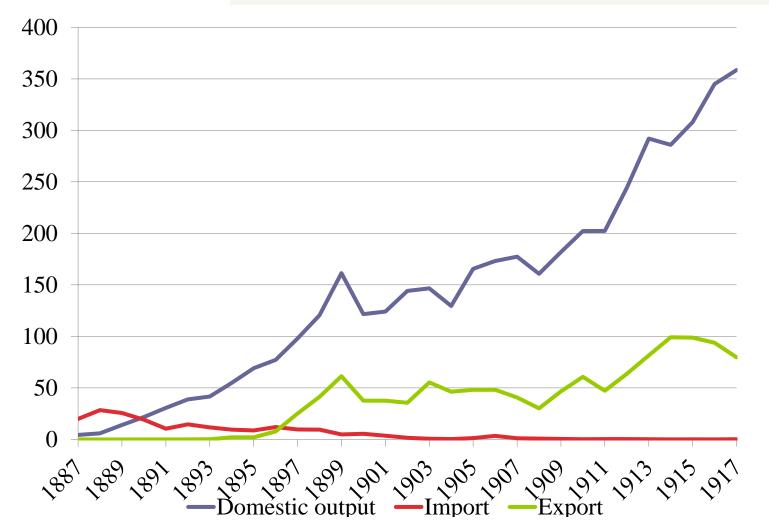


#### **Economic Growth in Major World Regions**

Source: Maddison, Angus. 2007. Contours of the World Economy: 1-2030 AD. Oxford University Press, Oxford. Note: Timeline is not to scale.

...Japan's ascension as the only industrialized country in the East made possible when state abandoned industrial policy (Braguinsky & Hounshell,

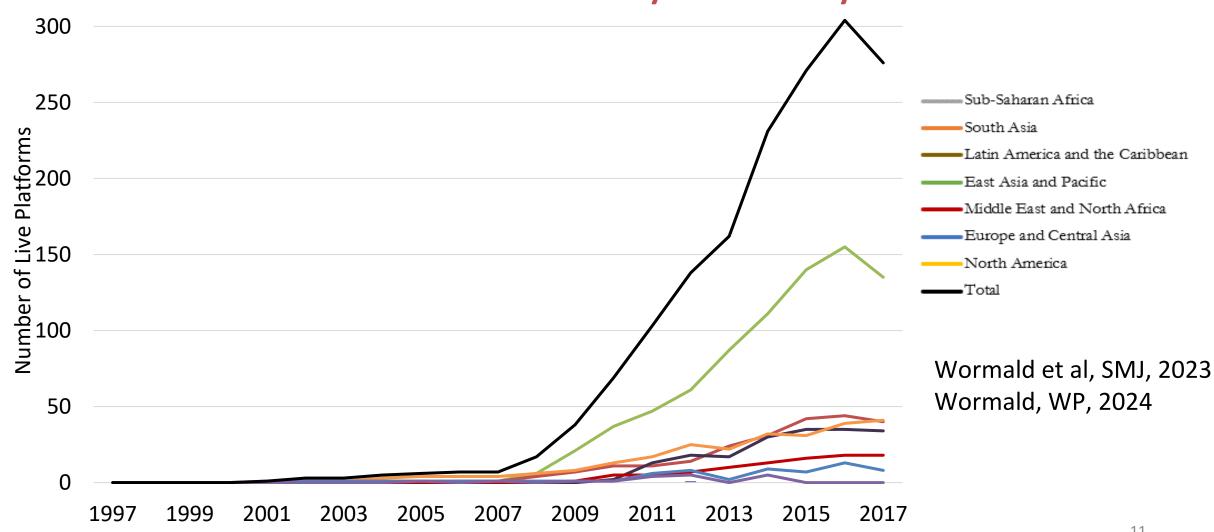
SMJ, 2016)...





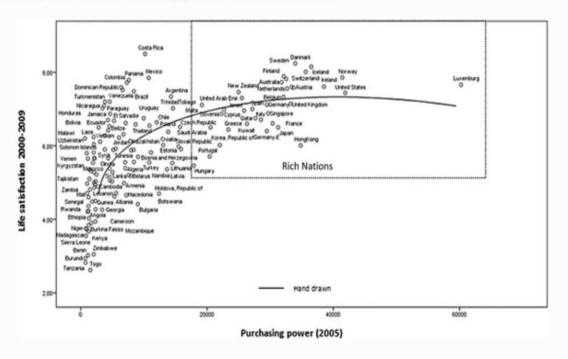


## ...financial inclusion resulting from the emergence of mobile money industry



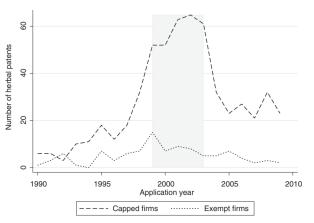
## The Psychological Well-being Consequences of Open Societies

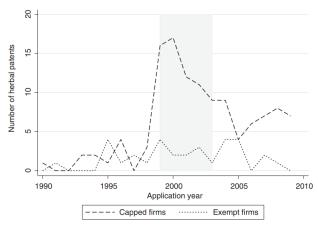
From: Freedom and happiness in nations: why the Finns are happier than the French



Life satisfaction rated by economic prosperity in 138 countries around 2005. World Database of Happiness, States of Nations, RGDP\_2005.

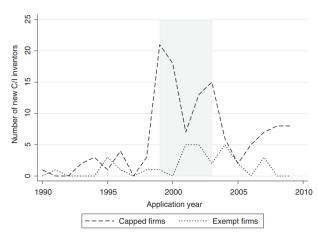
The intellectual consequences of open societies (Choudhury & Kim, SMJ, 2019)





(a) All herbal patents

(b) Herbal patents by Chinese/Indians



(c) New Chinese/Indian inventors



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The Rise of Activist States Within Open-access
Societies: The Nirvana Fallacy

Judging the practical based on an ideal

 Practical capitalism beats practical socialism/communism, and ideal capitalism beats ideal socialism by recognizing principles of human dignity (Brennan, 2014)

 Judging the system based on imperfections it inherited rather than solved

 Ignoring the evolutionary processes through which open societies evolve over time (Rosenberg, 1969; 1992)



# Governments differ from Enterprise and Markets

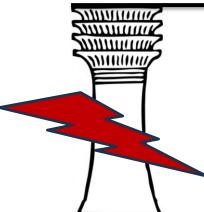
- Their fundamental role in society is to uphold political equality through institutions wherein individual rights are protected
  - Law, order and protection from external aggression
- They are *not producers* of economic goods and services
  - And if not checked, politicians and regulatory agencies can wield enormous power on who are the producers, what and how they produce, and to whom are the goods and services distributed





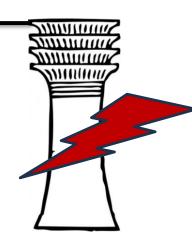


Competition creates discipline and focus on "value-add"



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## Activist States: Consequences of Blurred Lines between Roles of States, Markets and Organizations



The Why/What?? between open and (Content)

The Knife's edge limited access societies



The So-what?

(Performance)

(Un)-Intended Consequences of Activist states on enterprising firms and markets



The How?? (Process)

Strategies used by Activist states vs. Enterprising firms within markets

Channeling the first session of the summit: What are the core questions for strategy? Ron's comment: Does, how and how much does strategy matter?



#### The pillars of America's new industrial strategy: Good Intentions



#### American Rescue Plan

- \$1.9 trillion designed to stimulate the economy out of the pandemic
- Increased economic growth, avoiding a double-dip recession in 2021
- Set the stage to implement large-scale industrial strategy



#### Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

- \$550 billion to invest in **infrastructure projects**
- Already funded over **32,000 projects** in all 50 states and every territory
- Crowding in private investment in key sectors



## **Inflation Reduction Act**

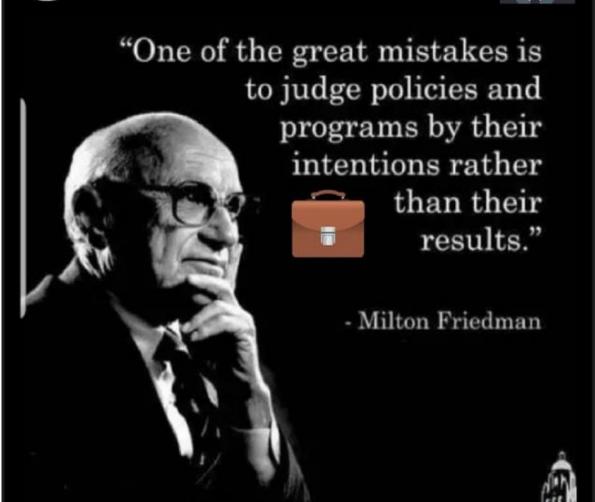
- \$500 billion to boost clean energy, reduce healthcare costs, increase tax revenue
- \$11.7 billion for the Loans Program Office at DoE to help support innovation
- Aims to accelerate our response to the global **climate crisis**



## CHIPS and Science Act

- Appropriates \$53 billion to boost US semiconductor manufacturing, R&D, & tech hubs
- Over \$300 billion in private sector investments since CHIPS was passed
- **Hundreds of thousands** of well-paying jobs estimated to be created

# The road to Hell is often paved with good intentions.



- The Why/what?: Good Intentions for (open) access
  - Promote Social "Goods"
    - Access to education, health, housing, infrastructure
    - Basic science
  - Preserve local jobs/increase employment
    - Protection from immigration; technological changes
  - National security
    - Armed Forces (foreign invasion)
    - Police (Internal sources of violation of rights)
    - Law (legal protection; contract enforcement)



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# Strategy scholars weighing in (and the need back these insights with more research!)

Aseem:

 But salience and valence of values differ, and firms respond by occupying different positions catering to these (Mohliver, Crilly & Kaul, SMJ, 2023)

Mike (Lenox):

 For-profit firms identify their values in their mission statement, and appeal to stakeholders who resonate with these values

Claudine/Sinzi:
Stakeholders may
have conflicting goals

- What happens when the "why?" in industrial policy conflict?
- Increased economic growth vs. reduced inflation;
- Climate crisis vs. lower energy/health/infrastructure costs;
- Increased science/tech hubs vs. reduced immigration at all skills levels

Channeling Aseem and Gautam What if "good intentions" mask underlying opportunistic goals?

Study of the "why" at individual level:

How does the quest for power and personal gain in public actors meet public good goals, relative to quest for profit by business leaders and entrepreneurs by solving problems they perceive in the world?





# Harvard An Inconvenient Truth Business About ESG Investing



RESEARCH ARTICLE 🙃 Open Access 💿 📵 🥞

Perceptions of political Self-Dealing? An empirical investigation of market returns surrounding the disclosure of politician stock purchases

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#### The pillars of America's new industrial strategy: The How matters!



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Policies are often constructed without access to relevant data that informs the "how?"

- Key questions for the FESAC committee asked AFTER CHIPS Act policy was formed:
  - Which industries are critical for "national security" supply chains? (Bureau of Census)
  - What are current employment figures across sectors and how fungible are these? (BLS)
  - What is the current global import-export tables for relevant industries? (BEA)



# Research by strategy scholars (and more needed in this vein)

- Riitta: Not just government funds, but how funds are deployed and to whom—contracts, grants or cooperative agreements (Rathje, Katila, Reineke, SMJ, 2024)
  - Consistent with Agarwal, Kim & Moeen (SS, 2021) regarding selection processes, and use of command & control vs. coordination in mission oriented grand challenges
- Sergio (and Anita and Peter): Governance structure of hybrid organizations is key (e.g., prisons—Cabral, Lazzarini & Furquim, SEJ, 2013)
- Alfonso, channeling Rosenberg; Violina; Michael: In a world of uncertainty, experimentation based on "bets" induced by imagination and theories are key because "omniscient" social planner cannot know
- J.P (and Seojin Kim): Do firms go against regulators and why? (COVID tests—Kim & Eggers, WP 2024)
- Britta Glennon: How did US immigration policies contribute to offshoring of high-tech industries in the first place? (Glennon, MS, 2023)
- Channeling Zeke & Raj's work: What is the role of current immigration policy in creating a labor shortage given positive demand shock in high tech industries (Choudhury & Kim,SMJ, 2023; Hernandez, 2024)

#### Other insights from existing work: Wright and Wood (AMP, 2015)

274 Academy of Management Perspectives

May

TABLE 1
Manifestations of New Statism and Their Dimensions and Theoretical Perspectives

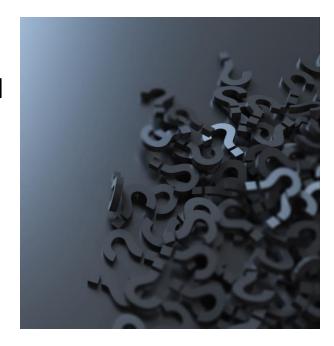
Dimension	Sovereign wealth funds	Security complexes	Partnership and finance	Example theoretical perspectives for research
Markets	Within parameters set by parent government and degree of financial protectionism by target market	Sheltered market position benefiting insider firms Government military procurement Use of parent	Sheltered market benefiting insider firms PFI arrangements tending to stretch into the medium and long terms	Industrial organization, competitive dynamics, market and nonmarket competition, regulation theory
	Tendency to invest abroad, but with important exceptions	government's political leverage to access markets abroad		
		Long-term tenders to run prisons Provision of wide range of security services		
Role of the state and political relations	Expansion of state functions: new form of state ownership, characterized by global	Delegation of state functions to private players Expansion of active	Delegation of state functions to private players; PFIs allow for public debt to be kept off the books Political—corporate contracting	Comparative capitalism, institutional theory, accounts of institutional change, corporate—political ties, elite theories
	reach	industrial policy in the case of defense industries Political—corporate contracting		
Ethics and CSR	Relative emphasis on ethical investments	Monitoring and control of the use of force	Transparency in the granting of contracts Opacity of financial models	Corruption theory, public good theory, relational contracting
	Leverage of SWFs by parent governments for diplomatic ends	Transparency in the granting of contracts PMCs using military power to leverage economic concessions in developing nations		



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# The big question of so-what?: Intended and Unintended consequences

- Riitta (and Shruti): Antitrust regulation against platform owner decreased profits of complementors and did not increase competitive entry—platform owners were not affected one way or another (Thatchenkery and Katila, SMJ, 2023)
- Channeling Melissa: WSJ article yesterday profiles that AI startups seeking acquisitions as a successful exit strategy are worse off given increased antitrust scrutiny of BigTech—opportunity to do qualitative research using theoretical case sampling
- **Bruce**: Porter's inversion of welfare economics for profit maximization:
  - Non-market strategy is one of the best ways to win when strategy is cast in terms of win-lose competitive dynamics
  - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds were largely channeled to politically connected firms (23 % greater probability); a 10 pp increase in the share of politically connected spending lowered the job creation effect of stimulus by 33% (Choi, Penciakova, Saffie, NBER, 2024)



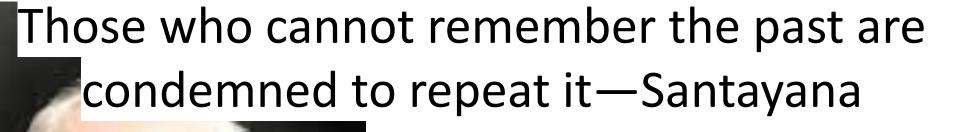


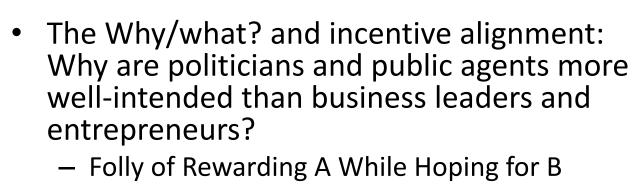
Questions to ponder on the so-what?:

Long term (un)intended
Consequences that
create limited
access

- Rigid bureaucracies:(command and control vs. entrepreneurial experimentation)
- Waste of Taxpayer (Other People's) Monies
- Interest group warfare (Instability and breakdown of institutions)







- The How? and strategic process: How does command-and-control mesh with entrepreneurial experimentation?
  - Selection and resource mobilization processes may be fundamentally incompatible
- The So-what? and performance: What are the long-term consequences (undercutting the pillars of open societies) of short-term policies and strategies?
  - The rise of closed access based on nationalism, tribalism and collectivist-based identities

### Call for Research by Strategic Management Scholars

- Enterprise and markets are under attack, including by people who say they are defending it
- More research that
  - Does not engage in the "nirvana fallacy" and embraces the messy world of experimentation and evolution
  - Examines not only "extreme cases" or short
     term effects but also representative
     samples and long-term consequences
  - Carefully examines tradeoffs across intentions, mechanisms, and contradictions in underlying assumptions

