Business Caught Between Democracy and Autocracy

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Outline

- From Western liberal globalization (+ sustainability)
- Towards bi-polar globalization under autocratic-democratic rivalry
- Companies in a squeeze
- China and the West: The H&M & Huawei cases
- Russia and the West: Energy cases
- Discussion





The era of Western led globalization



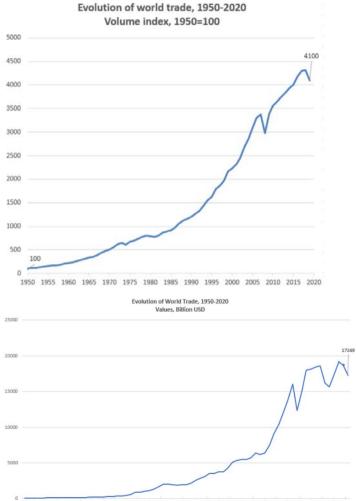




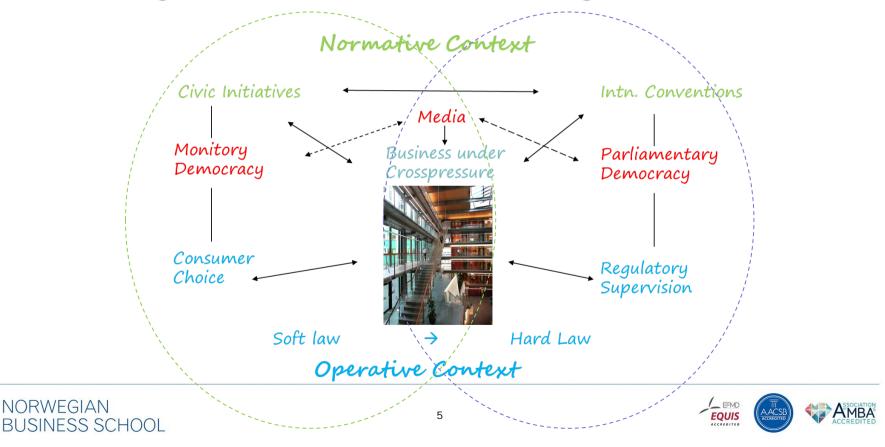
Liberalization and Globalization,



BI

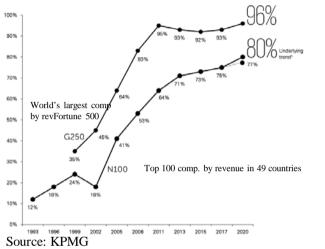


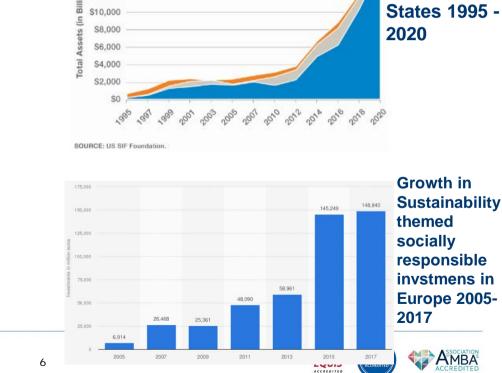
Complementary governance-mechanisms in the age of communication and digitalization



B

The Corporate sustainability revolution





\$18,000 \$16,000

\$14,000

\$12,000

(s)

UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights The State duty Corporate responsibility to protect exercise their responsibility

ESG Incorporation Overlapping Strategies Shareholder Advocacy **Growth in Sustainable** investing in the United States 1995 -2020

AMBA

The era of bipolar rivalry

Common buy-in to capitalism Disagreement on values

DEMOCRATIC REGIMES:

• For the West, human rights, civil liberties and democratic institutions are central parts of the value hierarchy.

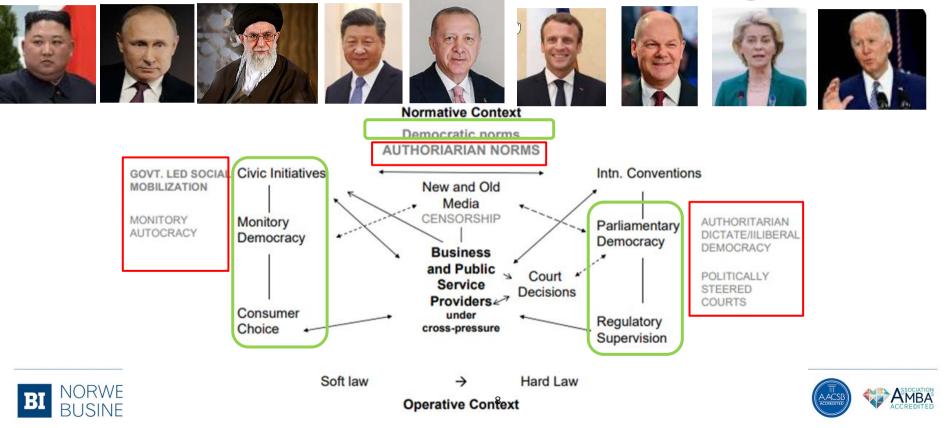
AUTOCRATIC REGIMES:

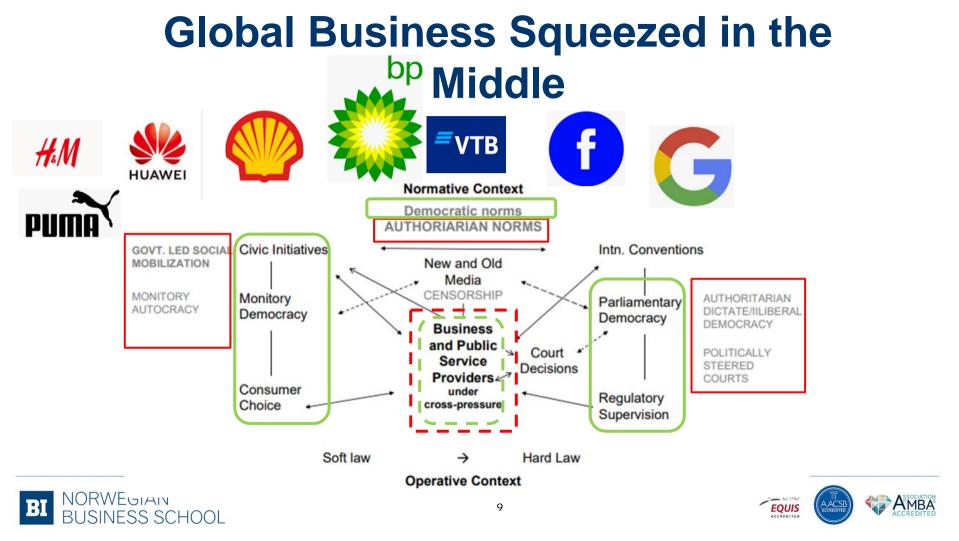
 Authoritarian regimes emphasize values such as law and order, patriotic nationalism and obedience





Emerging Rivalry Between Democratic and Autocratic Regimes





HaM

CHALLENGES:

NORWEGIAN

- 85% of all cotton production in China comes from the Xinjiang region
- In 2021, China boycotted H&M in everything from e-commerce to, social platforms, GPS locations (maps) and physical stores
- China went from No. 5 on the sales list in 2020 to being outside the top 10 list for H&M during the 3rd quarter of 2021
- The H&M annual report from 2021, does not mention the Xinjiang scandal and the financial consequences of the boycott in China
- H&M has also not only lost out on reduced sales as a result of the boycott. China is also one of the company's most important suppliers

REMEDIAL ACTION

- H&M focusing on philanthropy in China
- The H&M Group has recently launched "Arket" and "Other Story" in China to avoid negative Chinese reactions
- H&M must again manage to increase sales in the country by improving relations with the Chinese authorities.
- This must be balanced with Western values for human rights to avoid former customers starting a boycott of the brand.

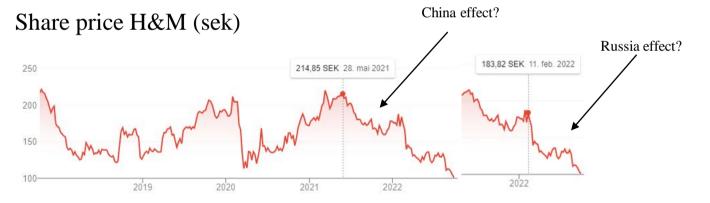






NEW TROUBLE IN RUSSIA

- H&M Group paused all sales in Russia (March 2. 2022)
- In July 22 the company decided to wind down all business in Rusia (July 18. 2022)
- Costs estimated to 2 BSEK









THE HUAWEI SQUEEZE

- to become the world's largest smartphone manufacturer and
- a global leader in the rollout of 5G.
- blacklisted by the US and banned from the US market in 2019.
- Americans pressured allies against Huawei contracts for the 5G rollout,
- Huawei was eventually frozen out in most Western countries.

A HARD HIT ON THE ECONOMY

- 2021: Chinese telecommunications giant Huawei Technologies reported its biggest ever revenue drop in the first half of 2021 (August 6, 2021 Reuters)
- 2022: Huawei Technologies first-half net profit more than halved as a difficult economy curtailed demand from customers, compounding woes brought by U.S. technology restrictions. (August 12, 2022 Reuters)

REMEDIAL ACTION

- Mobilizing an enormous home market
- Huawei is China's leading 5G system vendor
- Huawei secures around 60% of the share
- Mobilizing in developing markets
- Chinese government's impact on emerging countries such as Africa and Southeast Asia.
 Huawei is able to deliver 5G systems at the lowest market price
- Moving into new fields
- Automotive, autonomous vehicles
- Software development
- Al





Energy Industry Pulling out of Russia



- BP: Exit 19.75% share of Rosneft, wrote down \$25.5 billion pre-tax impairment
- Shell: Written off Russian assets \$3.9 billion, incl. 27.5% stake in Sakhalin-2 field



ExxonMobil: Exit about \$4 billion in assets and discontinue all its Russia operations, including the Sakhalin-1 oil and gas project TotalEneraies



eauinor

DESTE NESTE : start of April, it had replaced 85% of oil imported from Russia

- **Equinor:** withdrawing from \$1.2 billion worth
- of capital investment in Russia



Eni: selling its 50% stake in the Blue Stream pipeline, which runs from Russia to Turkey. Stepping down its involvement with Rosneft



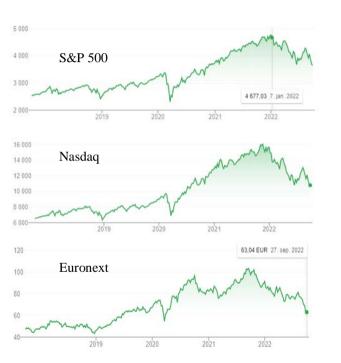
TotalEnergies: has booked a \$4.1 billion impairment, but it has stopped short of joining others in announcing divestments. Russia is an important country for TotalEnergies, producing 16.6 of its oil and 30% of its gas there.

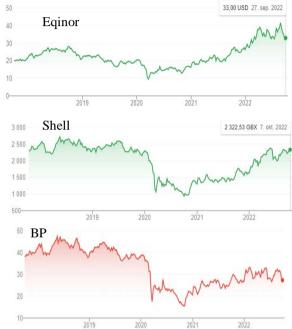


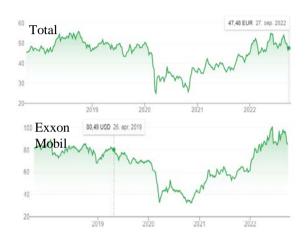


Share value for indexes and energy industry

Shell







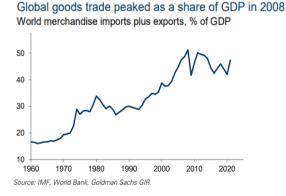


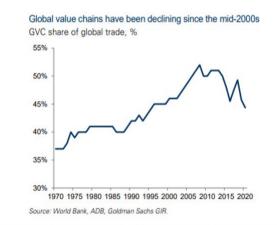


Discussion I: Regionalization of trade?

• Supply chain security, combined with authoritarian/democratic divide

- End to hyper-globalization:
- o More concern with security of supply
- o Will sustainability requirements + human rights, count
- o The CBAM, Could we see a HRBAM









Discussion II: The costs and benefits of corporate sustainability

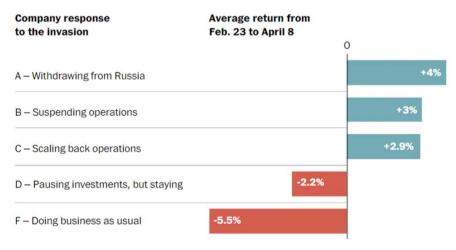
$\circ~$ The costs and benefits of exit

- Costs in some cases (H&M and Huawei)
- o But potential gains in others (energy)

The Sonnenfeld – Yale study – tracking 1200 companies

Impact of the war on companies doing business in Russia

Market-capitalization-weighted returns.







Discussion III: Implications for the Sustainability Agenda

Rewinding towards philanthropy?

o human rights are too controversial

- Multiple branding strategies (ex: H&M)
- \odot Or standing by human rights?

The CBAM, Could we see a HRBAM









