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The bi-directionality of business structures :

Why nice guys finish last and how they can avoid the risks of a slow painful bleed

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Across sectors we find two types of business cultures – "Stablemiddling" and "high-stress-high-performing"



on growth and individual ambition

individual ambition



"Stable-middling" cultures can demonstrate "frog in a boiling pot" syndrome and need to be monitored for it

Organisational culture Type #1

STABLE -MIDDLING

Happy places to work, Culturally adept, Milder focus on growth and individual ambition

Characteristics

- These firms are typically well-run and between 50th to 90th percentile on the growth curve index.
- They demonstrate marked-to-market growth and stable growth trajectories
- They have innate cultures that are built around 'doing the right thing, saying the polite thing'
- These firms have long runways and do create shareholder wealth, even if it is not the top tier
- These firms also typically don't make breakthroughs in market access or in product innovation.

Where do they go wrong

- Over time, in these firms, the need to be polite over-rides the need to be efficient and effective. As a
 result, the premium on nicety outweighs the value of business effectiveness
- Over time, these firms tend to build cultures that are 'kind' but not very demanding of employees
- Slowly but surely, even at inter-personal levels, employees are groomed to accommodate persistent underperformance
- Additionally, with time, these firms start experiencing a creeping drop in EBITDA margins leading to slow erosion of shareholder value. Often in such circumstances, the firms behaves like a "frog in a slow boiling pot of water" – ie with scepticism on its underperformance and actions that are too late to arrest the slow kill.

What can CEOs do when in such a situation

- At a measures pace, effect a change in top management to a more aggressive market-success oriented model. When effecting this change, don't make it too rapid or too slow.
- Key an eye out for creeping margin erosion and go after it like the plague on a constant basis.

"high-stress-high-performing" cultures need to manage risks to avoid burning the house down



Characteristics

- These firms can often exhibit variability in performance and demonstrate high risk-taking ability
- However, with some financial controls, they typically are always above the 70th percentile on the growth curve index.
- They demonstrate faster than marked-to-market growth and the ability to occasionally take big leaps, make big bets and have more than a fair share of them come through
- They have innate cultures that are built around 'doing the right thing, but also saying the right thing'
- These firms create substantial shareholder wealth, however with their risk-taking ability they also can have episodic erosion of wealth as some of the bets may go wrong

Where do they go wrong

- Over time, in these firms, the urge to take riskier bets can sometimes be an end to itself and can eclipse business logic
- Additionally, they may not have the best reputation for culture in the market-place leading to missing out on all but the high-achievement mentality employment pool
- Often with time, these cultures can become political and lead to factionalism

What can CEOs do when in such a situation

- A firm like this needs a strong CEO who has the ability to rein in personalities
- These firms need extremely strong and robust risk management approaches that balance risk taking and compliance.
- Additionally, these firms need a baseline business that can provide the base level of profitability and scale that the investors need to enable the risky market plays to occur

Organisational Culture Type #2

HIGH-STRESS, HIGH-PERFORMING

'Tougher' places to work, Culturally direct, Relentless focus on growth and individual ambition

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