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omo se lee al final del artículo titulado *Revising the theory behind corporate governance and management control: A reflection and roadmap*, escrito por Douglas E. Stevens, publicado por *Management Accounting Research* 63 (2024) 10087: “*As demonstrated by The Future of the Corporation project (British Academy, 2023), incorporating insights from stakeholder theory also holds great promise for increasing the usefulness of the theory of the f irm. Mayer (2013) argues that the separation of ownership from control is the very vehicle by which the corporation can uphold obligations to other stakeholders of the firm. Thus, the traditional emphasis on “agency costs” due to the separation of ownership from control is misplaced. To Mayer, the miracle of the corporation is its ability to combine and balance the traditional shareholder primacy perspective—with its emphasis on incentives, ownership, and control—with the stakeholder perspective. In particular, he sees the corporation as the ideal institution to advance the wider obligations, responsibilities, and commitments of the firm implied by stakeholder theory. Finally, incorporating important individual and social factors holds great promise for increasing the usefulness of the theory of the firm. After describing efforts to examine organizational culture, individual ethical standards, and the moral character of the board in the corporate governance literature, Larcker and Tayan (2021, 477) state: “We believe that these types of analyses should be pursued further and with greater rigor. Doing so will require tools and techniques across the disciplines. It is a mistake to think that corporate governance can be adequately understood from a strict economic, legal, or behavioral (psychological and sociological) perspective. All of these views are necessary to understanding complex organizational systems.” Fortunately, this multi-disciplinary approach to corporate governance and management control has begun in earnest and is already bearing much fruit (Stevens, 2019).*” El punto clave es la afirmación de que la teoría de la agencia se opuso a cambios, haciendo imposible la introducción de las estructuras buen gobierno. La cuestión es poner en el mismo nivel diversos objetivos y no solamente el deseo de ganar dinero. El problema no es solo que los agentes defrauden a los propietarios, controlantes o administradores, sino que todos éstos se junten para dirigir la empresa contra los demás, sean proveedores o consumidores. En realidad, cada ser humano puede ser un elemento de mejora o de desastre. No debemos aceptar ninguna teoría que parezca a aquella según la cual “el fin justifica los medios”. El capitalismo suele justificar su explotación afirmando que como consecuencia de ella se obtendrán mejores cosas como más empleo. Sabemos que no es así. Es decir, la historia ha demostrado que el capitalismo, es decir, colocar el capital antes de las personas, solo lleva a la concentración de la riqueza, el aumento de la pobreza y el retroceso de la humanidad. Si alguien puede discernir lo que verdaderamente se está logrando, es el contador público, si éste es un profesional que sabe y se dedica a analizar los datos que cuentan lo hecho.

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