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Corporate Finance and Governance in Stakeholder Society - Shinichi Hirota - 2015-02-11
This book develops a new framework - the stakeholder model - that helps to understand corporate finance and governance in modern society, where the sources of people's happiness have shifted from monetary to non-monetary factors. The book takes a more comprehensive approach than is typically found in the standard economics and finance literature, by explicitly incorporating both the monetary and non-monetary interests of stakeholders and by examining the value creation of corporations from a much broader perspective. Specifically, the book addresses contemporary issues concerning corporate finance and governance worldwide, including: How should we define corporate value in stakeholder society? What is the role of modern corporations? What are the principles underlying corporate financing decisions? To what extent should shareholder rights be enhanced? What determines the effectiveness of a company’s board of directors? What missions do firms set out and what is the role of mission statements? How can we understand the diversity of financial and governance systems among different countries? What legal and institutional reforms enhance or diminish corporate value in stakeholder society? The book will answer these questions theoretically and empirically.

A Stakeholder Approach to Corporate Governance - Abbas F. Alkhafaji - 1989
Alkhafaji presents the fundamental concepts of corporate governance and suggests a new approach to the subject that focuses on the stakeholder. Corporate governance now includes issues such as pollution, equal employment opportunities, insider trading, and criminal conduct.

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Managing for Stakeholders - R. Edward Freeman - 2007-01-01
Managing for Stakeholders: Survival, Reputation, and Success, the culmination of twenty years of research, interviews, and observations in the workplace, makes a major new contribution to management thinking and practice. Current ways of thinking about business and stakeholder management usually ask the Value Allocation Question: How should we distribute the burdens and benefits of corporate activities among stakeholders? Managing for Stakeholders, however, helps leaders develop a mindset that instead asks the Value Creation Question: How can we create as much value as possible for all of our stakeholders? Business is about how customers, suppliers, employees, financiers (stockholders, bondholders, banks, etc.), communities, the media, and managers interact and create value. World-renowned management scholar R. Edward Freeman and his coauthors outline ten concrete principles and seven practical techniques for managing stakeholder relationships in order to ensure a firm’s survival, reputation, and success. Managing for Stakeholders is a revolutionary book that will change not only how managers do business but also how they recognize and evaluate business opportunities that would otherwise be invisible.

The Cambridge Handbook of Stakeholder Theory - Jeffrey S. Harrison - 2019-05-31
A comprehensive foundation for stakeholder theory, written by many of the most respected and highly cited experts in the field.

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Sustainability, Stakeholder Governance, and Corporate Social Responsibility - Sinziana Dorobantu - 2018-08-10
The chapters in this volume cover a wide range of theoretical perspectives grounded in strategy, economics and sociology, employ various methodological approaches, and offer new arguments on the connections that exist between firms’ decisions relating to sustainability, CSR, and the governance of their stakeholder relations.

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A Strategic Stakeholder Approach to Corporate Governance - Eva Parum - 2005
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A Strategic Approach to Corporate Governance - Adrian Davies - 1999
All institutions require a framework of governance, comprising a mission to be accomplished with clear rules and recognized conventions to guide its accomplishment. This book sets the governance of companies - corporate governance - in a wider framework so that it can be appreciated as part of a long tradition and of a system that affects our lives at all levels and in most places. Corporate governance is no longer optional for businessmen - it is vital - and the events which have led to this and the approaches taken by different countries are explained by Adrian Davies. He goes on to develop a working model for introducing a system of corporate governance, as well as detailing the process of installing and maintaining it. As the title suggests, A Strategic Approach to Corporate Governance explores the link between corporate governance and business strategy, and examines the role of the board of directors in providing leadership to both processes. Moving beyond the Cadbury, Greenbury and Hampel Codes, this book outlines a stakeholder approach to corporate governance and applies it to other organizations such as universities, hospitals, charities, and non-governmental organizations.

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The Sustainable Company - Sigurt Vitols and Norbert Kluge - 2011
For the past two decades corporate governance reform in Europe has been guided by the ‘shareholder value’ model of the firm. That model has been discredited as one of the major causes of the financial and economic crisis. In a new book published by the ETUI an alternative approach to corporate governance is presented by members of the GOODCORP network of researchers and trade unionists. This new approach, entitled the Sustainable Company, draws on both traditional ‘stakeholder’ models of the firm and newer concerns with sustainability. The main elements of the Sustainable Company and the institutions needed to support it are presented. Key themes in the book are the need for worker ‘voice’ in corporate governance and for a binding legislative framework to promote sustainability. Individual chapters deal with the issues of worker involvement, employee shareholding, sustainability-oriented remuneration, international framework agreements, NGO-trade union relationships, reforming financial regulation and carbon taxes and emissions-trading schemes.

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Corporate Social Performance: A Stakeholder Approach - Stuart Cooper - 2017-07-05
Corporate social performance has come of age. In a business environment characterized by its perpetual state of flux, the ability to recognize and react to global forces becomes paramount. The fallout of such rapid change - the fast-paced developments in communications and technology, the continual change to global markets, shifting demographics, the homogenization of personal values - have all contributed to the widespread new interest in issues such as ecology and environment, human rights and diversity, health and well-being, and communities. All of these issues are now potential liabilities for companies, and are very much back on the agenda for business. Once regarded as peripheral management concerns, corporate social performance can be measured and why this is an important aspect of corporate social responsibility. Using detailed case studies, it provides readers with the foundations for understanding and applying corporate social performance, providing a stakeholder framework by which corporate social performance can be measured, and a detailed consideration of the value of different stakeholder measures. The book also applies this framework to two new social accounting standards, enabling the reader to consider the validity and appropriateness of these standards. The increasingly important role of the internet for corporate social reporting is also considered.

Stakeholder Theory - Maria Bonnafous-Boucher - 2016-11-08
This book provides an academic introduction to, and presentation and defence of stakeholder theory as a model for the strategic management of businesses and corporations, as well as of public organizations and institutions. The concept of the stakeholder is generally applied to parties that affect or are affected by the activities of private or public organizations. Distinct from shareholders, stakeholders are those individuals, entities or communities that have a connection with the activities of a corporation, a firm or an organization. The notion of the stakeholder is intimately linked to a conception of the business firm as an entity founded on negotiated governance, in which the maximization of value for the shareholder is not the ultimate criterion. In this model, issues and interests that are not directly associated with shareholders and investors, but which go beyond capital to encompass the concerns of civil society, are considered to be of central importance. This book provides a broad overview of stakeholder theory, presenting it as an ethical approach to strategic management that is both pragmatic and applicable to developing democratic practices within corporations, while at the same time suggesting ways in which elements of a social contract can be elaborated within the context of globalization.

Stakeholder Theory - R. Edward Freeman - 2010-04-01
In 1984, R. Edward Freeman published his landmark book, Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach, a work that set the agenda for what we now call stakeholder theory. In the intervening years, the literature on stakeholder theory has become vast and diverse. This book examines this body of research and assesses its relevance for our understanding of modern business. Beginning with a discussion of the origins and development of stakeholder theory, it shows how this corpus of theory has influenced a variety of different fields, including strategic management, finance, accounting, management, marketing, law, health care, public policy, and environment. It also applies this framework to new social accounting standards, enabling the reader to consider the validity and appropriateness of these standards. The increasingly important role of the internet for corporate social reporting is also considered.

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obligations of the company, and the means and ends of corporate governance. Written by leading experts of different jurisdictions, this book provides important international viewpoints on some of the most pressing corporate governance questions.

**Corporate Governance in a Stakeholder Perspective** - Veronika Mittnacht - 2009

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**Towards the E-Society** - Beat Schmid - 2006-04-11

I3E 2001 is the first in a series of conferences on e-commerce, e-business, and - government organised by the three IFIP committees TC6, TC8, and TC11. It provides a forum, where users, engineers, and scientists from academia, industry, and government can present their latest findings in e-commerce, e-business, and government applications and the underlying technology to support those applications. The conference comprises a main track and mini tracks dedicated to specific topics. The papers presented on the main track were rigorously refereed and selected by the International Programme Committee of the conference. Thematically they were grouped in the following sessions: - Sessions on security and trust, comprising nine papers referring to both trust and security in general as well as presenting specific concepts for enhancing trust in the digital society. - Session on inter-organisational transactions, covering specific concepts for enhancing trust in the digital society. - Session on virtual enterprises, encompassing papers describing innovative approaches for creating virtual enterprises as well as describing examples of virtual enterprises in specific industries. - Session on online communities containing three papers, which provide case studies of specific online communities and various concepts on how companies can build and harness the potential of online communities. - Sessions on strategies and business models with papers describing specific business models as well as general overviews of specific approaches for E-Strategy formulation.

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**Understanding the Company** - Barnali Choudhury - 2017-05-31

What is the purpose of the company and its role in society? From their origin in medieval times to their modern incarnation as powerful transnational bodies, companies remain an important part of business and society at large. Drawing from a variety of perspectives, this book adopts a normative approach to understanding the modern company and provides insights into how companies should be conceptualized. It considers key topics such as the development of corporate theory, the rights and responsibilities of the company, and the means and ends of corporate governance.

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**Business Ethics** - Bob Tricker - 2014-01-03

Traditionally, books on business ethics focus on CSR, companies’ relations with their stakeholders, and corporate citizenship. More recently, green
Rethinking Corporate Governance - Roger Blanpain - 2011-01-01
Now that the economic orthodoxy of ‘light-touch’ regulation has been widely discredited by recent events in the financial markets, and shareholder-oriented management has come under intense scrutiny, it is time to seriously consider the merits of stakeholder-oriented economies. In this far-reaching symposium on this aspect of comparative labour relations, 35 scholars examine a range of topics, including corporate governance, responsibility, and risk-taking, as well as the role of ethics in business. The book not only considers what business ethics are, and why they are important, but offers practical approaches on how to develop a successful corporate ethics culture.

Responsible Corporate Governance - Maria Aluchna - 2015-05-10
This book discusses the tasks and functions of corporate governance in the light of current challenges and the dynamics that arise from a broader approach to company management and the integration of corporate governance with corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainability. Addressing the corporate governance shortcomings that are believed to have contributed to the recent financial crisis, it explores the interplay between corporate governance and CSR, and includes examples of company practice to show how such changes affect the practices of shareholders, boards of directors and regulators. In particular, the book examines shareholders’ activities, their different investment strategies, specific reporting expectations and the submission of proposals to the annual meeting. Further, for boards of directors it explores the need to revise their tasks with respect to the criteria for executive appointments, their corporate strategy, performance measures and diversity recommendations, while for directors it provides recommendations to reconsider the structure of executive pay and performance incentives. Lastly, for regulators the book investigates the need to introduce new laws addressed, for instance, for integrated reporting, limiting the voice of short term oriented shareholders and providing guidelines for executive compensation.
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**Stakeholder Capitalism** - Klaus Schwab - 2021-01-06

Reimagining our global economy so it becomes more sustainable and prosperous for all Our global economic system is broken. But we can replace the current picture of global upheaval, unsustainable, and uncertainty with one of an economy that works for all people, and the planet. First, we must eliminate raising income inequality within societies where productivity and wage growth has slowed. Second, we must reduce the dampening effect of monopoly market power wielded by large corporations on innovation and productivity gains. And finally, the short-sighted exploitation of external and internal forces against large external forces. A clearly defined social contract: agreement on shared values and goals allows government, business, and individuals to produce the most optimal outcomes. Planning for future generations: short-sighted presentism harms our shared future, and that of those yet to be born. Better measures of economic success: move beyond a myopic focus on GDP to more complete, human-scaled measures of societal flourishing. By accurately describing our real situation, Stakeholder Capitalism is able to pinpoint achievable ways to deal with our problems. Chapter by chapter, Professor Schwab shows us that there are ways for everyone at all levels of society to reshape the broken pieces of the global economy and—country by country, company by company, and citizen by citizen—glue them back together in a way that benefits us all.

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**Stakeholder Theory** - R. Edward Freeman - 2018-09-30

The stakeholder perspective is an alternative way of understanding how companies and people create value and trade with each other. Freeman, Harrison and Zyglidopoulos discuss the foundation concepts and approach provides to firms and their managers. They present a number of tools that managers can use to implement stakeholder thinking, better understand stakeholders and create value with and for them. The Element concludes by discussing how managers can create stakeholder oriented control systems and by examining some of the important stakeholder-related issues that are worthy of future scholarly and managerial attention.

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**Corporate Social Responsibility and Corporate Governance** - Lorenzo Sacconi - 2010-12-14

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**Morbidity, Competition, and the Firm** - Joseph Heath - 2014-08-01

In this collection of provocative essays, Joseph Heath provides a compelling new framework for thinking about the moral obligations that private actors in a market economy have toward each other and to society. In a sharp break with traditional approaches to business ethics, Heath argues that the basic principles of corporate social responsibility are already implicit in the institutional norms that structure both marketplace competition and the modern business corporation. In four new and nine previously published essays, Heath articulates the foundations of a “market failures” approach to business ethics. Rather than bringing moral concerns to bear upon economic activity as a set of foreign or externally imposed constraints, this approach seeks to articulate a robust conception of business ethics derived solely from the basic normative justification for capitalism. The result is a unified theory of business ethics, corporate law, economic regulation, and the welfare state, which offers a reconstruction of the central normative preoccupations in each area that is consistent across all four domains. Beyond the core theory, Heath offers new insights on a wide range of topics in economics and philosophy, from agency theory and risk management to social cooperation and the transaction cost theory of the firm.

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**Corporate Governance and Managerial Reform in Japan** - D. Hugh Whitaker - 2009-10-29

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**Toward a Stakeholder Model of Corporate Governance** - Guosong Shao - 2009

It has been widely recognized that corporate governance can play a key role in improving corporate performance. When implementing various governance mechanisms, however, corporations must address a fundamental question: should corporate governance focus on protecting the interests of only shareholders or should corporate governance expand its focus and consider the interests of other groups? While agency theory asserts that the exclusive focus of corporate governance is to ensure the interests of shareholders, stakeholder theory proposes that corporations should serve all groups or individuals who have a stake in the corporation. Like that of other industries, corporate governance of media industries has generally followed the agency model of maximizing shareholder wealth. But the weakness and failure of such a model in recent years suggest that it may be meaningful to approach the issue from an alternative, stakeholder perspective. Focusing on 75 publicly traded media companies continuously filed with the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission between 2004 and 2007, this dissertation examined the effects of ownership structure, board structure, compensation structure, and takeover controls on corporate performance. It found that stakeholder-oriented governance mechanisms, including reduced institutional ownership, increased insider ownership, enlarged board representativeness, increased board interlocks, fixed compensation for CEO and directors, and certain takeover controls like dual class shares and poison pills, were positively associated with media firms' performance. It found that stakeholder-oriented governance mechanisms, however, corporations must address a fundamental question: should corporate governance focus on protecting the interests of only shareholders or should corporate governance expand its focus and consider the interests of other groups? While agency theory asserts that the exclusive focus of corporate governance is to ensure the interests of shareholders, stakeholder theory proposes that corporations should serve all groups or individuals who have a stake in the corporation. Like that of other industries, corporate governance of media companies go beyond the pure shareholder-maximization goal and consider the interests of such stakeholders as employees, audience, and local communities because the stakeholder approach was not only socially desirable but also economically efficient. This dissertation thus suggested that corporate governance of media companies to act in the collective best interests of shareholders. The principle was taken up by the then UK Government and is now embedded in the Companies Act 2006. The emergence of the principle constitutes an important development in corporate governance, particularly in determining what directors must consider when managing the affairs of their companies. This book explains and analyzes the nature of ESV and its contribution to corporate governance whilst also examining where it fits into the existing theoretical landscape. Andrew Keay traces the development of the principle of ESV and considers it in the context of the existing principles which have historically influenced corporate governance. The book draws on several empirical studies thereby enabling us to gauge how the ESV principle is addressed in commercial practice. Keay goes on to compare ESV with the constituency statutes that apply in the US in order to determine whether anything can be learnt from the American experience. The book also assesses the reaction of other jurisdictions to the advent of ESV and considers what impact ESV will have on financial institutions and non-financial institutions in the aftermath of the global financial crisis.
and decisions are potentially far-reaching and lasting, ethical standards – shows how companies can maximize the value of their CR initiatives by fostering strong stakeholder relationships.

**G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance** - OECD - 2015-11-30
Since they were issued in 1999, the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance have gained worldwide recognition as an international benchmark for good corporate governance.

**Corporate Governance** - Robert Coubt - 2003-01-01
"These authors argue that efficient corporate governance requires the establishment of devices of cooperation among the various stakeholders that enable the operation of collective learning. Their contributions to this book clearly enunciate both the need for organisational learning and the lessons of several specific recent transformations in governance practice that manifest a degree of such learning."

**OECD Principles of Corporate Governance 2004** - OECD - 2004-05-03
Since they were issued in 1999, the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance have gained worldwide recognition as an international benchmark for good corporate governance. This revised version takes into account developments since 1999 and includes several important amendments.

**Corporate Governance** - Carol Pagrett - 2011-11-29
Recent financial crises and instances of corporate malpractice have prompted many questions about how companies are run - and whether this tallies with how they should be run. This book systematically explores the factors that shape corporate governance, and discusses both those governance practices implemented by companies and those imposed by regulators. It also tries to determine how good corporate governance can help companies to create value for their shareholders. To illustrate that some practices are global while others are appropriate only in certain settings, case studies of individual companies from Europe, Asia, North and South America are discussed in each chapter. Corporate Governance: Theory and Practice is firmly grounded in academic literature and packed with empirical evidence from around the world, making it an ideal book for students of business, management, finance, accounting and law taking a one-term course in the subject. It offers considerable lecturer and student support, both in the text itself and on the accompanying website: www.palgrave.com/finance/mcginget

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**Evolution in Corporate Governance** - Alison L. Dempsey - 2017-09-08
In a world where the implications and consequences of corporate actions and their observance and their breach – must be part of the language of business conduct, whether in the context of corporate transgressions, regulatory effectiveness, terms of engagement between business and their stakeholders, or the metrics used by investors in assessing performance and risk and understanding long-term value. This critically important book proposes a new paradigm for understanding, developing and maintaining standards of corporate governance. Its point of departure is not a position along the diverse paths of traditional corporate governance and regulatory theory, law and practice, nor specific questions of how to institute, implement and observe policies and practices that function as proxies for good governance. Instead, it starts with the idea of framing governance generally, and corporate governance specifically, as a matter of conduct that is guided by a set of fundamental ideals and principles. Evolutions in Corporate Governance attempts to answer the wider question of how to re-imagine a framework within which ‘good’ corporate governance – that takes account of and is responsible for the social, environmental, ethical as well as legal and economic dimensions of business conduct – is addressed alongside issues of profitability and competition, in the face of forces of globalization and business influence that are testing the limits of what can be accomplished by traditional law and regulation. Dempsey contends that meaningful change in behaviour will only come when there is a corporate governance framework that explicitly encompasses both law and ethics.

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The onset of the Great Financial Crisis in 2007/8 has triggered a widespread debate about the causes and the social and environmental consequences of the lack of long-term investment around the world. This volume, the third in the Sustainable Company book series produced by the GOOCORP network of academic and trade union experts on corporate governance, presents a ‘stakeholder’ approach to the problem. The analysis and policy prescriptions presented here go beyond mainstream economic analysis by highlighting the need for major changes in the way resources are saved, distributed and invested in the interests of a sustainable and just economy and society. Individual chapters explore different dimensions of the problem of short-termism and possible policy responses. Key themes in this volume include the state of the debate on long-term investment in Europe, increased worker voice in pension fund investment and implementing financial transaction taxes to discourage financial market speculation. Policy proposals beyond the mainstream include strengthening worker participation rights (including the right to non-financial information from companies) and using international investment treaties to support social and environmental standards.

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**Corporate Governance Theory** - Suleyman Gokhan Gunay - 2008

What is the reason for the existence of a firm? Why can some firms generate competitive advantages based on social capital, and others cannot? What are the underlying reasons for the opportunistic behaviors that drive firms to bankruptcy as in the case of Lehman Brothers? These kinds of questions have a common answer: corporate governance. These kinds of questions are the starting point in my research about corporate governance phenomenon. In order to find the answers to these kinds of questions, I have read many articles and books related to corporate governance. The more I have read about this phenomenon the more I have realized that I have been dealing with a complex conundrum (i.e. corporate governance). In other words, I have realized that scholars approach corporate governance phenomenon from different perspectives. Thus, all of these scholars define different aspects of this conundrum. At that point, I have realized that I have to find the common points of these theories in order to constitute a coherent model on corporate governance theory. In order to find answers to these important questions, the book should be read very carefully from the beginning to the end in order to see the whole picture about corporate governance conundrum. The book is expected to shed some light about the reasons of company failures in the recent global financial crisis. Suleyman Gokhan Gunay, PhD

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