Corporate Directorship Practices Role Selection And Legal Status Of The Board
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This book provides comprehensive and up-to-date information on the various elements of business environment. It has been designed as per the requirements of the students of business management, commerce, and economics.

The impact of the economic downturn and the increase in financial scandals emerging from major corporations has generated a growing interest in governance issues and has emphasized the need for companies to be transparent in their dealings with shareholders and the markets. Although the issues in Asia are fundamentally similar to those in the rest of the world, there are some crucial differences in the way in which Asian corporations acknowledge and confront these issues and in the political and legal frameworks under which they operate. Using examples of good and bad governance, Roche analyzes if the Asian approach to governance issues is unique. Business and finance students, as well as executives with an interest in Asian business or corporate governance will find this an authoritative and insightful guide to this complex and important topic.

This handbook can be used as a primer on Internal Audit. Internal Audit is now a key element of organizational governance and plays a critical role in protecting and enhancing organizational value. In February 2000, SEBI introduced Clause 49 for listed companies which amongst others established the Audit Committee and laid down its relationship with the internal audit function. The Companies Act, 2013, now mandatorily requires the appointment of an Internal Auditor by the Board for specified companies. This provision has expanded the requirement to cover a much larger number of other public and private companies. The Handbook on Internal Audit covers the fundamentals on internal audit and discusses the internal audit process, tools and techniques used by internal auditors and the statutory provisions relating to internal audit. It also includes guidance on the role of internal audit in areas such as governance, enterprise risk management, internal financial controls and fraud. The handbook provides functional understanding of the subject and is an effective tool for directors even with no background of audit. We believe that this handbook will benefit the directors and the board for them to understand the practice of internal auditing and how it can play an effective role in an organization. It should also assist to discharge their duties and responsibilities.

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.

"Murray Weidenbaum has brought solid economic understanding and a talent for clear expression to analyses of a wide range of public and private policy problems. Written over the course of a remarkable and varied career as a scholar, official, and participant in varied businesses, this collection of concise essays is full of insights and lessons as fresh and relevant to issues of today as to the time they were written." --The Honorable Paul A. Volcker, former chairman of the Federal Reserve System "'One-Armed Economist' could easily have been titled 'Intellectually Honest Economist,' or 'Clear-Eyed Economist,' or 'Literate Economist.' Murray Weidenbaum is all of those things, as these essays, spanning his career, as professor, corporate planner, and top White House official, elegantly make clear. In a non-dogmatic, non-doctrinaire, clear-headed and clearly written fashion, Weidenbaum ranges over the widest range of issues involving business, government and
This second edition of the handbook is a brief condensed account of Corporate and Social Ethics and has been prepared with special focus on its utility for Corporate Directors and the Boards. The handbook also includes Corporate and SEBI requirements applicable to directors in connection with Business Ethics. The objectives of this Handbook are: • To illustrate the concept of Ethics with particular reference to business • To briefly discuss the scope of business ethics and the spectrum of ethical considerations relevant to business • To enumerate benefits of ethical practices to organizations • To highlight the role of directors in inculcating and maintaining ethical practices in the organization • To present few lessons learnt This Handbook is a ready reckoner for quick reference on Ethical Practices and issues, affecting the boardroom and the organization as a whole.

Corporate Governance Matters gives corporate board members, officers, directors, and other stakeholders the full spectrum of knowledge they need to implement and sustain superior governance. Authored by two leading experts, this comprehensive reference thoroughly addresses every component of governance. The authors carefully synthesize current academic and professional research, summarizing what is known, what is unknown, and where the evidence remains inconclusive. Along the way, they illuminate many key topics overlooked in previous books on the subject. Coverage includes: International corporate governance. Compensation, equity ownership, incentives, and the labor market for CEOs. Optimal board structure, tradeoffs, and consequences. Governance, organizational strategy, business models, and risk management. Succession planning. Financial reporting and external audit. The market for corporate control. Roles of institutional and activist shareholders. Governance ratings. The authors offer models and frameworks demonstrating how the components of governance fit together, with concrete examples illustrating key points. Throughout, their balanced approach is focused strictly on two goals: to “get the story straight,” and to provide useful tools for making better, more informed decisions.

Directors: Improve Board Performance The Director’s Manual: A Framework for Board Governance offers current and aspiring board members essential up-to-date governance guidance that blends rigorous research-based information with the wisdom found only through practical, direct experience. The book's flexible approach to solving governance issues reflects the authors' belief that no two boards and the cultural dynamics that drive them are the same. As such, the advice offered reflects recognizable leadership dynamics and real world, relevant organizational situations. The book's two authors, Peter C. Browning, an experienced CEO and member of numerous boards and William L. Sparks, a respected organizational researcher, combine their individual experiences and talents to create a book that is both innovative and applicable to directors in any industry sector. Specific best practice guidance is designed to help board members and their directors understand the unique strengths and challenges of their own board while at the same time provide targeted information that drives needed improvements in board performance and efficiency. Specifically, this book will help board members: Explore practical advice on key issues, including selection, meeting schedules, and director succession Consider board performance from multiple perspectives, including cultural and group dynamics Discover how to effectively manage classic problems that arise when making decisions as a group Access a comprehensive set of assessment questions to test and reinforce your knowledge The Director's Manual: A Framework for Board Governance offers practical advice to guide you as you lead your organization's board.
From the Executive Summary: This study examines Canada's historical and recent experiences with inflation with the purpose of contributing towards a broader understanding of the forces which have kept inflation high since the early 1970s. The analysis is essentially descriptive in nature, examining the path of inflation during the postwar years, with particular emphasis on the 1970s, and examining the root cause of this inflation.

Corporate social responsibility is examined in this book as multi-stakeholder approach to corporate governance. This volume outlines neo-institutional and stakeholder theories of the firm, new rational choice and social contract normative models, self regulatory and soft law models, and the advances from behavioural economics.

“A highly successful organisation is built on the strengths of exceptional people. No matter how much technology and mechanisation is developed, no organisation could survive and prosper without them”. --- Luszcz and Kleiner, 2001

The most important corporate resource over the next few years will be talent: smart, sophisticated business people who are technologically literate, globally astute, and operationally agile. And even as the demand for talent goes up, the supply of it will be going down. This seems to particularly hold true in case of the IT-ITES (Information Technology and Information Technology- Enabled Services) industry in India which requires high quality and highly skilled labour force to cater to the rapidly increasing global demand for software services but is currently facing an increasing shortage of skills supply. Moreover, due to shortages of skilled workers, high turnover rates, and rapid business growth in the service sectors, it has been noted that recruiting, selecting, and placing applicants are among the top three priorities of human resource professionals. Since the IT industry in India is faced with these three challenges, recruitment and selection comprises an important human resource practice in this industry. Further, in this industry, human resources comprise both the raw material and the ‘technology’, and are therefore of prime importance. As India completes the transition from being an agrarian economy to being a full-fledged, first-world economy, operating at the leading edge of contemporary technology, the IT sector is emerging as major driver of the economy. The Indian IT industry comprises of domestic software and services firms as well as foreign firms looking to consolidate their presence in India owing to the increasing cost pressures in US and Europe. This has increased the need to setup in-house development centers or outsource to third-party service providers in low cost countries such as India. IT and IT enabled services include a wide range of services from back-office data entry and processing to customer contact services, corporate support functions, knowledge support functions and research and design activities. As per the latest Forbes Research, India now controls 44 per cent of the global offshore outsourcing market for software and back office services. As per Nasscom estimates, it is projected to grow to 51 per cent. If this growth is sustained, Nasscom has estimated that there will be a potential shortfall of above 2, 10,000 IT and ITES professionals in India by the year 2012 and demand will outpace the supply. Though the Indian IT industry is in a strong position to leverage this global software opportunity (as India currently has one of the world’s largest, most qualified pools of scientific and engineering manpower), this growing global demand is not only for numbers but also for appropriately skilled, industry-oriented professionals as companies are further scaling their operations and offering high value-added services which involve higher levels of technology and more specialized, higher-end services. Hence, firms which want to maintain their competitive advantage have to carefully recruit and select the most suitable out of the large pool of available manpower. Moreover, according to a recent study by McKinsey & Co., although the potential supply of talent in low wage countries such as India is large and growing rapidly, only a fraction of the job candidates could successfully work at a foreign company on account of their limited suitability i.e. though there are many candidates with the technical skills to fill a position, they may not have the cultural skills to “fit in” with the organisation. The same issue is also faced by large globally competitive domestic Indian firms who are competing for the same pool of talent and skills as their foreign counterparts to remain competitive and survive in global and domestic markets.

This research-based book takes an organization-wide perspective to describe the governance and governmentality for projects in organizations. Governance of projects defines and directs the ways managers of projects, programs, and project portfolios carry out their work. Governmentality is the way the managers of these managers present themselves to those they lead. Governance and Governmentality for Projects starts with introducing existing theories, models and paradigms for governance and governmentality. It then develops a chronological framework of the ways governance and governmentality for projects is enabled in organizations, how it subsequently unfolds in organizations of different types and sectors, and the consequences of different governance approaches for project results, trust, control, and ethical issues in projects. Special emphasis is given to the link between corporate governance and the governance of project, programs and project portfolios. Three real-life case studies exemplify the research findings described in the book. Through its structure this book describes the development of governance and governmentality in the realm of projects from its organizational origins, via observable practices, to expected consequences of different implementations. Aimed at academics, post-graduate students in business and management, reflective practitioners, standards or policy developers, those in governance roles and others in need of a detailed knowledge of the spectrum of project related governance in organizations, this book will help develop
comprehensive understanding of the theoretical and practical underpinnings of the subject, their interaction, and implications for implementation. This allows for understanding and developing of both generic and idiosyncratic governance structures, such as those needed in project-based organizations.

A survey and interviews, conducted in cooperation with Booz-Allen & Hamilton, In., reveal: - independent directors now far outnumber insiders on U.S. boards, - boards are responding to the pressure to get tougher with managements, - activist shareholders are having an impact on boards, - European directors are also facing pressure to reform.

Security Analysis and Portfolio Management endeavours to provide concepts, text and cases for a course on Security Analysis and Portfolio Management, which is widely taught in the business schools around the world. It is consciously planned to help students to acquire knowledge, develop analytical skills and gain insights pertaining to how a fund manager strikes winning strategies for investment by using time-tested, validated and proven techniques which ranges from fundamental analysis to mundane mathematical models. The book is divided in four broad parts. " Part One describes the global investment scenario, major investment decisions, and the dynamics of the securities markets. " Part Two deals with the critical aspects of risk and return culminating in Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM). " Part Three discusses the most important analysis in investment decisions, wherein good mathematical models are factored in and applied to live conditions through building up case analysis. " Part Four deals with the exotic instruments of derivatives and its applications, where cutting-edge research around the globe is going on. The book is designed to meet the expectations of common investors as well as hard core professionals (fund managers) in putting the precious resources at risk for higher returns. New in this edition: The following chapters are added to make the book more result oriented, contemporary, focused and comprehensive. " Dynamics of the Indian economy " Fundamental Analysis: Valuation of companies " Performance of mutual fund in India " Sub-prime crisis and securitization " Private equity

The controversial issues of director liability and auditor independence are addressed with pragmatic solutions in this helpful guide to running a business. Vital strategies aimed at aligning the interests of shareholders, directors, and managers in the best interest of the company are included with tips for optimizing business earnings and cash flow to increase shareholder value. Nine universal governance principles drawn together from international codes of conduct such as the King II Code, the GRI sustainable reporting recommendations, and the Myburgh report demonstrate how to optimize shareholder value without compromising positive corporate and governance practice.

Vols. for 1980- issued in three parts: Series, Authors, and Titles.

Managerial in focus, this volume explores the public policy concept as an integrating theme for developing business policies and strategies.

The urgent and sustained interest in corporate governance is unprecedented, with the connections between corporate governance and economic performance being emphasized by the World Bank, the IMF and others in the global economic community. In this timely and definitive intellectual analysis of a key discipline, The SAGE Handbook of Corporate Governance offers a critical overview of the key themes, theoretical controversies, current research and emerging concepts that frame the field. Consisting of original substantive chapters by leading international scholars, and examining corporate governance from an inter-disciplinary basis, the text highlights how governance issues are critical to the formation, growth, financing, structural development, and strategic direction of companies and how corporate governance institutions in turn influence the innovation and development of industrial and economic systems globally. Comprehensive, authoritative and presented in a highly-accessible framework, this Handbook is a significant resource to those with an interest in understanding this important emerging field.

The book establishes two basic principles of good corporate governance: first, that management must have the freedom to drive the enterprise forward; and secondly that it must exercise this freedom within a framework of effective accountability. Charkham shows how these principles are applied in each country - indicating where methods vary, and that most countries fall short of the ideal.

Focus on management theory and practice

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