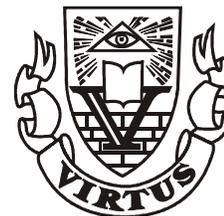


CORPORATE OWNERSHIP & CONTROL

Volume 6, Issue 3, Spring 2009



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Mirella Damiani, Fabrizio Pompei

In the present work we attempt to fill this gap, evaluating on empirical grounds not only the role of corporate governance systems and investor protection factors, but also the influence that alternative technological regimes can play on mergers and takeovers. This comprehensive analysis is another step along the lines suggested by Hall and Soskice (2001), two authors who have shown that the industrial specialization of each country may be seen in its complementarity with its institutional framework. Until now, this complementarity between production regimes and varieties of capitalism has not been fully explored in terms of the role of the market for corporate control.

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Mario Molteni, Matteo Pedrini

This article outlines the profile of ninety managers directly involved in Corporate Social Responsibility activities (CSR Managers) in Italian firms. It presents an analysis of the organisational position, educational background and activities of these professionals. The results suggest that CSR managers: 1) have a growing relevance in the firm; 2) are predominantly existing members of the organization; 3) have principally a business management educational background; 4) play a key role in supporting senior management and improving stakeholder engagement.

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S. V. Ramana Rao, Naliniprava Tripathy

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Sebastian Lobe

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Olivier Colot, Mélanie Croquet

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Nadaa Hachicha Elfouzi, Mohamed Ali Zarai

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Olivier Colot, Claire Dupont, Mélanie Volral

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Mohammad I Azim, Dennis W Taylor

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Themistokles Lazarides, Evaggelos Drimpetas, Koufopoulos Dimitrios

Remuneration is considered to be closely connected with financial performance (positively), firm size (positively), the organizational structure (negatively) and corporate governance mechanisms (negatively). Furthermore, a connection of ownership structure and executives' remuneration has been well established (theoretically and empirically) in the literature (agency theory). The paper examines if these relationships are valid in Greece. Overall the study has shown that remuneration levels in Greece are defined by a different set of factors than the ones that are prominent in an Anglo-Saxon country.

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Yuan George Shan, Ron P. McIver

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