

EDITORIAL: SEARCH FOR THE ADVANCED PRACTICES IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Alexander Kostyuk ^{*}, Marco Tutino ^{**}

* Virtus Global Center for Corporate Governance, Ukraine

** Roma Tre University, Italy



How to cite: Kostyuk, A., & Tutino, M. (2019).

Editorial: Search for the advanced practices in corporate governance. *Corporate Governance: Search for the Advanced Practices*, 9-14.

<https://doi.org/10.22495/cpr19ed>

Received: 27.01.2019

Accepted: 15.02.2019

DOI: 10.22495/cpr19ed

Copyright © 2019 The Authors

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons

Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0).

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

The role of scholarly conferences can't be underestimated. Conferences provide a platform for exchange of the ideas, even absolutely challenging. Besides that, the role of scholarly networking is absolutely important too from the point of view of international research and co-authorship. Finally, the role of screening the research contribution is performed by the conferences in an appropriate way.

According to Torgler and Piatti (2013), "researchers today invest much effort in having their contributions screened. For example, in 1974, only 19 per cent of papers published in American Economic Review had been presented at one or more conferences, workshops or seminars, for critical commentary prior to publication. On average, the number of presentations was 0.24 per paper. Twenty-five years later, 73 percent of the papers accepted for publication have been previously presented, and the mean number of pre-publication presentations was 4.73".

This conference "Corporate Governance: Search for the Advanced Practices" is a long story of relationships between Virtus Global Center for Corporate Governance (Ukraine) and Department of Business Studies (Roma Tre University, Italy). Both networks of scholars have been collaborated for many years in joint project performing functions of authors, reviewing, editors and conference organizers. Our networks are united by a joint field of research called "corporate governance".

Corporate governance as an issue to research, has been considered by authors of these proceedings from the most relevant and up-to-date aspects. The range of these aspects derives from both widely known and specific mechanisms of corporate governance. A scholarly contribution to the fundamentals of corporate governance has been made by authors of these proceedings through cross-cultural analysis of corporate governance mechanisms and cross-disciplinary research related to corporate governance. The above mentioned two features of corporate governance research are the most important to increase its relevance (Lagasio, 2018; Kostyuk, Mozghovyi & Govorun, 2018; Boubaker & Nguyen, 2014; Mostovicz, Kakabadse & Kakabadse, 2011; Young & Thyil, 2008; Dühnfort, Klein & Lampenius, 2008; López-Iturriaga & Hoffmann, 2005).

Some corporate governance mechanisms are in the mainstream of corporate governance research. One of these mechanisms is the board of directors. Authors of these proceedings considered this mechanism of corporate governance from various insights. It was an insight linked to corporate law, board diversity, directors' liabilities, etc. The authors of these proceedings contributed to the previous literature in this field of research (Duppati, Scrimgeour & Sune, 2018; Kostyuk & Barros, 2018; Adams, de Haan, Terjesen & van Ees, 2015; Shehata, 2013; Davidson & Rowe, 2004; Hansmann & Kraakman, 2001).

With reference to the conference proceedings we see that corporate law becomes a very critical issue to research corporate governance from the point of view of the board of directors practices, investor protection, minority shareholders' rights, etc. We expect that the corporate law relevance evidences about a growing demand from the main corporate governance actors including shareholders, directors, executive management, regulators and society in a whole in the way of fixing their role and expected benefits. This goes in the line of the previous research by Rija (2018), Thiele, Busse and Prigge (2018), Kirkbride, Letza, Smallman (2009), Young (2008), Goo and Weber (2003), Agrawal and Mandelker (1990).

Corporate social responsibility and sustainability issues have been under research of scholars who contributed to these conference proceedings. It was interesting to conclude that corporate social responsibility and sustainability issues have been explored by from the point of view of various aspects such as CSR and family firms, CSR and company performance, sustainability and regional economic development. Authors of conference proceedings contributed to the research by Puaschunder (2018), Famiyeh (2017), Bowerman and Sharma (2016), Carini and Chiaf (2015), Aguinis and Glavas (2012), Ponsard, Plihon and Zarlowski (2005).

Since 1932, when the fundamental book coauthored by A. Berle and G. Means had been published (Berle & Means, 1932), the issue of corporate ownership and control has been considered by many scholars

worldwide. Despite the obvious progress in this field of research during more than 85 years (Claessens & Yurtoglu, 2013; Aggarwal, Erel, Ferreira & Matos, 2011; Ruan, Tian & Ma, 2009; Chapelle, 2004; Claessens, Djankov & Lang, 2000; Demsetz, 1983), corporate ownership and control is still actively researched. Authors of these conference proceedings succeeded in the way to contribute to corporate ownership and control in sport industry, the type of ownership, and company performance. We would like to focus attention toward an industrial outlook in the research related to corporate ownership and control. This point of view has been supported by scholars in their previous papers (Wilson, Plumley & Ramchandani, 2013; Baur & McKeating, 2011; Rogers, Dami, de Sousa Ribeiro, & de Sousa, 2008; Carvalhal da Silva, Câmara Leal, 2006; McMaster, 1997).

Corporate governance in financial companies is quite a complex issue to research because of a lot of specifics delivered by the industry. At the same time the authors of conference proceedings attempted to get to this complex issue through using a sophisticated approach and considering many interesting aspects. Thus, such complex issues as corporate governance in Islamic banks, mergers and acquisition of banks, corporate governance and risk management in banks, executive compensation in banks have been investigated by scholars who contributed to the conference proceedings. This contribution was valuable to the previous research in this field (Harada, 2018; Iswaissi, & Falahati, 2017; Arouri, Hossain & Muttakin, 2011; Maingot & Zeghal, 2008; Barako & Tower, 2007).

Risk management, reporting and auditing as interlinked issues have been intensively researched by authors of these proceedings too. These issues still need more contribution from scholars worldwide to provide more sustainability to the companies in various industries. Researching in these interlinked issues requires new methods and research frameworks to secure very reliable results. Some of previous papers have been actually contributive in this way (Kleinow & Horsch, 2014; Murase, Numata & Takeda, 2013; Laurens, 2012; Moro Visconti, 2011). At the same time, these conference proceedings got through with their own relevance and contribution.

References

1. Adams, R. B., de Haan, J., Terjesen, S., & van Ees, H. (2015). Board diversity: Moving the field forward. *Corporate Governance: An International Review*, 23(2), 77-82. <https://doi.org/10.1111/corg.12106>
2. Aggarwal, R., Erel, I., Ferreira, M., & Matos, P. (2011). Does governance travel around the world? Evidence from institutional investors. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 100(1), 154-181. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfineco.2010.10.018>
3. Agrawal, A., & Mandelker, G. N. (1990). Large shareholders and the monitoring of managers: The case of antitakeover charter amendments. *Journal of Financial Quantitative Analysis*, 25(2), 143-161. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2330821>

4. Aguinis, H., & Glavas, A. (2012). What we know and don't know about corporate social responsibility: A review and research agenda. *Journal of Management*, 38, 932-968. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206311436079>
5. Aroui, H., Hossain, M., & Muttakin, M. B. (2011). Ownership structure, corporate governance and bank performance: Evidence from GCC countries. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 8(4-3), 365-372. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv8i4c3art5>
6. Barako, D. G., & Tower, G. (2007). Corporate governance and bank performance: Does ownership matter? Evidence from the Kenyan banking sector. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 4(2), 133-144. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv4i2p13>
7. Baur, D. G., & McKeating, C. (2011). Do football clubs benefit from initial public offerings. *International Journal of Sport Finance*, 6(1), 40-59.
8. Berle, A., & Means, G. (1932). *The modern corporation and private property*. New York, NY: Macmillan.
9. Boubaker, S., Nguyen, D. K. (2014). *Corporate governance in emerging markets: Theories, practices and cases*. Springer Science & Business Media. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-44955-0>
10. Bowerman, S., & Sharma, U. (2016). The effect of corporate social responsibility disclosures on share prices in Japan and the UK. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 13(2-1), 202-216. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv13i2c1p2>
11. Carini, C., & Chiaf, E. (2015). The relationship between annual and sustainability, environmental and social reports. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 13(1-9), 979-993. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv13i1c9p2>
12. Carvalhal da Silva, A. L., & Câmara Leal, R. P. (2006). Ownership, control, valuation and performance of Brazilian corporations. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 4(1-2), 300-308. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv4i1c2p6>
13. Chappelle, A. (2004). Separation between ownership and control: Where do we stand? *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 2(2), 91-101. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv2i2p8>
14. Claessens, S., & Yurtoglu, B. (2013). Corporate governance in emerging markets: A survey. *Emerging Markets Review*, 15, 1-33. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ememar.2012.03.002>
15. Claessens, S., Djankov, S., & Lang, L. (2000). The separation of ownership and control in East Asian corporation. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 58(1/2), 81-112. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-405X\(00\)00067-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-405X(00)00067-2)
16. Davidson, W. N., & Rowe, W. (2004). Intertemporal endogeneity in board composition and financial performance. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 1(4), 49-60. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv1i4p4>
17. Demsetz, H. (1983). The structure of ownership and the theory of the firm. *Journal of Law and Economics*, 26(2), 375-390. <https://doi.org/10.1086/467041>
18. Dühnfort, A. M., Klein, C., & Lampenius, N. (2008). Theoretical foundations of corporate governance revisited: A critical review. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 6(2-4), 424-433. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv6i2c4p1>
19. Duppati, G. R., Scrimgeour, F., & Sune, A. (2018). Relevance of corporate boards in driving performance in the period that covers financial crisis. *Corporate Governance: The International Journal of Business in Society*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/CG-11-2016-0204>
20. Famiyeh, S. (2017). Corporate social responsibility and firm's performance: Empirical evidence. *Social Responsibility Journal*, 13(2), 390-406. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SRJ-04-2016-0049>
21. Goo, S. H., & Weber, R. H. (2003). The expropriation game: Minority shareholders' protection. *Hong Kong Law Journal*, 33(1), 71-98.
22. Hansmann, H., & Kraakman, R. (2001). The end of history for corporate law. *Georgetown Law Journal*, 89, 439-468.

23. Harada, K. (2018). Pre- and post-merger performances of Shinkin banks in Japan. *Corporate Governance and Sustainability Review*, 2(2), 13-29. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cgsrv2i2p2>
24. Iswaissi, H., & Falahati, K. (2017). Challenges to corporate governance practices: Case study of Libyan commercial banks. *Corporate Governance and Sustainability Review*, 1(1), 33-41. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cgsrv1i1p3>
25. Kirkbride, J., Letza, S., & Smallman, C. (2009). Minority shareholders and corporate governance: Reflections on the derivative action in the UK, the USA and in China. *International Journal of Law and Management*, 51(4), 206-219. <https://doi.org/10.1108/17542430910974031>
26. Kleinow, J., & Horsch, A. (2014). The impact of state guarantees on banks' ratings and risk behaviour. *Journal of Governance and Regulation*, 3(1), 42-57. https://doi.org/10.22495/jgr_v3_i1_p3
27. Kostyuk, A., & Barros, V. (2018). Corporate governance and company performance: Exploring the challenging issues. *Corporate Governance and Organizational Behavior Review*, 2(2), 25-31. https://doi.org/10.22495/cgobr_v2_i2_p3
28. Kostyuk, A., Mozghoyvi, Y., & Govorun, D. (2018). Corporate governance, ownership and control: A review of recent scholarly research. *Corporate Board: Role, Duties and Composition*, 14(1), 50-56. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cbv14i1art4>
29. Lagasio, V. (2018). Corporate governance in banks: Systematic literature review and meta-analysis. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 16(1-1), 113-126. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv16i1c1art1>
30. Laurens, F. (2012). Basel III and prudent risk management in banking: Continuing the cycle of fixing past crises. *Risk Governance and Control: Financial Markets & Institutions*, 2(3), 17-22. <https://doi.org/10.22495/rgcv2i3art1>
31. López-Iturriaga, F. J., & Hoffmann, P. S. (2005). Earnings management and internal mechanisms of corporate governance: Empirical evidence from Chilean firms. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 3(1), 17-29. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv3i1p2>
32. Maingot, M., & Zeghal, D. (2008). An analysis of corporate governance information disclosure by Canadian banks. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 5(2-1), 225-236. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv5i2c1p7>
33. McMaster, R. (1997). The market for corporate control in professional football: Is there an agency problem. *Economic Affairs, Institute of Economic Affairs*, 17(3), 25-29. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0270.00038>
34. Moro Visconti, R. (2011). Global recession and microfinance risk governance in developing countries. *Risk Governance and Control: Financial Markets & Institutions*, 1(3), 17-30. <https://doi.org/10.22495/rgcv1i3art2>
35. Mostowicz, E. I., Kakabadse, N. K., & Kakabadse, A. (2011). Corporate governance: Quo vadis? *Corporate Governance: The international journal of business in society*, 11(5), 613-626. <https://doi.org/10.1108/14720701111177019>
36. Murase, H., Numata, S., & Takeda, F. (2013). Reputation of low-quality big 4 and non-big 4 auditors: Evidence from auditor switches of former Chuoaooyama clients. *Journal of Governance and Regulation*, 2(2), 7-23. https://doi.org/10.22495/jgr_v2_i2_p1
37. Ponsard, J. P., Plihon, D., & Zarlowski, P. (2005). Towards a convergence of the shareholder and stakeholder models. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 2(3), 11-18. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv2i3p1>
38. Pvaschunder, J. M. (2018). Intergenerational leadership: An extension of contemporary corporate social responsibility models. *Corporate Governance and Organizational Behavior Review*, 2(1), 7-17. https://doi.org/10.22495/cgobr_v2_i1_p1
39. Rija, M. (2018). Responsibility and role of internal and external statutory auditors in extraordinary operations. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 15(3), 66-79. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv15i3art6>

40. Rogers, P., Dami, A. B. T., de Sousa Ribeiro, K. C., & de Sousa, A. F. (2008). Corporate governance and ownership structure in Brazil: Causes and consequences. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 5(2), 36-54. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv5i2p4>
41. Ruan, W., Tian, G., & Ma, S. (2009). Managerial ownership, capital structure and firm value. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 7(2), 71-82. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv7i2p6>
42. Shehata, N. F. (2013). How could board diversity influence corporate disclosure? *Corporate Board: Role, Duties and Composition*, 9(3), 42-49. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cbv9i3art4>
43. Torgler, B., & Piatti, M. (2013). *A century of American economic review: insights on critical factors in journal publishing*. Palgrave Macmillan. <https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137333056>
44. Thiele, F., Busse, S., & Prigge, S. (2018). Private equity investors and family firms: The role of exit intentions and conflicts. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 15(2), 44-58. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv15i2art4>
45. Young, S., & Thyil, V. (2008). A holistic model of corporate governance: A new research framework. *Corporate Governance: The international journal of business in society*, 8(1), 94-108. <https://doi.org/10.1108/14720700810853437>
46. Wilson, R., Plumley, D., & Ramchandani, G. (2013). The relationship between ownership structure and club performance in the English Premier League. *Sport, Business and Management: An International Journal*, 3(1), 19-36. <https://doi.org/10.1108/20426781311316889>
47. Young, A. (2008). Rethinking the fundamentals of corporate governance: the relevance of culture in the global age. *The Company Lawyer*, 29(6), 168-74.