CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Definitions: It is corporate responsibility, citizenship, business responsible, sustainable business responsible.

Conclusion: The corporate governance framework should be used in order to examine the role of the directors in the corporate governance framework. It is critical that the directors are able to responsibly and effectively apply the principles of corporate governance in order to promote the long-term interests of the company and its stakeholders.

EXECUTIVE & EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Definition: The director is the person who is in charge of a company, either individually or as a member of the executive management team. The company's primary goal is to maximise profits. A business is organised and carried on primarily for the profit of the management. The primary objective then was to maximise profits on behalf of the shareholders. Any external measure of a company's performance is the total of its SH.

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STAKEHOLDERS

Conclusion: A great deal of stakeholder theory is dictated by statutory duties of the directors as set out by ASIC. Different stakeholders in different circumstances. SH cannot simply act in its own interest or be permitted to profit from its own actions, but must seek to promote the success of the company.

REMEMBRANCE OF DIRECTORS

Definition: No interest in receipted (a) a duty). The general principle is that if the director is required to pay the cost of bringing the company to court, there are no inherent rights to be paid (historically a fiduciary/honourable role), nearly all Ds have K w/ certain shareholders of the company. There is an inherent cost that the director will be required to meet if they wish to act in the best interests of the company.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

Definition: Automatic disqualification is a director who is disqualified from being a director of a company. A director is disqualified from being a director of a company if the director is a director of a company and the director is not entitled to have the director's interests taken into account when exercising any of the company's relevant rights or powers by reason of the director's relationship with the company. A director is disqualified from being a director of a company if the director is a director of a company and the director is not entitled to have the director's interests taken into account when exercising any of the company's relevant rights or powers by reason of the director's relationship with the company.

RATIFICATION POWER

Conclusion: There are instances where the power of ratification can be exercised by the company to ratify past acts and prospectively approve future actions of the directors. The power of ratification is exercised by the company to ratify past acts and prospectively approve future actions of the directors. The power of ratification is exercised by the company to ratify past acts and prospectively approve future actions of the directors.

ACCOUNTING & CONTROL

Definition: An accountant cannot act in his own person, for instance, in a case, it can only act through an accounting firm. An executive director is one of the directors of a company. The executive director is responsible for managing the company on a day-to-day basis. The executive director is responsible for managing the company on a day-to-day basis.

MANAGING DIRECTORS: DUAL CAPACITIES


ACCOUNTING & CONTROLS

Conclusion: The triple bottom line approach is to integrate social and environmental considerations into the decision-making process of the company. In order to achieve this, the company needs to establish a system of internal controls that will ensure that the company's activities are conducted in an ethical and responsible manner. The triple bottom line approach is to integrate social and environmental considerations into the decision-making process of the company. In order to achieve this, the company needs to establish a system of internal controls that will ensure that the company's activities are conducted in an ethical and responsible manner.
DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

The 3 commands: be honest, be loyal, be careful.

Duty of care, diligence and skill (see 180)

Duty to act bona fide and in best interests of company (see 181)

Duty of loyalty and honesty and general law duties (see 182 misuse of position and 183 on misuse of duty of loyalty)

As part of the duty, Ds must avoid self-dealing (see 182(1)), related party transactions (see 182(2)), and prevents present and future members from agreeing to be bound in the future by Ds' actions (see 182(3)).

1. Related duty to not be dishonest (related to interests of company)

2. Duty to avoid self-dealing, avoid conflicts of interest (see 182(1) misuse of position and 183 on misuse of duty of loyalty)

3. Associated duty not to make 'profit from office', cannot steal company property or compete with the company.

INTERPRETING INTERESTS OF THE COMPANY

3.22 members can reach a ruling effectively as a compromise

$1244 injunction provision, stop breaches of Corps Act

Every company a separate legal entity (SHs and of company) with the hypothetical individual member could be seen as the personification of the company.

All members are fiduciaries for the benefit of the company - they are agents of the company.


A company cannot be a person (such as a bank) and therefore cannot be a party to a court action, so a company will be represented by its members.

Pursuant to the conclusions of the opposite, SHs are fiduciaries for the company.

PHYSICAL TALK

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