



Effect of Organizational Activities

Utilization of natural resources
The effect of market competition
Enrichment of local communities
Transformation of landscape
Wealth creation and individual welfare

Multiple Stakeholders

Overlapping of stakeholders
Complex nature of reality
Power dynamics and stakeholders

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The Classification of Stakeholders
Internal v/s External
Within organization
Outside organization
Voluntary v/s Involuntary
Employee
Local community

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Stakeholder Theory

Maximizing shareholders wealth does not increase welfare of society
Affirmative actions
Management of all stakeholders interest
Need to consider stakeholders in decision making process

Basic Questions

Why pay attention to stake holders?

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Why Stakeholders ?

- Moral case: morally correct to do so
- Business case: Doing so will benefit business
- Reflects what actually happens in societies
- ✓ CSR as a mean to an end: Financial performance
- ✓ CSR as an end: Corporate social performance

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Shifting Boundaries

Mitchel et al.(1997)

- Power
- Legitimacy
- Urgency

Generic Stakeholders

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Key Management Questions

- Why should companies pay attention to specific stakeholders?
- Who are the organization's stakeholder?
- How do we identify them?
- What is basic of their legitimacy?
- What do they want?

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Stakeholders Management

- Which stakeholders are most important?
- How do we set priorities?
- Do we need separate strategies for different stake holder groups?
- Can we reach all stakeholder groups?
- How do we mange interests of various stakeholders?
- Can we reach all stakeholders?

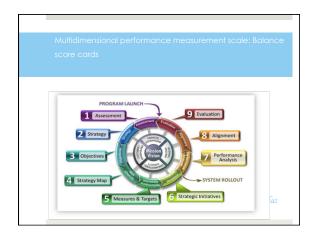
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Stakeholders Management

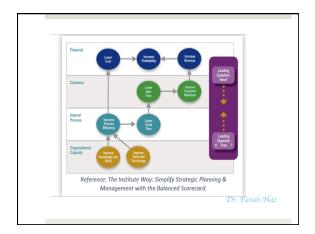
Informational Needs: Performance measure for variety of stakeholder.

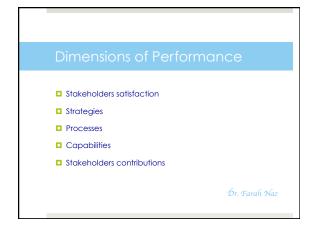
- ✓ Financial measures
- $\checkmark\,$ Non-financial measures: customer satisfaction surveys
- ✓ Multidimensional performance measurement scale

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Implications of Regulations

National and local regulation: Relation of organization with external environment

Water intake from rivers

Waste disposal

Air & water pollution

Need for accounting data & information management system for running operation and future business plans

Need for environmental data to mange current operations and for future business plans

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Reporting Environmental Impact

Visible and invisible hand of market

External reporting

Internal audits

Growing stakeholders powers without any legal right ownership

Risk Manaaement

- Stakeholders approach identify more risks
- Risk and sustainability
- Methodologies of risk evaluation are at time deceptive
- Incorporation of environmental costs and benefits into investment analysis
- Environmental audit and calculation of costs

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Intangible Benefits

- $\bullet \quad \hbox{Enhanced company or product image-this in itself can lead to increased sales}$
- Health and safety benefits
- Ease of attracting investment and lowered cost of such investment
- Better community relationships this can lead to easier and quicker approval of plans through the planning process
- Improved relationship with regulators, where relevant
- Improved morale among workers, leading to higher productivity, lower staff turnover and consequently lower recruitment and training costs
- General improved image and relationship with stakeholders

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Environmental Risk Evaluation System

- Identify environmental implications in term of costs and benefits
- Quantify those costs and incorporate qualitative data regarding less t
- Use appropriate financial indicators
- Set an appropriate time horizon which allows environmental effects

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Conclusion

- CSR is part of broader organizational management and cannot be studied in isolation
- □ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c8aVYb-a7Uw

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