Hi everyone! Today I'll be sharing what I learned from Module 4, which focused on **Corporate Governance, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**, and the roles of **stakeholders** and **shareholders** in a company. I'll also talk about **CSR disclosure** and the importance of **Annual General Meetings**, or AGMs.

So, let's start!

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So first, let's talk about **Corporate Governance**.

Corporate governance is basically how a company is managed and controlled. It's the system that guides a company's decision-making—like who's in charge, how they make decisions, and how they stay accountable.

A good example is a company's **Board of Directors**. They're not there to run the business day-to-day, but they make sure the employees are doing their jobs right. They oversee major decisions like financial goals or hiring.

It's like when a class has student officers and a adviser or a professor assigned to them— where everyone has roles, checks and balances responsibilities.

Good corporate governance basically makes sure no one abuses their power. It builds trust with investors and customers, and keeps the company on track for long-term success.

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Next is **CSR** or **Corporate Social Responsibility**.

CSR is when companies go beyond just making money. They voluntarily take actions that help society or the environment. This can mean donating to charities, reducing pollution, treating workers fairly, or helping communities.

For example, a company might start using solar power or support education programs in poor communities— not because they have to, but because it's the right thing to do.

And guess what? It's not just about being "nice." Companies also benefit— it is because customers respect brands that care, and it attracts better employees too.

So, CSR is more outward-facing or it focused more outside the company— it's basically about how companies affect the world around them.

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Now let's clear up the difference between **stakeholders** and **shareholders**—because some are often confused between these two terms.

Shareholders are people who *own* part of the company. They care mainly about profits. If the company does well, they earn more money.

Stakeholders, on the other hand, include a lot more people: employees, customers, suppliers, even the local community. They all have an interest in what the company does.

For example, a factory might make money (which shareholders love), but if it pollutes a river or the nearby community— who are the stakeholders— and are affected negatively, this might cause a problem.

So basically, I'm just saying that companies need to balance these different interests. Focusing only on profit might hurt their reputation or cause long-term problems.

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This is where **corporate governance and CSR connect**.

A responsible company uses its internal systems or governance to make sure it's not just serving shareholders, but also taking care of stakeholders. CSR is one way they show this.

Let's say a company has a board that values ethics. That board might push for better labor conditions in overseas factories or support eco-friendly packaging. That's good governance leading to good CSR.

It's all connected—and when companies do it right, they create long-term value for *everyone*.

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Now let's talk about **CSR disclosure**—this is how companies *communicate* their CSR efforts.

It's not enough to just *do* good things. Companies also need to *show* what they're doing. That's where CSR disclosure comes in.

They might release **sustainability reports**, post updates on their **websites or social media**, or include it in **annual reports**. These show things like:

- How much waste they've reduce
- How diverse their workforce is
- Whether they support human rights in their supply chain
- How they give back to communities

For example, a company might post a report saying: "We've reduced our greenhouse gas emissions by 15% this year." That's transparency—and it builds trust.

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And finally, we have **Annual General Meetings**, or AGMs.

These are yearly meetings where the shareholders get updates and can vote on important issues—like choosing the board of directors or approving financial statements.

It's a way for shareholders to stay involved and keep the leadership accountable. Even in huge companies, AGMs are usually the only time regular investors can directly interact with top executives.

For example, if a company had a rough year financially, shareholders can ask questions and demand answers during the AGM. It keeps everything transparent.

AGMs also usually include a review of what the company achieved, their goals, and how they're addressing stakeholder concerns—including CSR progress.

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To wrap everything up, here's what I learned and why it all matters:

Corporate governance is all about how a company is managed responsibly. It's the system that keeps the company organized, fair, and transparent. It helps make sure leaders don't just chase profits—they follow rules, make ethical decisions, and protect everyone's interests.

Then there's **CSR**, or Corporate Social Responsibility. This is when a company goes beyond just making money and actually tries to do good for people and the environment. For example, helping communities, protecting the environment, or treating workers fairly—even if they're not required to by law.

Now, when we talk about **stakeholders** and **shareholders**, we're talking about the people affected by the company. **Shareholders** are mainly focused on profits because they own part of the company. But **stakeholders** include everyone else—employees, customers, suppliers, communities, and more. Companies have to balance all these interests if they want to succeed long-term.

CSR disclosure is important because it allows companies to show what they're doing to help society. It builds trust and shows that they're not just saying they care—they're proving it with facts, reports, and real results.

Finally, **AGMs**, or Annual General Meetings, are one of the main ways companies stay accountable to their shareholders. It's where decisions are made, questions are asked, and progress is reviewed. It's a key part of staying transparent and involving everyone in the company's future.

So in short, **good governance, responsible actions, and clear communication** all work together to build a company that not only grows financially but also earns the trust and respect of everyone it affects.

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That's it for my presentation! Thanks for listening, and I hope this gave you a clear and simple understanding of what I learned from Module 4.