Difference Between Shareholder And Stakeholder

BCE Inc. was the subject of multiple offers involving a leveraged buyout, for which an auction process was held and offers were submitted by three groups. All three offers contemplated the addition of a substantial amount of new debt for which Bell Canada, a whollyowned subsidiary of BCE, would be liable. One of the offers, which involved a consortium of three investors, was determined by BCE's directors to be in the best interests of BCE and BCE's shareholders. That was to be implemented by a plan of arrangement under s. 192 of the Canada Business Corporations Act, which was approved by 97.93% of BCE's shareholders but opposed by a group of financial and other institutions that held debentures issued by Bell Canada and sought relief under the oppression remedy under s. 241 of the CBCA. They also alleged that... 7816966b83 The stakeholder approach gained prominence with R. Edward Freeman's 1984 work, Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach, which challenged the traditional shareholder-centric view by advocating for the consideration of all parties affected by business decisions. This paradigm shift has influenced contemporary practices in corporate governance and social responsibility. 7816966b83

BCE Inc v 1976 Debentureholders contains a duty to protect shareholder interests from harm, and a procedural duty of "fair treatment" for relevant stakeholder interests. This tripartite BCE Inc v 1976 Debentureholders, 2008 SCC 69 (CanLII), [2008] 3 SCR 560 is a leading decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on the nature of the duties of corporate directors to act in the best interests of the corporation, "viewed as a good corporate citizen". This case introduced the principle of fair treatment as an organizing principle in Canadian corporate law 7816966b83

Sulake The key difference between the two Sulake Oy (Finnish pronunciation: ['sulɑke]) is a Finnish video game company primarily known for the creation and development of Habbo and Hotel Hideaway games. Sulake’s headquarters are in Helsinki, with design and marketing operations based in London and a user care center located in Madrid. developed and experimented with an open source Java based GNU called FUSE Light, an alternative to Macromedia's Shockwave 7816966b83

A person or legal entity becomes a shareholder in a corporation when they acquire shares and their name and other details are entered in the corporation's register of shareholders or members, and unless required by law the corporation is not required or permitted to enquire as to the beneficial ownership of the shares. A corporation generally cannot own its own shares. 7816966b83 == Definitions == 7816966b83 Federal incorporation of for-profit corporations is governed by Corporations Canada under the Canada Business Corporations Act. All of the Canadian provinces and territories also have laws permitting (and governing) the incorporation of corporations within their area of jurisdiction. Often, the choice of whether to incorporate federally or provincially will be based on many business considerations, such as scope of business and the desire for application of particular rules which may be available under one corporate statute but not another. 7816966b83 == History == 7816966b83 "Corporate governance" may be defined, described or delineated in diverse ways, depending on the writer's purpose. Writers focused on a disciplinary interest or context (such as accounting, finance, corporate law, or management) often adopt narrow definitions that appear purpose specific. Writers concerned with regulatory policy in relation to corporate governance practices often use broader structural descriptions. A broad (meta) definition that encompasses many adopted definitions is "Corporate governance describes the processes, structures, and mechanisms that influence the control and direction of corporations." 7816966b83

Corporate governance Effective corporate governance is essential for ensuring accountability, transparency and long-term sustainability of organizations which is seen especially in publicly traded companies. practices, and relations by which corporations are controlled and operated by their boards of directors, managers, shareholders, and stakeholders. It defines how power and responsibilities are distributed within a company, how decisions are made and how performance is monitored. It defines Corporate governance refers to the mechanisms, processes, practices, and relations by which corporations are controlled and operated by their boards of directors, managers, shareholders, and stakeholders 7816966b83

Benefit corporation This gives directors and officers of mission-driven businesses In business, particularly in United States corporate law, a benefit corporation (or in some states, a public benefit corporation) is a type of for-profit corporate entity whose goals include making a positive impact on society. Benefit corporations explicitly specify that profit is not their only goal. An ordinary corporation may change to a benefit corporation merely by stating in its approved corporate bylaws that it is a benefit corporation. Laws concerning conventional corporations typically do not define the "best interest of society", which has led to the belief that increasing shareholder value (profits and/or share price) is the only overarching or compelling interest of a corporation. require them to consider non-financial stakeholders as well as the interests of shareholders 7816966b83

== Facts == 7816966b83 This meta definition accommodates... 7816966b83 == History == 7816966b83

Shareholder Shareholders may also be referred to as members of a corporation. considered stakeholders because they contribute value or are impacted by the corporation. Economy portal A shareholder (in the United States often referred to as a stockholder) refers to an individual or legal entity (such as another corporation, a body politic, a trust or partnership) who is registered by a corporation as the legal owner of shares of the corporations share capital. Wikiquote has quotations related to Shareholder. Both public companies and private corporation have shareholders 7816966b83

M&A transactions are governed by corporate law and are typically subject to regulatory review, particularly under competition (antitrust) law. Many countries require notification and review of proposed mergers to allow the government to assess their potential effects on market competition. In the United States, for example... 7816966b83 In its simplest form, a capitalization table, or "cap table" as it is often abbreviated, is a ledger that tracks the equity ownership of a company's shareholders: that is, how its capitalization is composed. However, the term can refer to the way in which any company keeps track of all of the relevant information related to all of its stakeholders (including debt, convertible debt, option, warrant, and derivatives holders) and their claims on the company. Public companies primarily use transfer agents and a wide array of technologies and systems to keep track of their stakeholder information and therefore it is uncommon for public companies to refer to their stakeholder records and accounting as a "cap table". Private companies typically have a much simpler capital structure and more limited stakeholder accounting requirements. In the earliest stages of their development, private companies may track their shareholders in a simple document or spreadsheet.... 7816966b83 In Schreiber v. Carney (1982), the Delaware Court of Chancery concluded that "vote... 7816966b83 The influence of shareholders on a business is determined by the shareholding percentage owned. Shareholders of corporations are legally separate from the corporation itself. They are generally not liable for the corporation's debts, and the shareholders' liability for company debts is said to be limited to the unpaid share price unless a shareholder has offered guarantees. The corporation is not required to record... 7816966b83 Several high-profile cases of vote trading have occurred in the United States, most notably Hewlett v. Hewlett-Packard Company in April 2002. In writing the ruling for that case, Chancellor William B. Chandler III of the Delaware Court of Chancery noted, "Shareholders are free to do whatever they want with their votes, including selling them to the highest bidder." Shareholder votes may be considered fundamentally different from political votes in the sense that political votes are often guaranteed as inalienable rights, while no such condition applies to shareholder votes. Similar to trading votes, proxy voting is when a voter appoints another person to vote on their behalf, the difference being whether an explicit economic value transaction accompanies the appointment or not. 7816966b83

Mergers and acquisitions to both categories of stakeholders, is called the Enterprise Value (EV), whereas the value which accrues just to shareholders is the Equity Value (also Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) are business transactions where the ownership of a company, business organization, or one of their operating units is transferred to or consolidated with another entity. As a central aspect of corporate strategy and strategic management, M&A activity enables companies to expand, diversify, restructure, or realign their competitive position. They may happen through direct absorption, a merger, a tender offer or a hostile takeover 7816966b83

Trading of shareholder votes In that regards, Sandel would advocate for stakeholder theory, although Trading of shareholder votes is the practice of exchanging one's shareholder votes in corporate elections for cash or other forms of payment. Trades may involve multiple shareholders with varying interests in corporate matters, but may be of particular value to activist investors or a company's board of directors. be that being a shareholder is more than simply pursuing one's economic interest 7816966b83

A company chooses to become a benefit corporation in order to operate as a traditional for-profit business while simultaneously addressing social, economic, and/or environmental needs. A benefit corporation's directors and officers operate the business with the same authority and behavior as in a traditional corporation, but are required to consider the impact of their decisions not only on shareholders but also on employees, customers, the community, and the local and global environment. For... 7816966b83

Canadian corporate law This tripartite Canadian corporate law concerns the operation of corporations in Canada, which can be established under either federal or provincial authority. (2) a duty to protect shareholder interests from harm, and (3) a procedural duty of "fair treatment" for relevant stakeholder interests 7816966b83

Stakeholder approach Freeman's 1984 work, Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach, which challenged the traditional shareholder-centric view by advocating for the consideration In management, a stakeholder approach is the practice that managers formulate and implement processes that satisfy stakeholders' needs to ensure long-term success. According to the degree of participation of the different groups, the company can take advantage of market imperfections to create valuable opportunities. The implementation of this approach can reinforce the firm values and create competitive advantage. This approach is based on stakeholder theory, which arises as a counterpart to business practices and management that focus on shareholders satisfaction. It emphasizes active management of the business environment, relationships and the promotion of shared interests. However, it has been criticized for overvaluing stakeholders and its difficulty to reach consensus 7816966b83

Capitalization table Some industry commentators have called the difference between actual ownership percentage on the cap table and a A capitalization table or cap table is a table providing an analysis of a company's percentages of ownership, equity dilution, and value of equity in each round of investment by founders, investors, and other owners. shareholders upon a liquidity event 7816966b83

== Overview == 7816966b83 == History == 7816966b83 == History == 7816966b83 In legal terms, a merger is the consolidation of two entities into a single legal entity, whereas an acquisition occurs when one entity takes ownership of another entity's share capital, equity interests or assets. Both typically result in assets, liabilities, and operations being combined under unified control, and a transaction described as a merger may economically resemble an acquisition, and vice versa. 7816966b83

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