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1. Governing the smart city: a review of the literature on smart urban governance. Albert Meijer Utrecht University, The Netherlands and Manuel Pedro Rodríguez Bolívar University of Granada, Spain, (2015)
 - There is wide agreement that government policies have a critical role to play in fostering smart cities (Yigitcanlar et al., 2008) and this fits well within the public management perspective that highlights that solving societal problems is not merely a question of developing good policies but much more a managerial question of organizing strong collaboration between government and other stakeholders (Torfing et al., 2012).
 - What we are seeing now is that the issue of socio-techno synergy is being scaled up from the level of the organization – or the chain of organizations – to the level of the urban system.
 - The primary goal of the analysis was to map the diversity in approaches and to explore to what extent certain issues attract more or less attention.
 - The key feature of this approach is that technology forms the starting point for rethinking all these other issues.
 - Good administration and good policies may result in strong interactions at the urban level whereas a focus on smart collaboration may result in more attention to issues of collaboration than actually making things work.
 - Issues of power and democracy play a key role in the publications that focus on obtaining legitimacy of urban governance through smart city as a process.
 - Most publications frame smart city governance as a technical or managerial issue.
 - We should study smart city governance as a complex process of institutional change and acknowledge the political nature of appealing visions of socio-technical governance.
2. Relationship between top executive compensation and corporate governance: evidence from large Italian listed companies. Andrea Nannicini, Duarte Pitta Ferraz dan Ilídio Toma's Lopes, (2018)
 - They represent a peculiar sample due to their similarities in terms of ownership characteristics, corporate governance issues and agency problems, with respect to much of listed firms in Continental Europe countries.
 - The first part will provide an overview of the existing literature, inserting the compensation of executives in the wider panel of agency problems and indicating the possible governance mechanisms influencing remuneration schemes.

- In line with this view, remuneration packages are designed to minimize agency problems and maximize shareholders value
 - Although this positive aspect, Jensen et al. (2004: 50), noted that “while remuneration can be a solution to agency problems, it can also be a source of agency problems.’
 - The analysis of agency problems theory assumes peculiar relevance in the context of block holder-dominated firms, with a specific reference to family firms that represent a significant panel inside the broader set of Italian listed companies.
 - The first and more studied agency problem is that described by Fama and Jensen (1983): The separation of ownership and control implies a direct conflict of interest between principal (owner) and agent (managers).
 - In this context, ownership concentration works as a mechanism to mitigate Agency Problem I and family ownership is a peculiar case within it.
 - A wide set of corporate governance mechanisms is adopted in corporations to mitigate agency problems (OECD 2015), and executive compensation is one of the most relevant: As emphasized by Jensen and Murphy (1990), well-designed contracts offer ex-ante an alignment of managers’ and owners’ interest.
 - Lack of independence in the composition of remuneration committee implies, according to Bebchuk and Fried (2006) an increase in managerial power and the impossibility to safeguard the interests of shareholders in the negotiations of pay arrangements with executive directors
3. Willingness to adopt e-procurement to reduce corruption Results of the PLS Path modeling. Arjun Neupane Jeffrey Soar Kishor Vaidya Jianming Yong, (2014)
- Corruption in public procurement is a serious problem in Nepal, where the process of awarding public contracts and tenders can be perverted by government official and is subject to political or outside interference.
 - In this regard, the main contribution of the principal–agent theory is to explain the risk of corruption in public procurement processes between two parties – principal and agent – and examine contracting problems to determine the most efficient contract type that will satisfactorily govern the agency relationship (Whipple and Roh, 2010).
 - To avoid these serious problems, public e-procurement can provide perceived benefits to the government or bidders to reduce the risk of corruption.
 - These kinds of information gaps take place due to incomplete information, incompleteness of contract, problems with monitoring mechanisms and the cost of the configuration of the projects in the contracting process (Finkle,2005;Gauld,2007;Taylor,2005).
4. More than two decades after the Cadbury Report: How far has Sweden, as role model for corporate-governance practices, come? Leona Achtenhagen, Petra Inwinkl, Jacob Bjo ”rktorp dan Robert Ka ”llenius, (2018)

- Since its inception, similar codes regulating (listed) companies' corporate governance and their management have been introduced in many countries (Zattoni and Cuomo 2008; Seidl et al. 2013). These codes provide guidelines on how to deal with issues such as composition of boards, directors' remuneration and board independence (Hooghiemstra 2012), reflecting the interests of international capital funds and other institutional investors (Tagesson and Collin 2016; Thomsen 2006): Academic scholars and policymakers alike assume that investors' trust in the company's management is enhanced if relevant information about its corporate governance is disclosed (cf. von Werder et al. 2005).
 - This study draws on data from the reporting year 2014, and thus, the Swedish Code issued in 2010 which contains ten chapters
 - Prior research had criticized that the Code would not clarify when deviations are justified (Hooghiemstra 2012; Seidl 2007) and this seems to be an issue even in Sweden, considering that some companies fail to provide informative explanations.
 - Her research interests focus around different issues of business development and transformation.
5. Discretionary environmental disclosures of corporations in Nigeria.

Aruoriwo Marian Chijoke-Mgbame dan Chijoke Oscar Mgbame, (2018)

- The signalling theory, on the other hand, is based on the problem of information asymmetry that exists between the managers of the firm and its owners as well as other stakeholders (Ross 1977).
 - For widely held firms, the problem of information asymmetry is more severe.
 - The findings imply an information problem whereby insiders will likely expropriate outside shareholders in an environment where legal protection of the latter is weak.
 - Whilst companies have been credited with contributing to economic and technological progress, they have also been criticized for creating environmental/social problems.
 - Similarly, Galani et al. (2011) define environmental disclosure as reporting that considers environmental, ethical and human issues.
 - Again, some countries have taken the path of mandatory disclosure of environmental issues and others operate a voluntary approach.
 - This study investigates the influence of firm characteristics (firm size, firm performance and the availability of cash) on a firm's willingness to disclose environmental issues.
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Fixsen, D., Blase, K., Metz, A., Van Dyke, M., (2015)

- Summaries of the literature since 1991 consistently point to the lack of specification of the independent variable (the innovation) in randomized control trials and other evaluations.

- For example, when new standards were issued for quality improvement in health care, many hospitals claimed they were using Total Quality Management (TQM) to meet these new requirements for accreditation.
 - Experienced implementation teams can help focus attention, anticipate common issues, and avoid wasted time and effort during these early stages.
 - The availability of skilled implementation teams is important in each stage of implementation, and especially helpful for negotiating the multiple issues that arise during initial implementation.
 - Adaptive issues require convening meetings to discover the issues underlying a problem, finding common ground with agreed upon outcomes, and arriving at consensus solutions that can be tried in practice and modified as needed to resolve the issue
 - Applying technical leadership approaches to resolving adaptive issues can make the problems worse.
 - As used in implementation work, PDSA cycles take three forms (rapid-cycle, usability testing, practice-policy communication) that are distinguished by time frames (rapid, medium, longer term) and scope of issues (small, medium, large).
 - It provides a venue where “thinking can be challenged, issues about authority and the exercise of power candidly explored, and where participants can continue to learn and adapt to ever-changing circumstances” (Onyett et al., 2009, p. 3).
7. Transparency-by-design as a foundation for open government.
Marijn Janssen, Ricardo Matheus, Justin Longo, Vishanth Weerakkody, (2017)
- Often data is processed by other parties to prepare data for easy access and understanding. In this special issue the role of intermediaries is discussed and it is shown that their efforts are limited and sometimes even disappointing.
 - In essence, transparency-by-design depicts a situation in which the requirements on transparency are satisfied by the very nature of the design and that the outcomes of the design process meet these requirements.
 - This data cannot easily be separated from other data which impedes the opening of data. Moreover, the huge amount of data that is collected often prevents the opening of data, as there is always some part of the data that cannot be released due to issues such as complexity or data protection and privacy.
8. Exploring the causes and consequences of director overboardedness in an emerging market.
Nadia Mans-Kemp, Suzette Viviers dan Sian Collins, (2018)
- Although no pertinent guidelines are offered on director overboardedness in King IV, one interviewee believed that the King Committee is inadvertently attempting to address the overboardedness issue
 - A participant explained that the results of the annual board performance reviews are presented to each director and the nomination committee. If a board member is

found to be overcommitted, the issue needs to be resolved before the following re-election.

- Another participant summarised the possible benefits related to director interlocking as follows: “I think the concept of serving on more than one board is a positive one but certainly once it goes beyond a point where you can really put the effort in, then it becomes a problem”.

9. Risk management by US and Canadian financial firms during the financial crisis.

Michael Maingot, Tony Quon dan Daniel Ze ´ghal, (2018)

- According to Stiglitz (2010), the problem before the beginning of the financial crisis in 2008 was that the banks were behaving badly but were not stopped by the regulators.
- The second problem was that, instead of managing risk, the banks created risk. Structured finance is often mentioned as the main cause of the financial crisis (Bordo 2008; Stiglitz 2010).
- When a too-big-to-fail bank takes big risks and wins, it walks away with big profits.

10. Transparency policy and students’ satisfaction and trust.

Cayetano Medina Ramón Rufín , (2015)

- Essentially, citizens are satisfied when they are able to complete the task for which they turned to e-government; satisfaction with e-government can be defined as the ability of citizens to obtain the information they need and have the experience of service that solves their problems.
- Since the issue was raised that citizens have lost their faith in the public institutions’ actions (Blind, 2007), this has been dealt with repeatedly in the literature, to the point that it has been stated that restoring citizens’ trust in the public sector is a key element in its reform and modernisation process (Bannister and Connolly, 2011).