management tool that accommodates conflict and convergence between requirements for lean, agile, green, resilient, and
nutrition characteristics that are all needed for convergent innovation (CI) in the dairy sector supply chain. Designing and
managing such a supply chain is made particularly challenging by the supply-managed but this type of initiative has a high
potential as foods with high CI potential for domestic and international markets contribute to affordable health for people
and the planet and create prosperity for farm and food businesses while helping contain ever increasing healthcare costs.

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Uncovering the Dark Trades: Shades of Illegitimacy

Amidst the enthusiasm over the growth of international trade and its role in economic development, little heed has given to
a concurrent rise of its dark-side in human trafficking, drug smuggling, toxic waste, blood diamonds, money-laundering,
human-organ harvesting and the like. Even if the economic value of each dubious trade is relatively small, the social costs
are considerable and the issue deserving of investigation with a view to initiating ethical intervention. Drawing on secondary
data in the public domain, the news media, research reports as well as other academic sources in the social sciences, law,
even physical and medical sciences, this paper analyses the catalysts of these dark trades in terms of economic differentials,
corporate culpability and government negligence among other factors. After reviewing the ethical imperative against such
trade, a tentative typology by relative legitimacy of entities and operations involved is proposed, demonstrating how such
trade taints many legitimate global businesses. Further by explicating some intersects between dark trades and business
disciplines, the author proposes how the dearth of research might be addressed. While considerable secondary data are
available on the extent of the dark trades, these are often estimates needing to be harmonised, as well as augmented by
primary data with some risk, cost and ingenuity involved. Given the relative indifference of industry and governments, an
opportunity arguably exists for academics to work collaboratively with civil society towards undermining business models
that underpin these dark trades.

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The Ethical Dilemma Of Facilitation Payments

The efficient grease thesis suggests that firms need to make facilitation payments to government officials to grease the
wheels of commerce in developing countries beset with red tape and corruption, and thereby contribute to economic
efficiency and social welfare in these countries. The efficient grease thesis presents an ethical dilemma to managers. I
contend that the efficient grease thesis is deceiving. Based on data on facilitation payments in China provided by the World
Bank, the study finds evidence that facilitation payments are unrelated or even positively related to the effective red tape a
firm faces. Findings from the study assist managers in making decisions that benefit both the firm and the society in
developing countries.

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CSR Practices In Developing Countries: Determinants And Directions For Future Research

The study examines the determinants of CSR practices in developing countries through a systematic review. The study finds
that the CSR practices in the developing countries are neither systematic nor institutionalised. The dominant forms of CSR
are philanthropic actions, albeit there are certain exceptions such as the MNCs. Also, the CSR reporting tends to be mostly
rhetoric, as there exists a mismatch between the stated CSR commitments and realities. Besides, the disclosure of CSR
activities seems to be inadequate because of resource scarcity, absence of legal bindings, lack of awareness, poor CSR
performance, and reputation risk. In addition, the study unveils that the government is the most influential stakeholder in
promoting CSR practices in developing countries followed by international buyers and NGOs. By contrast, consumers are
likely to have little power in influencing the CSR activities of the corporates. Importantly, the study reveals that there exists
a positive association between governance and CSR performance, indicating that countries with good governance tend to
adopt better CSR practices. Furthermore, the CSR practices in developing countries are found to be driven by the level of
internationalisation, and international standards, though they are largely shaped by context-specific factors such as religion,
educational attainment, and economic status. By and large, the study argues that the CSR practices in developing countries
are still in a nascent stage, and there exist ample opportunities for further research.