

JUSTICE AND SUSTAINABILITY AS A CRUCIAL MANAGERIAL AND SOCIETAL ISSUE

François ECOTO (IAE –Université Lyon 3, France) (d.ecoto.f@wanadoo.fr)

Nicole BARTHE (Université de Nice Sophia –Antipolis, France) (barthe.nicole@yahoo.fr)

David LAMOND (Nottingham Trent University, UK) (daplamond@gmail.com)

In his Preface to the 2006 United Nations World Economic and Social Survey, Kofi Annan, observed:

Our world is richer than ever before, but it is also marked by enormous inequalities, both within and between countries. The average annual income of someone living in the world's richest country, Luxembourg, is more than one hundred times larger than that of the average citizen of Sierra Leone, one of the world's poorest. Such big differences in living standards should be a matter of great concern, because they reflect serious inequalities in life opportunities. This calls for a robust policy response at both the national and international levels, so that all countries can achieve the Millennium Development Goals and other agreed development objectives.

Whether the discussions are rooted in philosophical, legal, political or geopolitical origins (Capaldi, 2005), companies and communities alike are paying increasing attention to the idea of corporate social responsibility (CSR) (see, for example, Jones, Comfort, and Hillier, 2007; McWilliams, Siegel, and Wright, 2006; Spar and La Mure, 2003). On both sides of the Atlantic, companies are seeking to integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations investing more in their people, the environment and their relations with stakeholders (*cf.*, for example, European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, 2004; European Commission, 2004; Kakabadse, Rozuel and Lee-Davies 2005).

We seek papers that explore the general theme of justice and sustainability, seeking solutions to the question of how to emphasize fair and sustainable cooperation between generations in the modern world. The aim of this track is to bring together: theoreticians, professionals and observers from all disciplines to consider one or a combination of the four following major axes:

- 1) Individuals as citizens of the world with rights and responsibilities towards others
- 2) Sharing of knowledge and cultural approaches between Europe, Africa, Asia, and America
- 3) Respect for the environment
- 4) Integration of quantity and quality of life in our economic politics

Other related themes would be welcome.

References

Annan, K.A. (2006) Preface. In United Nations, *World Economic and Social Survey 2006: Diverging Growth and Development*. New York: United Nations, piii. Accessed on 10 December 2006 at <http://www.un.org/esa/policy/wess/wess2006files/preface.pdf>

Capaldi, N (2005) Corporate social responsibility and the bottom line. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 32(5), 408-423.

European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (2004) *Corporate social responsibility and safety and health at work*. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

European Commission (Directorate-General for Employment and Social Affairs) (2004) *Corporate social responsibility: National public policies in the European Union*. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

Jones, P., Comfort, D. and Hillier, D. (2007) Corporate social responsibility: A case study of the top ten global retailers. *EuroMed Journal of Business*, 2(1), 23-35

Kakabadse, N.K., Rozuel, C. and Lee-Davies, L. (2005) Corporate social responsibility and stakeholder approach: a conceptual review. *International Journal of Business Governance and Ethics*, 1(4), 277-302.

McWilliams, A., Siegel, D. and Wright, P.M. (2006) Corporate Social Responsibility: Strategic Implications. *Journal of Management Studies*, 43(1), 1-18.

Spar, D. L., & La Mure, L. T. 2003. The power of activism: Assessing the impact of NGOs on global business. *California Management Review*, 45(3): 78–101.