# Article information:

MNEs’ corporate governance disclosure: a strategic response to corrupt environments  
<https://schlr.cnki.net/en/Detail/index/GARJ2021_4/SJEM6DE84D7A47726ABAE1C19D182E039E6B>

# Article summary:

1. This study examines how corruption influences the voluntary disclosure of corporate governance (CG)-related information by developed country multinationals (DC-MNEs) and emerging market multinationals (EM-MNEs) investing in six Latin American countries.

2. The study found that DC-MNEs disclose more CG-related information in corrupt environments than EM-MNEs due to higher legitimacy pressures and less experience dealing with such environments.

3. The research suggests that voluntary disclosure of CG-related information is a strategic response of the MNEs to gain legitimacy in corrupt environments.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “MNEs’ Corporate Governance Disclosure: A Strategic Response to Corrupt Environments” provides an interesting analysis of how multinational enterprises (MNEs) respond to corruption in their operating environment. The authors use data from 300 MNEs included in the 2018 ranking of the 500 Largest Latin American companies, and apply fractional probit regression to test their hypotheses.

The article is generally well written and provides a thorough analysis of the topic at hand, however there are some potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be noted. Firstly, the article does not provide any evidence for its claims regarding the differences between DC-MNEs and EM-MNEs when it comes to responding to corruption, nor does it explore any counterarguments or alternative explanations for these differences. Additionally, while the authors do mention possible risks associated with investing in corrupt environments, they do not provide any detailed discussion on this topic or explore potential solutions for mitigating these risks. Furthermore, while the article does present both sides of the argument equally, it could benefit from providing more detail on each side as well as exploring other perspectives on this issue.

In conclusion, while this article provides an interesting analysis on how MNEs respond to corruption in their operating environment, there are some potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be noted when evaluating its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Mitigating risks associated with investing in corrupt environments
* Corporate governance disclosure strategies
* Alternative explanations for differences between DC-MNEs and EM-MNEs
* Perspectives on MNEs’ responses to corruption
* Impact of corruption on multinational enterprises
* Solutions for addressing corruption in operating environments

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/443ecac0307f3a17fed3e5883f1d45af>