

7. Thesis Statements

1. Responsible investing can be defined as an investment process, which integrates social and environmental considerations within the context of traditional investment processes.
2. Given its rapidly increasing economic footprint on the global economy, development patterns in Asia-Pacific region, particularly China, are likely to influence the directions and impacts of corporate sustainability governance at the global level.
3. Responsible investing has become a well-established financial investment approach in North America and Western Europe, but not in other parts of the world.
4. Climate change has become an important global environmental governance issue, for which responsible investing will become increasingly relevant.
5. A sustainable, finance-based solution to climate change and sustainability dilemmas requires that responsible investing becomes a market instrument that responds more effectively to social, environmental, and economic challenges in the Asia-Pacific region and globally.
6. Global business perspectives on sustainability have made positive strides in the past quarter of a century, but more dramatic changes and greater understanding of the potential roles for businesses in fostering environmental and social resilience, must be made in the Asia-Pacific region and globally.
7. Investor-driven governance networks have emerged as an important global sustainable development trend and they deserve more attention from academics and business management researchers.
8. The international community response to the questions of who pays for climate change solutions and how they can be financed will determine the success or failure of global sustainability governance.
9. There are many regional variations in stakeholder involvement and supply chain management practices, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.
10. The theory of ecological modernization can be used as a framework to examine comparative regional and global sustainable development.
11. There are special funds that specialize in investing in the equities of so-called “sin” companies (e.g. gambling, alcohol, tobacco), which often provide more consistent, though not always higher, returns than RI funds. Therefore, should ethical investors, on the verge of retirement, diversify their portfolios into the ‘sin equities’?