
**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, CORPORATE
GOVERNANCE, AND ETHICS**

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DOI: <https://doi-doi.org/101555/ijarp.6407>**2. ABSTRACT**

In the business environments that is characterized by heightened public scrutiny, globalization, and many sustainability challenges, corporate behavior is no longer evaluated only on the financial performance but also on the ethical integrity, the social responsibility, and the governance quality. This paper examines the inter-relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), corporate governance, and business ethics, emphasizing in their collective role in shaping responsible and sustainable business practices. Through a conceptual analysis supported by the relevant literature study, the paper shows that ethics constitute and the normative foundation upon which corporate governance frameworks and CSR strategies are built. Corporate governance provides the institutional mechanisms that ensure transparency, accountability, and fair decision-making, while CSR represents the practical application of ethical values in relation to society and the environment. The paper also explores the tensions that arise when profit-maximization dominates corporate governance at the expense of ethical and social considerations, leading to practices such as environmental neglect, labor exploitation, and CSR “washing”, and in order to address these challenges, the study highlights the importance of integrating ethical principles into governance structures, embedding CSR into the corporate strategy, and fostering organizational cultures of transparency and responsibility. The findings underline that the alignment of ethics, CSR, and corporate governance enhances corporate legitimacy, stakeholder trust, and long-term sustainability, positioning responsible business conduct as a strategic necessity rather than a voluntary commitment.

3. KEYWORDS: Corporate Social Responsibility, business Ethics, corporate Governance, sustainability, ethical Leadership, environmental Responsibility.

4. INTRODUCTION

The concepts of CSR, morals and corporate governance have been most researched within the final decade, and in today's commerce world that advances quickly, companies are frequently being inquired to fulfill duties that go beyond than simply accomplishing monetary winnings. Hence, morals, corporate social responsibility (CSR), and corporate governance are concepts that are associated and can shape the way that businesses contribute and coexist with the society and their partners. Additionally, the buyers, the financial specialists, and the public in general, request straightforwardness and moral ethics progressively, therefore the require for dependable and straightforward trade operations has developed over the long run. As far as the trade world is concerned, the term ethics alludes to the standards and values that direct organizational choices and activities, whereas the term CSR alludes to the duty of businesses to contribute to the well-being of the society and the environment as well. On the other hand, Corporate Governance includes the structure and forms that guarantee straightforwardness, responsibility, and viability in decision-making. Hence, it is significant to investigate the connections between these concepts, emphasizing in their significance for the victory and maintainability of cutting edge businesses.

5. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bibliography shows as that morals can play a vital part in businesses as morals shape the way that companies explore their intelligent with their partners, and take into account their clients, representatives, providers, and the whole society in general. In addition, as mindfulness develops around the issues of social equity and supportability, the moral measurement of commerce choices gets to be progressively basic. Taking that into account, corporate governance serves as the structure• that guarantees that decision-making inside a company is straightforward, responsible, and compelling. So, solid administration systems offer assistance in adjusting the company activities with the moral standards and the administrative guidelines, thus defending the interface of workers, clients, and the environment, whereas too contributing to broader societal well-being. The morals are specific, and they influence the corporate administration in many ways, because it advances straightforwardness by guaranteeing that choice forms and results are clear and reasonable to partners (Broni & Velentzas, 2012).

Additionally, moral hones inside the administration systems and specific the ones that incorporate vigorous control instruments that are planned to anticipate debasement as well as maintain the keenness in commerce operations. Moreover, the moral contemplations can direct the way that companies oversee connections with their representatives, by cultivating reasonable working conditions, regarding labor rights, and advancing differing qualities and consideration. It is said that companies that prioritize these values not only as an upgrade to their organizational culture but moreover as a commitment to social duty past simple benefit. Therefore, it is reasonable that morals serve as the fundamental calculate of successful corporate administration, and by inserting moral values into their operations, companies not only comply with the lawful necessities but moreover they develop belief and support from partners and this belief is basic for trade development and positive societal effect within the long term (Velentzas, Broni & Skalidis, 2017).

Attempting to find the correlation between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Ethics, we have to state that CSR has the meaning that businesses act responsibly and contribute to societal and environmental well-being beyond their economic interests. CSR also includes a wide range of activities, from protecting the environment to promoting fair business practices and ensuring the welfare of employees. Therefore, CSR and ethics are closely tied as concepts, as ethical businesses have a positive impact on society and the environment. Ethics requires companies to consider the effects of their actions on all stakeholders, not just shareholders. CSR, therefore, is the ethical application of business, addressing the needs of both companies and the communities and environments they impact (Broni & Velentzas, 2010).

Taking that into consideration, the ethical aspect of CSR is reflected in corporate responsibility toward social progress, such as investing in sustainable practices. Therefore, companies that value environmental protection go beyond their mere compliance with the regulations by minimizing their ecological footprint through the investments they make in green technologies and renewable energy, and that not only benefit society and the environment but also enhance the company's reputation and long-term sustainability (Metsiou et al., 2023). Moreover, ethical CSR practices support social justice and equal treatment, and help companies to promote diversity and equality in the workplace, and by ensuring equal opportunities for all employees, businesses set a positive example for society and reinforce the values of justice and human dignity. Ethical CSR values also support initiatives for

groups that are vulnerable, by offering help when needed, such as educational programs for individuals with disabilities or social inclusion efforts. Also, companies that invest in local communities and support charitable causes contribute to a more inclusive and just society (Velentzas et al., 2020).

In conclusion, CSR is not only a strategy for enhancing a company's reputation but also an opportunity to adopt ethical practices that foster social and environmental sustainability, and so companies that integrate ethical values into CSR contribute to a more responsible and responsive society.

Morals, CSR, and corporate governance are interrelated concepts that characterize dependable commerce, but it is genuine that clashes can emerge when commerce procedures center exclusively on monetary benefit whereas ignoring moral values and social duty. When morals, CSR, and corporate governance are adjusted, companies can make a demonstration that guarantees maintainability, advances social well-being, and improves their notoriety. Subsequently, morals serve as the establishment for administration and CSR, by guaranteeing that choices are mindful and don't hurt their partners. For example, a company that joins moral values into its administration can guarantee straightforwardness and responsibility in decision-making that adjusts with CSR objectives of contributing to social advance through economical means. Hence, when morals are coordinated into administration and CSR, it builds up a strong establishment for long-term victory and a positive social affect (Metsiou et al., 2023).

However, conflicts may arise when corporate governance prioritizes the maximization of profit, and overlooks ethics or social and environmental concerns, so short-term profitable decisions may harm society or the environment in the long run. For instance, a company may reduce costs by neglecting ethical working conditions or avoiding investments in environmental sustainability, and while these practices may seem financially successful, they can lead to negative social consequences, like exploitation or environmental damage, ultimately damaging the company's reputation and eroding consumer and investor trust (Broni, 2020).

Moreover, some companies promote CSR without integrating ethical values into their daily actions, resulting in "greenwashing" or "CSR-washing", and this occurs when companies claim to support environmental or social causes for marketing purposes without

implementing meaningful changes, and that disconnects words and actions undermines the company's credibility (Balmer, Fukukawa & Gray, 2007; Metsiou, 2022).

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To prevent conflicts, companies must develop strategies that integrate ethics, CSR, and corporate governance in a coherent and responsible manner, and this includes applying ethical standards to governance, ensuring transparency, and fostering fair decision-making. Therefore, social responsibility should be embedded in every business aspect, and continuous manager training on ethical values is the key to success. Moreover, collaborating with independent organizations can ensure that CSR strategies go beyond superficial actions and lead to meaningful, sustainable change (Asemah, Edegoh & Anatsui, 2012).

According to Paton (2012), nowadays, it is required by businesses to integrate ethics, CSR, and corporate governance into their strategies for sustainability and social responsibility. That is, because, with growing demands from consumers, investors, and stakeholders for higher ethical and social performance, businesses must adopt more sustainable practices that combine economic success with social and environmental responsibility. In order to achieve this, companies must embed ethics and social responsibility into their core values and strategies, starting at the top. Thus, executives should ensure that decisions are responsible, transparent, and fair, and this can be supported by ethical codes and training to encourage ethical decision-making.

As far as innovation is concerned, it is crucial for sustainable and responsible business practices, as companies should develop new strategies promoting social and environmental responsibility, leveraging technology to improve their CSR efforts and enhance their social and environmental impact through partnerships with NGOs and other organizations. That can be achieved through continuous education involving ethics, CSR, and corporate governance that is vital for fostering a responsible business environment, and educating executives on these concepts ensures they can apply these actions in everyday decisions, creating a culture of ethical leadership that benefits long-term business success (McKenna, 2015).

According to Jo and Harjoto (2012), the collaboration with social, environmental, and institutional organizations strengthens CSR initiatives and ensures they are effective and sustainable. Also, social innovation, and developing new solutions to social and

environmental problems, can enhance a company's reputation and leadership in responsibility and sustainability.

7. CONCLUSION

Ethics, CSR, and corporate governance are concepts that combine and can form the foundation of responsible and sustainable business practices, and when they work together, businesses can achieve economic success while promoting the social well-being and the environmental protection, so the future success of businesses depends on their ability to integrate ethics and social responsibility into their strategies and adapt to new challenges. That is because ethics serve as the basis for corporate governance and CSR, and ensures that decision-making is transparent, fair, and responsible. Moreover, governance ensures proper functioning, while CSR promotes social progress and environmental protection. However, conflicts may arise if corporate governance focuses too much on profit maximization at the expense of ethics and social responsibility. Last but not least, by aligning these concepts, companies can achieve not only economic prosperity but also social good. In conclusion, ethics, CSR, and corporate governance are essential for sustainable and responsible business practices that serve society and the planet, while enhancing long-term business success and reputation.

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