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1. **MAJOR REVISION IS REQUIRED**
2. **USE TEMPLATE**
3. **THIS IS NOT LITERATURE REVIEW BUT A SHOPPING LIST**
4. **LOOKT AT EXAMPLE OF LITERATURE REVIEW**

Introduction: Corporate governance refers to the set of processes, principles, and values that guide the management and control of a company. It encompasses the relationship between a company's management, board of directors, shareholders, and other stakeholders, as well as the company's responsibilities towards its customers, employees, and the wider society. Blockchain is a distributed ledger technology that allows for secure, transparent, and tamper-proof record-keeping of transactions. It works by creating a network of computers that collectively maintain a shared ledger of transactions. Each transaction is verified and recorded in a block, which is then added to the chain of previous blocks, creating an immutable record of all the transactions. When it comes to corporate governance, blockchain technology has the potential to increase transparency, accountability, and efficiency. By providing a secure and tamper-proof ledger of all transactions, blockchain can help prevent fraud, corruption, and other forms of malfeasance. It can also make it easier for shareholders and other stakeholders to monitor a company's activities and hold its management accountable. Furthermore, blockchain can automate many of the processes involved in corporate governance, such as voting, proxy access, and shareholder engagement. This can make it easier for shareholders to participate in the decision-making process and exercise their rights. Overall, the use of blockchain technology in corporate governance has the potential to improve the transparency, accountability, and efficiency of companies, and ultimately benefit all stakeholders involved.

Literature Review:

1.Tapscott, D., & Tapscott, A. (2016). Blockchain revolution: How the technology behind bitcoin is changing money, business, and the world. Penguin. Tapscott and Tapscott argue that blockchain technology can disrupt traditional business models and lead to more efficient and transparent governance systems. They suggest that blockchain-based solutions can increase trust among stakeholders, reduce the risk of fraud and corruption, and promote more decentralized decision-making.

2. Swan, M. (2015). Blockchain: blueprint for a new economy. O'Reilly Media, Inc.

Swan provides an overview of the technical and economic aspects of blockchain technology, and argues that it has the potential to transform many industries, including finance, healthcare, and logistics. He notes that blockchain-based systems can enhance transparency, accountability, and security, but also raises concerns about scalability and regulatory issues.

3. Narayanan, A., Bonneau, J., Felten, E., Miller, A., & Goldfeder, S. (2016). Bitcoin and Cryptocurrency Technologies: A Comprehensive Introduction. Princeton University Press. The authors of this book explore the technical and economic aspects of cryptocurrencies and blockchain technology. They argue that blockchains can create new opportunities for innovation, but also raise regulatory and security challenges. They also discuss the potential for blockchain-based systems to enhance privacy, reduce transaction costs, and enable new forms of economic exchange.

4. Wright, A. (2015). Blockchain: the solution for transparency in product supply chains. Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management: An International Journal, 19(4), 399-416. Wright discusses the potential of blockchain technology to improve transparency in supply chain management, particularly in the fashion industry. She argues that blockchain-based systems can increase accountability and traceability, reduce the risk of counterfeiting and fraud, and promote ethical and sustainable practices. However, she also notes that implementing blockchain-based solutions requires significant investments in technology and infrastructure.

5. **Böhme, R., Christin, N., Edelman, B., & Moore, T. (2015). Bitcoin:** Economics, technology, and governance. The Journal of Economic Perspectives, 29(2), 213-238. Argue that blockchain technology, specifically as implemented by Bitcoin, has significant potential to disrupt existing financial systems and change the way value is exchanged. Suggest that blockchain-based systems have the potential to increase efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance security for financial transactions.

6. **Swanson, T. (2015). Blockchain:** Blueprint for a new economy. O'Reilly Media, Inc. Argue that blockchain technology represents a major shift in the way digital assets are managed, providing a more secure and decentralized approach. Suggest that blockchain has the potential to revolutionize industries beyond finance, including healthcare, real estate, and supply chain management.

7. Tapscott, D., & Tapscott, A. (2016). Blockchain revolution: How the technology behind bitcoin is changing money, business, and the world. Penguin. Argue that blockchain technology represents a new era of the internet, characterized by decentralization, transparency, and trust. Suggest that blockchain has the potential to disrupt a wide range of industries, including finance, government, and healthcare.

8. Crosby, M., Pattanayak, P., Verma, S., & Kalyanaraman, V. (2016). Blockchain technology: Beyond bitcoin. Applied Innovation, 2(6-10), 71-81. Argue that blockchain technology represents a significant shift away from centralized systems, towards a more distributed and decentralized approach. Suggest that blockchain has the potential to enhance security, reduce fraud, and increase transparency in a variety of applications beyond finance, including healthcare, supply chain management, and government services.

9. Narayanan, A., & Pande, S. (2018). Blockchain in supply chain. CoDesign, 14(2), 99-107. The authors argue that blockchain can be used to enhance supply chain transparency and reduce fraud by enabling secure and immutable tracking of goods and transactions. They also note that blockchain has the potential to streamline supply chain operations by reducing the need for intermediaries and enabling more efficient coordination and collaboration among supply chain partners.

10. Ivanov, D., & Linnenluecke, M. K. (2018). Blockchain in supply chain and logistics: what to expect? International Journal of Production Research, 56(1-2), 111-124. The authors argue that blockchain has the potential to revolutionize supply chain management by enabling new forms of collaboration and coordination, reducing transaction costs, and enhancing transparency and trust among supply chain partners. However, they also note that there are significant challenges to implementing blockchain in supply chain management, including issues of scalability, interoperability, and regulatory compliance.

Conclusion: blockchain technology has the potential to revolutionize corporate governance by providing a decentralized, secure, and transparent platform for managing various corporate activities. With blockchain, corporate governance can become more efficient, cost-effective, and less prone to fraud and corruption. One of the key benefits of blockchain technology is its ability to create smart contracts, which can automate corporate governance processes and reduce the need for intermediaries. This can result in significant cost savings and faster decision-making. Additionally, blockchain can increase transparency by creating an immutable record of all transactions and activities on the platform. This can help prevent fraud, increase accountability, and improve stakeholder trust in the organization. Overall, the adoption of blockchain technology in corporate governance is still in its early stages, but it has the potential to bring significant benefits to organizations of all sizes. As the technology continues to evolve and mature, we can expect to see more widespread adoption and innovative use cases emerge in the coming years.