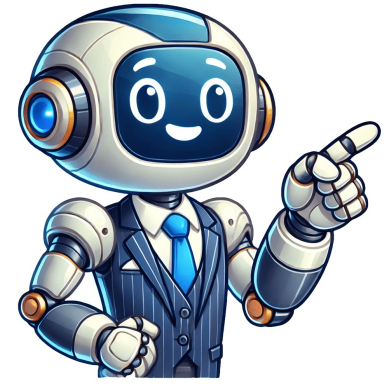


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Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) • See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) | 20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500>List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links) | edit Goths (links) | edit Industrial espionage (links) | edit Romania (links) | edit 20th century (links) | edit 15th century (links) | edit 16th century (links) | edit 17th century (links) | edit 1870s (links) | edit 1624 (links) | edit 1626 (links) | edit 1642 (links) | edit 1661 (links) | edit 1756 (links) | edit 1791 (links) | edit 1608 (links) | edit 1818 (links) | edit 1743 (links) | edit 1828 (links) | edit 14th century (links) | edit 1860s (links) | edit 1788 (links) | edit 1st century (links) | edit 13th century (links) | edit 1787 (links) | edit 1863 (links) | edit 4th century (links) | edit 12th century (links) | edit 11th century (links) | edit 1859 (links) | edit 1900 (links) | edit 1848 (links) | edit 1866 (links) | edit 1896 (links) | edit 1895 (links) | edit 1861 (links) | edit 1648 (links) | edit 1623 (links) | edit 1662 (links) | edit 1640s (links) | edit 1770s (links) | edit 1780s (links) | edit 1789 (links) | edit 1782 (links) | edit 1840 (links) | edit 1840s (links) | edit 1883 (links) | edit 1800s (decade) (links) | edit 1801 (links) | edit View (previous 50 | next 50) | 20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500 Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere|18th century" Person in a company or organization responsible for finances "CFO" redirects here. For other uses, see CFO (disambiguation). A chief financial officer (CFO) is an officer of a company or organization who is assigned the primary responsibility for making decisions for the company for projects and its finances, i.a.: financial planning, management of financial risks, record-keeping, and financial reporting, and, increasingly, the analysis of data. The CFO thus has ultimate authority over the finance unit and is the chief financial spokesperson for the organization. The CFO typically reports to the chief executive officer (CEO) and the board of directors and may additionally have a seat on the board. The CFO directly assists the chief operating officer (COO) on all business matters relating to budget management, cost-benefit analysis, forecasting needs, and securing of new funding. Some CFOs have the title CFOO for chief financial and operating officer.[1] In the majority of countries, finance directors (FD) typically report into the CFO, and FD is the level before reaching CFO. The appointment of a CFO or FD may be mandated by law. For example, in India, per the provisions of Section 203 of Companies Act 2013 every publicly listed firm having a paid up share capital of Rs. 10 Crores, requires a full time CFO. In the government sector this may be specified also: The US Chief Financial Officers Act, enacted in 1990, created a CFO in each of 23 federal agencies. (See also Office of Management and Budget and Office of Federal Financial Management.) The chief financial officer was traditionally viewed as a financial "gatekeeper". Over time, the position has become one of an advisor and strategic partner to the CEO.[2][3] According to one source, "The CFO of tomorrow should be a big-picture thinker, rather than detail-oriented, outspoken rather than reserved, pre- to delegate rather than hands-on, emphasize what gets done rather than how things are done, and make collaborative rather than unilateral decisions".[4] The duties of a modern CFO, therefore, now straddle the tradtional areas of financial stewardship, as well as the more progressive areas of strategic- and business leadership, with increasingly direct responsibility and oversight of operations.[5] This significant role-based transformation is best-evidenced by the "CEO-in-Waiting" status that many CFOs now hold. Here, CEOs increasingly expect their CFOs to be active participants in shaping the strategy of their organizations, including challenging the current strategy.[6] CFOs thus play a critical role in shaping their company's strategies today, especially in light of the highly uncertain macroeconomic environments.[7] where managing financial liabilities is a centerpiece for many companies' strategies.[8] Indeed, the 1990s saw the rise of the strategic CFO, and many companies have created a chief strategy officer (CSO) position. [9] See also Strategic financial management. The CFO is then as much a part of governance and oversight as the CEO, playing a fundamental role in the development and critique of strategic choices. Relatedly The CFO is expected to be a key player in stockholder education[10] and communication and is clearly seen as a leader and team builder who sets the financial agenda for the organization, supports the CEO directly and provides timely advice to the board of directors. "[11] The rise of digital technologies and focus on data analytics to support decision-making, places more pressure on CFOs to meet the expectations of their C-Suite colleagues.[12] Here, many organizations have created a Finance function based on four pillars: the accounting organization as a shared service an FP&A organization responsible for driving financial planning processes as well as increased insight into financial and non financial KPIs to boost business performance a finance business partnering organization based on leadership of divisions, regions and performance improvement expertise centers specializing in Tax, Treasury, Internal Audit, Investor Relations, etc. CFOs are increasingly being relied upon as the owners of business information, reporting and financial data within organizations - thereby also assisting in decision support operations to enable the company to operate more effectively and efficiently. The CFO must then serve as the financial authority in the organization [13] ensuring the integrity of data, and modeling transparency and accountability. CFOs have then become more focused on financial reporting, although (as of 2016) a majority still spend much of their time in traditional accounting tasks such as transaction reporting [14] Additionally, many CFOs have made the realization that an operating environment that values cash, profit margins, and risk mitigation is one that plays to the primary skills and capabilities of a procurement organization; CFOs have been encouraged to appoint a chief procurement officer (CPO) where this post does not exist, ensure the post-holder is accountable for procurement success, and to become increasingly involved (directly via oversight or indirectly through improved collaboration) with the procurement function according to several research reports which have looked at the CFO's relationship with the procurement function and the CPO.[15][16][17] Due to their importance, CFO departures—whether due to retirement, dismissal, or new opportunities—can significantly affect a company's direction and stability, especially given the CFO's growing role as a strategic partner to the CEO.[18] See also: Financial analyst § Qualification, and Outline of finance § Education CFOs and FDs often hold a professional accounting qualification - the CPA, CA, CMA, or CIMA - along with its requisite bachelors and/or masters in accounting. The certification is specified given that responsibilities extend to tax and financial reporting.[19] Similarly, financial managers are often qualified accountants.[citation needed] In large companies,[citation needed] CFOs and FDs may hold additional postgraduate qualifications,[20] such as a Master of Business Administration,[21] or Master of Science in Finance,[22] the Chartered Financial Analyst is also common.[20] These complement the accounting perspective with more general strategic, leadership and financial market considerations, and give exposure to broader financial and operational issues.[20] Auditor general Controller Treasurer Virtual CFO Financial manager "Job openingsCFOO - Wikimedia Foundation". wikimedafoundation.org. Archived from the original on 12 June 2018. Retrieved 11 June 2018. ^ "CFO Role Shifts From Number Cruncher To Business Leader - TechCrunch". techcrunch.com. 15 April 2015. Retrieved 1 May 2018. ^ Harris, Aaron. 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Ethiopian Airlines Cargo Contact:Telephone number: +251 115 17 4520Corporate Office Address: Ita Ethiopian Airlines, Cargo Terminal Ethiopian Airlines, Bole International Airport Addis Ababa, EthiopiaE-MAIL Address: cargosalcs@ethiopianairlines.com About Ethiopian Airlines Cargo The 1968-founded Evergreen Group runs a fleet of over 200 full containerships and has built a service network that spans five countries. It is one of the best foreign shipping companies in the world because of the size of its fleet, the amount of cargo it can carry, and the new ways it builds ships. EGLV ContainerH is a privately owned freight handling company with its principal office at Munich Airport. It also has two other locations in Landshut and one more office in the UK. For more than 30 years, the company has been providing logistics services to industries like the car and aviation industries, providing transport solutions around the world. Since 1993, EGLV ContainerH has been focusing on the logistics needs of the aerospace business, which includes transporting parts for airplanes. The company offers onboard courier services run by skilled, experienced, and local courier workers who ensure that shipping runs smoothly. With access to many passenger flights and world help from operating airlines, the company can take the most flight and have goods delivered right to the factory door. EGLV ContainerH also provides door-to-door cargo, direct, and consolidation air freight, air charter, AOG, OBC, and storage services. They also offer professional packing services, document handling, and excess luggage service. Their service department is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to help with urgent, sensitive, or valuable matters. EGLV ContainerH deals with project cargo that requires smart and new solutions. Their operational team has extensive knowledge and is committed to helping with project goods and all logistical needs. They work closely with customs to reduce any risks that might come up during transport, and they can provide great help on the fastest and least expensive ways to get any kind of cargo to any seaport. Since its start in 1994, EGLV Courier has been offering professional and dependable courier services to businesses on the south side of Atlanta, Georgia. The company has grown since then and now serves all of metro Atlanta and North Georgia as a logistics and transportation business. Before 1998, Evergreen Line Trucking Company, Inc. only moved Less-Than-Truckload (LTL) freight in the metro Atlanta area. The company now considers the distribution goals and aims of its customers in the Atlanta, Georgia, area to ensure that its services meet their needs. Airline Code: 071 Cargo TrackingIATA Airways Code: ET Similar Packages: Ethiopian Air Lines Inc. was setup at the beginning of 1946, as a joint venture with Trans World Airlines, an American airline. The initial fleet consisted of 5 US Government surplus C-47 Skytrain aircraft.On the 8th of April, 1946, the airline's first scheduled flight to Cairo took place.One year later, three additional Skytrains joined the fleet, fitted out in a "luxury" layout for international routes (21 forward facing seats, compared with the first five, ex-military aircraft without any comforts, only featuring folding bench-type canvas seats along the sides).By the end of 1952, 3 Convair 440 were added to the fleet. They were able to accomodate 36 passengers and had pressurized cabins, as well as fully furnished interiors.In 1957, flights to Frankfurt were added and the airline's own maintenance facility was established at Addis Ababa.During the same year, the first Ethiopian commercial aircraft command made his first solo flight as captain.In 1959, Ethiopian Air Lines added DC-6B Cloudmasters to the fleet, using them on the long-haul routes.Two years later, the airline prepared to enter the jet age and the construction of a new airport at Addis Ababa was started.In 1961, Ethiopian Air Lines linked Addis Ababa with Mervovia in Liberia, via Khartoum and Accra, this being the first direct air link between Eastern and Western Africa operated by any airline.At the end of 1962, the runway and control tower at Bole became operational, the first two Boeing 720Bs arriving on their delivery flights and making Ethiopian the first airline in Africa to order it.In early 1963, the airline's first jet service was inaugurated, connecting Bole to Nairobi, quickly followed by the second route using a Boeing 720B, from Bole to Madrid, via Asmara and Athens.Ethiopian Air Lines changed its name to Ethiopian Airlines in 1965, making the transition from corporation to share company at the same time.In 1971, Semret Medhane became the airline's first Ethiopian general manager.Six years later, a Boeing 720B flight simulator was purchased, allowing the airline to train its pilots without depending on foreign airlines.In 1979, the oldest Boeing 720s were replaced by two Boeing 727s.A third Boeing 727 and two de Havilland Canada DHC-5 Buffalo aircraft joined the fleet in 1982.In 1982, Ethiopian Airlines' first Boeing 767 landed at Bole after a direct delivery flight from New York, setting a new world distance record for a twin-engined commercial jet.At the end of 1985, the 40 years old DC-3/Skytrains started to be withdrawn from the fleet, nine of them remaining in service until October, 1991. They were replaced by six 18-seater DHC-6 Twin Otters, and two ATR-42 46-seater aircraft, for the busier domestic routes.The Cargo Management Department was born in 1989.In 1996, the airline celebrated its 50th anniversary by adding Fokker 50s to the fleet and the pilot training school received a simulator replicating the flight deck of the Boeing 767, also used to train Boeing 737 crews.The network reached as far as Europe, China and Thailand.Two years later, Ethiopian Airlines' second twice-weekly service to Washington, its first destination in the United States, shortly after, New York followed.The ShebaMiles frequent flyer program was launched in February, 1998.In 2002, the airline entered a period of sustained growth and modernization of its fleet, ordering six B737-700s and six B767-300ERs to replace the existing two B737-200s and two B767-200s.The following year, Bole International Airport's 3,800 meter runway and control tower became operational, as well as the new airport terminal, while the older terminal started being renovated to serve mainly the domestic flights.In 2005, Ethiopian Airlines announced its firm order for ten Boeing 787 Dreamliners, also being Africa's launch carrier for this aircraft type.One year later, the airline celebrated 60 years of activity and inaugurated a new maintenance hangar, as well as a cargo terminal.Ethiopian secured its IATA-IOSA registration certificate in 2007, thanks to its "fundamental commitment to provide safe and reliable air transport services for passengers and cargo".In 2008, Ethiopian signed a code share agreement with Lufthansa, as well as Brussels Airlines and others.The following year, Ethiopian ordered no less than 35 aircraft, directly from the manufacturers.In late September, 2010, Ethiopian Airlines was officially invited to become a the 30th member of Star Alliance.In December 2012, Ethiopian Airlines added to their staff 20 new pilots and 72 that graduated from their academy. Later that same month, the airline wins the Diamond International Prize dedicated to Excellence, awarded by Ethiopian Wins International Diamond Prize for Excellenceln October 2013, Ethiopian Airlines is designated as the Leader of Customer Service and during September of that same year it is designated as the African Business of the Year.In August 2015, Ethiopian announced that it retrofitted the Business Class on all its Boeing 777 aircraft with 180° fully-flat beds. Ethiopian invested over USD 4 million in the retrofitting program and equipped more than 50% of its long-haul fleet with fully-flat beds.In June 2016, Ethiopian took delivery of its first Airbus A350XWB aircraft, becoming the first airline in Africa and the second in the world to operate this type of wide-body aircraft. It was also the first airline worldwide to fly this ultra-modern aircraft in the African skies. The new aircraft has a configuration of 30 seats in Cloud Nine Business Class and 313 seats in Economy Class, and all seats are fitted with the latest high-definition touchscreen monitors. In early 2017, Ethiopian continued its growth, as part of its continuous fleet modernization program, it received its third Airbus A350-900, as of January, it introduced a Platinum tier level in its ShebaMiles frequent flyer loyalty program; the airline announced a record expansion of its network in the first half of 2017 with 7 new destinations, among which Antananarivo (Madagascar), Oslo (Norway), Jakarta (Indonesia), Singapore (Singapore), and Chengdu (China).In November 2017, Ethiopian Airlines, Africa's largest airline group, was awarded SKYTRAX 4 Star certification.For the 2017/18 fiscal year, Ethiopian Airlines registered record success: 14 new aircraft joined the fleet, more than one aircraft per month; 8 new international destinations, including Buenos Aires (Argentina), its 6th gateway to the Americas; more than 21% growth in the number of passengers, passing the 10 million mark for the first time in the airline's history; more than 43% operating revenue growth from previous fiscal year.In 2019, Ethiopian Airlines was named "Best Airline in Africa" for the third consecutive year at the Skytrax 2019 World Airlines Awards and also won the 'Best Business Class in Africa' and 'Best Economy Class in Africa' awards.Currently, Ethiopian is the fastest growing African airline with an average annual growth of 25% in the past seven years. With the youngest fleet on the continent with an average age of less than 7 years, Ethiopia is a Pan-African global carrier currently implementing a 15-year strategic plan called Vision 2025 that will see it become the leading aviation group in Africa.During its long history, Ethiopian Airlines was involved in over 60 accidents/incidents that led to 322 fatalities (between 1965 and mid-2011), but it has a safety record much better than other African airlines. Last deadly accident took place in late January, 2010, when a Boeing 737-800 carrying 90 people about to change into the Mediterranean Sea shortly after take off in stormy weather and all 82 passengers and 8 crew members died. For the entire list of accidents, please see this page.The last deadly accident took place on March 10, 2019, when a four-month-old Boeing B737 MAX 8 crashed only after take-off from Bole International Airport, killing all 157 people aboard. Following the accident, the Boeing B737 MAX aircraft was grounded worldwide. Ethiopian Airlines was established in 21 December 1945, commenced operations in 18 April 1946 which is the Ethiopia's flag carrier airline and is owned by the Ethiopian country's government. It has its head quarter in Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa. It serves a network of 113 passenger destinations where 19 of them are domestic and 35 freighter destinations and is the largest on the African continent. Ethiopian Airlines Johannesburg Airport Office Address: Terminal Building, 3/F, Office No. WL.10 Oliver R. Tambo Int Airport Airport Office telephone contact numbers: 011-390-3819 and 082 329 8368 Email: jnbapt@ethiopianairlines.com Working hours: Monday - Sunday 09:00 to 17:00 Official website: Online Check-in: check-in Check flight status here: www.ethiopianairlines.com/flights/status Check flight schedule here: www.ethiopianairlines.com/flightscheduleBaggage services telephone contact numbers: 011 390 3819 and 083-325-3347 Ethiopian Airlines Baggage Allowance View Ethiopian Airlines Hand | Cabin baggage, checked baggage, Excess baggage charges, overweight baggage charges, over size baggage charges in the above link. Customer care / support Customer Contact Centre: 000 800 100 7947 Contact Centre Business Hours: N/A Ethiopian Airlines Customer Care Phone number | Email Special assistance Travel during pregnancy in Ethiopian Airlines Pregnancy rules: Expectant mothers can travel in Ethiopian Airlines till 34th week of the Single pregnancy and 36 week for multiple pregnancy, you must apply for medical clearance by submitting a medical information form (MEDIF) (Download PDF) For any special assistance, Contact. How to change mistakes in your name, flight date and refund ticket in Ethiopian Airlines? View How to change mistakes in your name, flight date and refund ticket in Ethiopian Airlines through the above link Ethiopian Airlines: How to file a complaint related to baggage / flight delay / cancellation /ShebaMiles? Procedure, Documents required Special Meals Asian Vegetarian, Bland, Diabetic, Fruit Platter, Gluten Free, Hindu Non-Veg, Kosher, Low Calorie, Low Fat, Low Salt, Muslim, No Lactose, No Salt, Vegetarian Raw, Seafood, Vegetarian Vega. *For any Queries, contact: How to Web Check-in Ethiopian Airlines? Procedure to do web check-in or online check-in Ethiopian Airlines List of Ethiopian Airlines Worldwide Find Ethiopian Airlines Reservation | Town | Sales | Airport Offices Contact details such as Address, Phone number, Location, Email and more details in your country. Types of Planes / Air craft available with Ethiopian Airlines Total fleet: 82 Airbus A350-900 Boeing 737-700 Boeing 737-800 Boeing 737 MAX 8 Boeing 767-300ER Boeing 777-200LR Boeing 777-300ER Boeing 787-8 Boeing 789 Bombardier Dash 8 Q400 Boeing 757-200PCF (Cargo Fleet) Boeing 777F (Cargo Fleet) Queries handled by Ethiopian Airlines airlines Customer care: Flight Ticket Booking, Ticket Cancellation, Flight Ticket Rescheduling, Onk to Board, Visa Services, Online Check-in, Baggage Allowance, Duty Free Allowance, Flight Information, Airport Lounges, Visa Information, In-Flight Meals, Airport Transfers, Missing Luggage, Immigration Services, Valet Parking, Meet and Greet, Flight Wifi, Airport Wifi, In-Flight Entertainment, Airport Facilities, Delayed Flights, Visa on Arrival, First Class, Business Class, Economy Class, ShebaMiles Is there any problem / complaint with reaching the Ethiopian Airlines Johannesburg Airport Office Address or Phone number? Please report any issues using the below comment form. Rate your experience with the Ethiopian Airlines South Africa: (Click on the stars below) Click to rate this post! Ethiopian Airlines Cargo Head OfficeCargo Terminal Ethiopian Airlines, Bole International Airport Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Jan 3, 2022, 05:34 AM Title : Cargo Management airport : airportcode : management Cargo Aviation University Catering Maintenance and Overhaul Ground Services Ethiopian Airlines Cargo Tracking (ET 071) made simple. A quick & easy way to check the movement of your Package, Freight, Shipment online with Air Waybill (AWB) number as it travels to its final destination. Ethiopian Airlines Cargo Customer Help Desk- Email: CargoSales@ethiopianairlines.com/phone number: +251 115 17 4520Corporate Office Address: Ita Ethiopian Airlines, Cargo Terminal Ethiopian Airlines, Bole International Airport Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Enter Booking / Reference number / Invoice / Air Waybill (AWB) number / Bill of Lading (BL - BOL) / VIN number / POD number / LR number / Tracking ID Code / PRO number / Docket number to find your package location. IATA Code: ET Cargo TrackingIATA Code: ETHAWB 3 Digit Code: 071 Cargo Tracking Related Parcels: Highest-ranking officer of an organization It has been suggested that Executive director be merged into this article. (Discuss) Proposed since May 2025. "Chief executive" and "CEO" redirect here. For other uses, see Chief executive (disambiguation) and CEO (disambiguation). A group of Fortune 500 CEOs in 2015 A chief executive officer (CEO),[1] also known as a chief executive or managing director, is the top-ranking corporate officer charged with the management of an organization, usually a company or a nonprofit organization. CEOs find roles in various organizations, including public and private corporations, nonprofit organizations, and even some government organizations (notably state-owned enterprises). The governor and CEO of a corporation or company typically reports to the board of directors and is charged with maximizing the value of the business.[1] which may include maximizing the profitability, market share, revenue, or another financial metric. In the nonprofit and government sector, CEOs typically aim at achieving outcomes related to the organization's mission, usually provided by legislation. CEOs are also frequently assigned the role of the main manager of the organization and the highest-ranking officer in the C-suite.[2] The term "chief executive officer" is attested as early as 1782, when an ordinance of the Congress of the Confederation of the United States of America used the term to refer to governors and other leaders of the executive branches of each of the Thirteen Colonies.[3] In draft additions to the Oxford English Dictionary published online in 2011, the Dictionary says that the use of "CEO" as an acronym for a chief executive officer originated in Australia, with the first attestation being in 1914. The first American usage cited is from 1972.[4] The responsibilities of an organization's CEO are set by the organization's board of directors or other authority, depending on the organization's structure. They can be far-reaching or quite limited, and are typically enshrined in a formal delegation of authority regarding business administration. Typically, responsibilities include being an active decision-maker on business strategy and other key policy issues, as well as leader, manager, and executor roles. The communicator role can involve speaking to the press and the public, as well as to the organization's management and employees. The decision-making role entails making high-level decisions regarding policy and strategy. The CEO is responsible for implementing the goals, targets, and strategic objectives as determined by the board of directors. As an executive officer of the company, the CEO reports the status of the business to the board of directors, motivates employees, and drives change within the organization. As a manager, the CEO presides over the organization's day-to-day operations.[5][6][7] The CEO is the person who is ultimately accountable for a company's business decisions, including those in operations, marketing, business development, finance, human resources, etc. The CEO of a political party is often entrusted with fundraising, particularly for election campaigns. The use of the CEO title may be used by for-profit companies or non-profit or charitable organisations, such as the Wikimedia Foundation. In some countries, there is a dual board system with two separate boards, one executive board for the day-to-day business and one supervisory board for control purposes (selected by the shareholders). In these countries, the CEO presides over the executive board and the chairperson presides over the supervisory board, and these two roles will always be held by different people. This ensures a distinction between management by the executive board and governance by the supervisory board. This allows for clear lines of authority. The aim is to prevent a conflict of interest, and too much power being concentrated in the hands of one person. In the United States, the board of directors (elected by the shareholders) is often equivalent to the supervisory board, while the executive board may often be known as the executive committee (the division/subsidiary heads and C-level officers of the company). In the United Kingdom, the board of directors is known as the board of management, and the CEO is known as the chief executive officer (CEO). In the United States, and in business, the executive officers are usually the top officers of a corporation, the chief executive officer (CEO) being the best-known type. The definition varies; for instance, the California Corporate Disclosure Act defines "executive officers" as the five most highly compensated officers not also sitting on the board of directors. In the case of a sole proprietorship, an executive officer is the sole proprietor. In the case of a partnership, an executive officer is a managing partner, senior partner, or administrative partner. In the case of a limited liability company, an executive officer is any member, manager, or officer. Main article: Corporate title Depending on the organization, a CEO may have several subordinate executives to help run the day-to-day administration of the company, each of whom has specific functional responsibilities referred to as senior executives,[8] executive officers or corporate officers. Subordinate executives are given different titles in different organizations, but one common category of subordinate executive, if the CEO is also the president, is the vice president (VP). An organization may have more than one vice president, each tasked with a different area of responsibility (e.g., VP of finance, VP of human resources). Examples of subordinate executive officers who typically report to the CEO include the chief operating officer (COO), chief financial officer (CFO), chief strategy officer (CSO), chief marketing officer (CMO) and chief business officer (CBO). The public relations-focused position of chief reputation officer is sometimes included as one such subordinate executive officer, but, as suggested by Anthony Johnndrow, CEO of Reputation Economy Advisors, it can also be seen as "simply another way to add emphasis to the role of a modern-day CEO - where they are both the external face of, and the driving force behind, an organization culture"[9] Brad D. Smith, former CEO of Intuit In the US, the term "chief executive officer" is used primarily in business, whereas the term "executive director" is used primarily in the not-for-profit sector.[10] These terms are generally mutually exclusive and refer to distinct legal duties and responsibilities. [11] The CEO is the highest-ranking executive in a company, making corporate decisions, managing operations, allocating resources, and serving as the main point of communication between the board of directors and the company.[12] In the UK, chief executive and chief executive officer are used in local government, where their position in law is described as the "head of paid service".[13] and in business and in the charitable sector.[14] As of 2013[update], the use of the term director for senior charity staff is deprecated to avoid confusion with the legal duties and responsibilities associated with being a charity director or trustee, which are normally non-executive (unpaid) roles. The term managing director is often used in lieu of chief executive officer. Business publicists since the days of Edward Bernays (1891–1995) and his client John D. Rockefeller (1839–1937) and even more successfully the corporate publicists for Henry Ford, promoted the concept of the "celebrity CEO". Business journalists have often adopted this approach, which assumes that the corporate achievements, especially in the arena of manufacturing, are produced by uniquely talented individuals, especially the "heroic CEO". In effect, journalists celebrate a CEO who takes distinctive strategic actions. The model is the celebrity in entertainment, sports, and politics - compare the "great man theory". Guthey et al. argues that "...these individuals are not self-made, but rather are created by a process of widespread media exposure to the point that their actions, personalities, and even private lives feature symbolically to represent significant dynamics and tensions prevalent in the contemporary business atmosphere"[15] Journalism thereby exaggerates the importance of the CEO and tends to neglect harder-to-describe broader corporate factors. There is little attention to the intricately organized technical bureaucracy that actually does the work. Hubris sets in when the CEO internalizes the celebrity and becomes excessively self-confident in making complex decisions. There may be an emphasis on the sort of decision that attract the celebrity journalists.[16] Research published in 2009 by Ulrike Malmendier and Geoffrey Tate indicates that "firms with award-winning CEOs subsequently underperform, in terms both of stock and of operating performance".[17] Main article: Executive compensation § Controversy Executive compensation has been a source of criticism following a dramatic rise in pay relative to the average worker's wage. For example, the relative pay was 20-to-1 in 1965 in the US, but had risen to 376-to-1 by 2000.[18] The relative pay differs around the world, and, in some smaller countries, is still around 20-to-1.[19] Observers differ as to whether the rise is due to competition for talent or due to lack of control by compensation committees.[20] In recent years, investors have demanded more say over executive pay.[21] Main article: Gender diversity § In the boardroom Lack of diversity amongst chief executives has also been a source of criticism.[22] In 2018, 5% of Fortune 500 CEOs were women.[23] In 2023 the number rose to 10.4% of for Women CEOs of Fortune 500 companies.[24] The reasons for this are explained or justified in various ways, and may include biological sex differences, male and female differences in Big Five personality traits and temperament, sex differences in psychology and interests, maternity and career breaks, hypergamy, phallogocentrism, the existence of old boy networks, tradition, and the lack of female role models in that regard.[25][26][27] Some countries have passed laws mandating boardroom gender quotas.[28] In 2023 Rockefeller Foundation awarded a grant to Korn Ferry to research strategies and then action a plan to help more women to become CEOs.[29] See also: Toxic leader There are contentious claims that a significant number of CEOs have psychopathic tendencies, often characterized by power-seeking behavior and dominance. These individuals can often conceal their ruthlessness and antisocial behavior behind a facade of charm and eloquence. Traits such as courage and risk-taking, generally considered desirable, are often found amongst these psychopathic tendencies. Tara Swart, a neuroscientist at MIT Sloan School of Management, has suggested that individuals with psychopathic traits thrive in chaotic environments and are aware that others do not. As a result, they may intentionally create chaos in the workplace.[30][31] This perspective is explored in the book Snakes in Suits, co-authored by Robert D. Hare. However, Scott Lilienfeld has argued that the attention given to psychopathy in the workplace by both the media and scholars has far exceeded the available scientific evidence. Emilia Bunea, writing in Psychology Today, has linked psychopathic traits in managers to workplace bullying, employee dissatisfaction, and turnover intentions. Despite this, Bunea cautions that excessive worry about supposed psychopathic managers could discourage individuals from pursuing careers in corporations and deter employees from addressing issues with difficult bosses.[32] CEO succession CEO of public schools City manager Executive officer Founder mode Glass cliff List of books written by CEOs List of chief executive officers Occupational Information Network Prime minister United States Department of Labor ^ a b Lin, Tom C. W. (April 23, 2014). "CEOs and Presidents". UC Davis Law Review. SSRN 2428371. ^ Westphal, James D.; Zajac, Edward J. (March 1995). "Who Shall Govern? CEO/Board Power, Demographic Similarity, and New Director Selection". Administrative Science Quarterly. 40 (1): 60–83. doi:10.2307/2393700. JSTOR 2393700. ^ "An Ordinance for Regulating the Post Office of the United States of America". Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789. Vol. 23. 1914 [October 1782]. p. 670. Retrieved 22 March 2025. ^ "C. n.". 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