

Editorial

This is the first issue of Volume 6 of the *Journal of Business Systems, Governance and Ethics*.

The first article in this issue: *The Governance of Open Source Software Communities: An Exploratory Analysis* by Ivan De Noni, Andrea Ganzaroli and Luigi Orsi from Italy investigates the nature of the relationships between dimensions of governance in Open Source (OS) communities, which a recent review has highlighted as critical. The results are based on a comparative analysis of 40 OS projects contained in the Freshmeat dataset and the findings show that OS governance is configurational. Those configurations are defined along two dimensions: leadership and decision-making distribution, and reciprocity of the appropriability regime.

The next article: *Control of Shareholders' Wealth Maximization in Nigeria* is by Oladipupo, A.O. and okafor, C.O. from Nigeria. The research described in this article focuses on who controls shareholder's wealth maximization and how does this affect firm's performance in publicly quoted non-financial companies in Nigeria. The data used for this study were obtained from the Nigerian Stock Exchange fact book and the annual reports of the six sampled companies from Food/ Beverages and tobacco sub-sector for twenty years (1986-2005) to constitute pooled data of 120 observations. The results show that turnover and retained earnings are of more significance in the control of shareholders wealth than the dividend payment.

Next comes an article by Terence J. Centner from the USA entitled: *Have US Legislatures Fully Considered Causal Factors in Assigning Liability for Inherent Risk Accidents?* The author notes that the public's dissatisfaction with American tort rules has led US state legislatures to enact more than 120 statutes for assigning liability for accident losses, many of these addressing liability of accidents involving inherent risks of activities where neither the activity provider nor injured participant was negligent. Factors causing incorrect liability results may be compared to offer a recommendation for a liability regime for inherent risk accidents.

The final article: *Corporate Governance Reforms in Nigeria: Challenges and Suggested Solutions*, is by Ayodele Adelaja Adekoya from Yanbu Industrial College, Saudi Arabia. This article sets out to examine the challenges to corporate governance reforms in Nigeria from the promulgation of the Corporate and Allied Matters Act of 1990, the introduction of the 2003 Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) code of best practices in corporate governance to the 2006 Central Bank of Nigeria(CBN) code of corporate governance for banks in Nigeria. The article notes that some of the challenges to corporate governance reforms in Nigeria stem from the country's culture of institutionalised corruption and political patronage which is characterised by weak regulatory frameworks and refusal of government agencies to enforce and monitor compliance.

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