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Neo coo cfo cio cto cmo cdo

Früher war man Geschäftsführer oder Personalchef, heute leihen sich leitende Angestellte englische Jobbezeichnungen aus. Aber was bedeuten eigentlich diese Kürzel wie CEO, CFO oder auch CCO und welche Aufgaben haben die Menschen hinter diesen Titeln? GIGA erklärt euch die Titel und die Positionen dahinter. In jeder größeren Firma ist der „CMF“ ein wichtiger Mann, denn ohne ihn fehlt der Durchblick. Der „Crystal Clearance Manager“ heß früher einfach Fensterputzer, aber sein Job ist noch derselbe. Das gilt auch für die Personen, die heute Titel wie CEO, CFO, COO oder auch CCO führen. Damit ihr versteht, welche Positionen damit gemeint sind, haben wir sie für euch in einer Tabelle zusammengefasst. In GTA kann zumindest jeder zum CEO aufsteigen. Die Bedeutung von CEO, CFO und COODIE Kürzel stehen für englischsprachige Titel und sie haben sich mittlerweile auch bei uns als brauchbare Erklärung für die Aufgaben eines Managers etabliert. Dahinter steht der Gedanke, sich im internationalen Geschäftsbetrieb als zuständiger Ansprechpartner identifizieren zu können.In der nachfolgenden Tabelle wollen wir euch mal die Bedeutung geläufiger Titelabkürzungen erläutern.Abkürzung & TitelBedeutungCEO: Chief Executive OfficerDer CEO ist die führende Position eines Unternehmens. In kleineren Firmen nannte man sie vielleicht noch „Geschäftsführer“. Größere Unternehmen sprechen auch vom Vorstandsvorsitzenden oder vom Direktor.CFO: Chief Financial OfficerDer CFO ist der „Chef des Geldes“. Als Finanzvorstand einer AG ist er der Verwalter der Finanzen einer Firma.COO: Chief Operating OfficerEin COO kümmert sich um die operative Führung des täglichen Geschäfts. Er überwacht zum Beispiel Produktionsabläufe und muss die Ressourcen sowie das Personal verwalten. Üblicherweise ist das auch die Aufgabe des CEO, aber manchmal wird das aufgeteilt.CTO: Chief Technology OfficerDer CTO überwacht die technischen Entwicklungen des Konzerns und wurde früher „Technischer Direktor“ genannt. In produzierenden Unternehmen ist er für die Produktentwicklung zuständig.CCO: Chief Creative OfficerEin CCO ist der Marketing-Chef des Unternehmens und verantwortlich für alle Verlautbarungen, die nach außen gehen. Er entscheidet über die Werbung, die verschiedenen Werbeaktionen oder auch die Webseite. Weitere Erklärungen zum COO stehen unten.Das ist eine allgemein gefasste Erklärung häufig verwendeter Abkürzungen. Was mit einer Bezeichnung wirklich gemeint ist, wird erst durch den vollständigen Titel deutlich. Das kann man gut am Beispiel des „CCO“ sehen. Je nach Firma und Position der Mitarbeiter im Unternehmen kann die Bezeichnung nämlich zum Beispiel folgendes bedeuten:Chief Commercial Officer (Partner- und Geschäftsbeziehungen)Chief Communication Officer (Public-Relation und Kommunikation-Bereich)Chief Compliance Officer (Compliance-Bereich)Chief Creative Officer (Programmgestaltung)Chief Officer (Marketing-Bereich)Bei TikTok trendet „CEO of ...“ in den Kommentaren. Die Nutzer verleihen diesen Titel diversen Streamern, deren Videos ihnen besonders gut gefallen haben. Von was man da gerade CEO wird, hängt in der Regel vom Thema des Videos ab.Bereiznet man also jemanden in einem Kommentar als „CEO of Soup“, kann das bei uns etwa mit „Meister der Suppen“ übersetzt werden. Du willst keine News rund um Technik, Games und Popkultur mehr verpassen? Keine aktuellen Tests und Guides? Dann folge uns auf Facebook oder Twitter. Utilizar palabras en inglés se ha puesto muy de moda, especialmente en el entorno de las empresas. Palabras como manager o brainstorming ya forman parte de nuestro vocabulario, pero otras nuevas continúan surgiendo. ¿Qué significa CEO? ¿Y CMO? ¿Y otras siglas como COO, CFO,...? Estos conceptos definen el puesto de los altos directivos dentro de una compañía.

En el siguiente post explicaremos su equivalencia en castellano y las principales tareas que lo conforman. CEO (Chief Executive Officer) Es el mayor responsable de la empresa. En España se conoce como el Consejero Delegado o el Director Ejecutivo. Los CEO serán los responsables últimos del buen funcionamiento de la empresa y los que tomarán las decisiones estratégicas. Generalmente, el CEO es el fundador de la empresa, aquel que creó la idea o el modelo de negocio en el que se sustenta la misión, visión y objetivos de la empresa. El CEO es una figura muy visible dentro de la compañía y suele liderar los eventos importantes de relaciones públicas de la compañía.

Un CEO que aparece en medios de comunicación dando noticias importantes de la empresa, como el lanzamiento de nuevos productos, explicando los resultados anuales a los stakeholders o grupos de interés, así como justificando las decisiones estratégicas tomadas por la compañía, es sinónimo de fortaleza en una empresa. Por ejemplo, los CEO más conocidos en el sector tecnológico son Steve Jobs (ahora TinCook) en Apple, Jeff Bezos en Amazon y Mark Zuckerberg en Facebook. Como comentaba, la razón de su popularidad se basa en acertadas comparecencias en representación a su empresa, como las ya históricas “Keynotes” de Steve Jobs. CEOs ilustres en otros sectores son Mark Fields en Ford, César Alierta en Telefónica o Stuart Gulliver en HSBG. COO (Chief Operating Officer) Es el Director de Operaciones. Sus funciones son muy amplias, ya que se encarga de todo el proceso desde el diseño, confección y fabricación del producto, hasta que está disponible para vender en el mercado. Incluye labores de logística, distribución, aprovisionamiento, transporte, etc. Es el comodín del CEO cuándo éste no puede atender un compromiso.

Debido al amplio control de las etapas del producto en una empresa, se le considera como la mano derecha del CEO, y con el tiempo, su sucesor. CMO (Chief Marketing Officer) Es el Director de Marketing o Mercadotecnia, según su denominación en castellano. Se encarga de “satisfacer las necesidades y los deseos de los clientes”. El CMO reporta la información directamente al CEO, igual que hace el COO. En comparación con el resto de altos cargos de la empresa, el CMO es el rol en el que más predominan las mujeres. Sus funciones son: Monitorizar las ventas de la compañía, desarrollar el producto en base a las necesidades del mercado objetivo, diseñar el canal de distribución del producto en tiendas o cualquier otro medio. Toma las decisiones de precio, investigación de mercado y demás actividades relacionadas con el servicio al cliente. Colabora con el CCO en las tareas de comunicación de la compañía. Entre otras funciones relacionadas con el cliente. CFO (Chief Financial Officer) El homónimo en España es el Director Financiero.

Sus tareas son vitales para el buen funcionamiento financiero de la empresa. También reporta directamente al CEO.

Sus funciones son: Toma las decisiones de financiación propia, endeudamiento de la empresa en base al coste de capital y de la deuda. Máximo responsable del control de la tesorería. Análisis del resultado de operación y de gestión de la empresa. Generar indicadores y ratios para controlar la evolución de la empresa. Asesora sobre la viabilidad de las inversiones y de protegerse frente a los riesgos de las operaciones de venta. CIO (Chief Information Officer) También conocido como el IT manager o responsable de los equipos de información. Su función principal es mejor el rendimiento de la empresa a través de la aplicación de técnicas que consigan mejorar la eficiencia en las actividades de la empresa. Incluye tanto la aplicación de maquinaria de última generación, sistemas informáticos, como colaborar con el CDO para introducir la empresa en el mundo 2.0. CTO (Chief Technology Officer) Es el responsable tecnológico. Se encarga de que todos los sistemas de tecnología de la información funcionen de forma óptima. Puede llegar a confundirse con el CJO ya que en algunas empresas el CJO y el CTO comparten funciones o son la misma persona. La diferencia es que el CTO se centra más en la tecnología enfocada a la fabricación del producto o su paso por la cadena de valor de la empresa, mientras que el CIO se centra más el tema datos internos y el flujo de la información por los sistemas. CCO (Chief Communications Officer) Se traduciría como el responsable del departamento de comunicación. En España, suele estar formado por varios trabajadores que coordinan las actividades con el CMO. Su objetivo crear imagen de marca de la compañía y que esto se traduzca en mejores ventas. Las tareas de comunicación de la compañía son: Publicidad en medios de comunicación masiva (Advertising) y patrocinio (cobranding) con otras empresas Promociones del producto y venta personal. Participación en eventos, ferias y acciones de relaciones públicas. Actividades que incrementen la reputación de la empresa como es la Responsabilidad

Social Corporativa. Coordina con el CDO la participación en redes sociales. CDO (Chief Digital Officer) También conocido como el director digital.

En el cargo que ha surgido más recientemente debido al desarrollo del comercio online y las compañías virtuales. Es crucial en la transformación de la mentalidad de la empresa para adaptarse a un mundo globalizado y cada vez más digitalizado. Es la profesión que más ha crecido en los últimos tiempos y las empresas buscan desesperadamente un experto en este puesto. Sus principales funciones son: Guía la transformación de una empresa tradicional, de presencial física, en una empresa online. No consiste únicamente en abrir perfiles de la empresa en las principales redes sociales, sino un proceso completo de renovación interna donde te aproximas al cliente. Estudia y decide la implementación de las principales novedades en el medio digital, especialmente de carácter tecnológico. Adaptarse a los cambios. Dirigir las tareas de los Community Managers. Son conocidos por sus ingeniosas participaciones en redes sociales como Twitter o Facebook con el objetivo de conseguir seguidores, interactuar con ellos e informar de las noticias referentes a la empresa. Además, crea contenido que aporte valor a la marca para aumentar la fidelidad de los seguidores. Son dinamizadores. Conceptos que debe dominar un CDO: ecommerce, SEO, SEM, analítica web, big data, social media, conversión web, marketing online, entre otras. Ejemplo de Organigrama con siglas en inglés Como una imagen vale más que mil palabras, hemos elaborado un organigrama de la empresa Facebook, para entender de forma gráfica quién tiene más poder en la empresa, así como quién es el responsable en última instancia de cada departamento. En una empresa tan grande como Facebook, que además tiene una cartera de negocio diversificada en varias divisiones (Whatsapp, Instagram, Oculus VR, entre otras) tiene un organigrama extenso y con multitud de divisiones. Nos centraremos en la estructura que forma la empresa central, Facebook. Otro ejemplo de organización sería el Banco Santander. La persona más ilustre del Banco Santander, Ana Botín, no ocupa el puesto de CEO de la compañía, sino en el de Presidenta (en inglés sería Chairman), un rol más centrado en ser la imagen de la compañía ante los medios que ha dirigido la empresa en sí. Esto indica que la compañía confía en un hombre de número como es Jose Antonio Álvarez para marcar los objetivos de la empresa. Titles given in an organization to show what duties and responsibilities a person has This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these template messages) This article possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. (February 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Corporate title" - news - newspapers - books - scholar · JSTOR (April 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The examples and perspective in this article may not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this article, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. (February 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Business administration Management of a business Accounting Business accounting Financial accounting Audit Business entities Corporate group Conglomerate (company) Holding company Cooperative Corporation Joint-stock company Limited liability company Partnership Privately held company Sole proprietorship State-owned enterprise Corporate governance Annual general meeting Board of directors Supervisory board Advisory board Audit committee Corporate law Commercial law Constitutional documents Contract Corporate crime Corporate liability Insolvency law International trade law Mergers and acquisitions Corporate title Chairman Chief business officer/Chief brand officer Chief executive officer/Chief operating officer Chief financial officer Chief human resources officer Chief information officer/Chief marketing officer Chief product officer/Chief technology officer Economics Commodity Public economics Labour economics Development economics Mixed economy Planned economy Econometrics

Environments Open economy Market economy Knowledge economy Microeconomics Macroeconomics Economic development Economic statistics Finance Financial statement Insurance Factoring Cash conversion cycle Insider dealing Capital budgeting Commercial bank Derivative Financial statement analysis Financial risk Public finance Corporate finance Managerial finance International finance Liquidation Stock market Financial Market Tax Financial institution Capital management Venture capital Types of management Asset Brand Business intelligence Business development Capacity Capability Change innovation Commercial Marketing Communications Conflict. Content Customer relationship Distributed Earned value Electronic business Enterprise resource planning management information system Financial Human resource development Incident Knowledge Legal Materials Network administrator Office Operations services Performance Power Problem Process Product life-cycle Product Project Quality Records Resource Risk crisis Sales Security Service Strategic Supply chain Systems administrator Talent Technology Organization Architecture Behavior Communication Culture Conflict Development Engineering Hierarchy Patterns Space Structure Trade Business analysis Business ethics Business plan Business judgment rule Consumer behaviour Business operations International business Business model International trade Trade route Business process Business statistics Business and economics portalVice Corporate titles or business titles are given to corporate officers to show what duties and responsibilities they have in the organization. Such titles are used by publicly and privately held for-profit corporations, cooperatives, non-profit organizations, educational institutions, partnerships, and sole proprietorships also confer corporate titles. Variations This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unourced material may be challenged and removed. (February 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) There are considerable variations in the composition and responsibilities of corporate title. Within the corporate office or corporate center of a corporation, some corporations have a chairman and chief executive officer (CEO as the top-ranking executive, while the number two is the president and chief operating officer (COO) other corporations have a president and CEO but no official deputy. Typically, senior managers are "higher" than vice presidents, although many times a senior officer may also hold a vice president title, such as executive vice president and chief financial officer (CFO). The board of directors is technically not part of management itself, although its chairman may be considered part of the corporate office if he or she is an executive chairman. A corporation often consists of different businesses, whose senior executives report directly to the CEO or COO, but that depends on the form of the business. If organized as a division then the top manager is often known as an executive vice president (EVP). If that business is a subsidiary which has considerably more independence, then the title might be chairman and CEO. In many countries, particularly in Europe and Asia, there is a separate executive board for day-to-day business and supervisory board (elected by shareholders) for control purposes. In these countries, the CEO presides over the executive board and the chairman 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 seemingly allows for clear lines of authority. There is a strong parallel here with the structure of government, which tends to separate the political cabinet from the management civil service.

In the United States and other countries that follow a single-board corporate structure, the board of directors (elected by the shareholders) is often equivalent to the European or Asian supervisory board, while the functions of the executive board may be vested either in the board of directors or in a separate committee, which may be called an operating committee (J.P. Morgan Chase),[1] management committee (Goldman Sachs), executive committee (Lehman Brothers), executive council (Hewlett-Packard), or executive board (H&G) composed of the division/subsidiary heads and senior officers that report directly to the CEO. United States State laws in the United States traditionally required certain positions to be created within every corporation, such as president, secretary and treasurer. Today, the position under the Model Business Corporation Act, which is employed in many states, is to grant corporations discretion in determining which titles to have, with the only mandated organ being the board of directors.[2] Some states that do not employ the MBCA continue to require that certain offices be established. Under the law of Delaware, where most large US corporations are established, stock certificates must be signed by two officers with titles specified by law (e.g. a president and secretary or a president and treasurer).[3] Every corporation incorporated in California must have a chairman of the board or a president (or both), as well as a secretary and a chief financial officer.[4] Limited liability company (LLC)-structured companies are generally run directly by their members, but the members can agree to appoint officers such as a CEO or to appoint "managers" to operate the company.[5] American companies are generally led by a CEO. In some companies, the CEO also has the title of "president". In other companies, a president is a different person, and the primary duties of the two positions are defined in the company's bylaws (or the laws of the governing legal jurisdiction). Many companies also have a CFO, a chief operating officer (COO) and other senior positions such as chief legal officer (CLO), chief strategy officer (CSO), chief marketing officer (CMO), etc. that report to the president and CEO. The next level, which are not executive positions, is middle management and may be called "vice presidents", "directors" or "managers", depending on the size and required managerial depth of the company.[6] United Kingdom In British English, the title of managing director is generally synonymous with that of chief executive officer.[7] Managing directors do not have any particular authority under the Companies Act in the UK, but that do have implied authority based on the general understanding of what their position entails, as well as any authority expressly delegated by the board of directors.[8] Japan and South Korea In Japan, corporate titles are roughly standardized across companies and organizations, although there is variation from company to company, corporate titles within a company are always consistent, and the large companies in Japan generally follow the same outline.[9] These titles are the formal titles that are used on business cards.[10] Korean corporate titles are similar to those of Japan.

Legally, Japanese and Korean companies are only required to have a board of directors with at least one representative director.[11][citation needed] In Japanese, a company director is called a torishimariyaku (取締役) and a representative director is called a daihyō torishimariyaku (代表取締役). The equivalent Korean titles are isa (이사) and dae-yo-isa (대표이사).

These titles are often combined with lower titles, e.g. senmu torishimariyaku or jōmu torishimariyaku for Japanese executives who are also board members.[12][13] Most Japanese companies also have statutory auditors, who operate alongside the board of directors in supervisory roles. Under the commercial code in Japan, Jyūgyōin (従業員) meaning the "employee", is different from Kaishain (会社員), meaning the "stockholders". The typical structure of executive titles in large companies includes the following:[12][13][14] English gloss Hanja Korean Comments Chairman 会長 (會長) Hoejang() Often a semi-retired president or company founder. Denotes a position with considerable power within the company exercised through behind-the-scenes influence via the active president. Vice chairman 副会長 (副會長) Bu-hoejang() At Korean family-owned chaebol companies such as Samsung, the vice-chairman commonly holds the CEO title (i.e. vice chairman and CEO) President 社長 Sajang() Often CEO of the corporation. Some companies do not have the "chairman" position, in which case the "president" is the top position that is equally respected and authoritative. Deputy president or senior executive vice president 副社長 Bu-sajang() Reports to the president Executive vice president 専務 Jōnnu() Senior vice president 常務 Sangmu() Vice president or general manager or department head 部長 Bujang() Highest non-executive title; denotes a head of a division or department.



There is significant variation in the official English translation used by different companies. Deputy general manager 次長 Chajang() Direct subordinate to bujang Manager or section head 課長 Gwajang() Denotes a head of a team or section underneath a larger division or department Assistant manager or team leader 係長 (代理) Daeri() Staff 社員 Sawon() Staff without managerial titles are often referred to without using a title at all Personnel Classification English gloss Kanji Japanese 管理監督者 商人 使用者 Administrator or merchant Chairman 会長 Kaichō Vice chairman 副会長 Fuku-kaichō President 会社長 Kaishachō Vice president 副社長 Fuku-shachō Senior director and managing director (precedence depends on company and their roles)[1][15] 専務 Senmu 常務 Jōmu 管理職 職業使用人 使用者 General manager 本部長 Hon-buchō Department manager 部長 Buchō Deputy department manager 次長 Jichō Section manager 課長 Kachō Assistant section manager 課長補佐 Kachō-hosa Team leader or team manager 係長 Kakarichō 従業員 労働者 被用者 被雇用者 Senior staff or chief (staff) 主任 Shunin Staff[2] Executives Classification English gloss Kanji Japanese 役員 Executive Director[17] 取締役[17] Torishimariyaku Statutory auditor 監査役 Kansayaku Accounting advisor 会計参与 Kaikai-Sanyo 役員等 Executives and etcetera Executive director 執行役 Shikkōyaku Accounting auditor 会計監査人 Kaikai-kansanin The top management group, comprising jōmu/sangmu and above, is often referred to collectively as "cadre" or "senior management" (幹部 or 重役, kانبu or juyaku in Japanese; ganbu or jungyōk in Korean). Some Japanese and Korean companies have also adopted American-style titles, but these are not yet widespread and their usage varies. For example, although there is a Korean translation for "chief operating officer" (, choego uyōng chaejimja), not many companies have yet adopted it with the exception of a few multi-national companies such as Samsung and CJ (a spin-off from Samsung), while the CFO title is often used alongside other titles such as bu-sajang (SEVP) or jōnnu (EVP). Since the late 1990s, many Japanese companies have introduced the title of shikkō yakuin (執行役員) or "officer", seeking to emulate the separation of directors and officers found in American companies. In 2002, the statutory title of shikkō yaku (執行役) was introduced for use in companies that introduced a three-committee structure in their board of directors. The titles are frequently given to buchō and higher-level personnel. Although the two titles are very similar in intent and usage, there are several legal distinctions: shikkō yaku make their own decisions in the course of performing work delegated to them by the board of directors, and are considered managers of the company rather than employees, with a legal status similar to that of directors. Shikkō yakuin are considered employees of the company that follow the decisions of the board of directors, although in some cases directors may have the shikkō yakuin title as well.[18][19] Senior management The highest-level executives in senior management usually have titles beginning with "chief" and ending with "officer", forming what is often called the "C-suite".[20] or "CxO", where "x" is a variable that could be any functional area (not to be confused with CXO).[21] The traditional three such officers are CEO, COO, and CFO. Depending on the management structure, titles may exist instead of, or be blended/overlapped with, other traditional executive titles, such as president, various designations of vice presidents (e.g. VP of marketing), and general managers or directors of various divisions (such as director of marketing); the latter may or may not imply membership of the board of directors. Certain other prominent positions have emerged, some of which are sector-specific.

For example, chief audit executive (CAE), chief procurement officer (CPO) and chief risk officer (CRO) positions are often found in many types of financial services companies. Technology companies of all sorts now tend to have a chief technology officer (CTO) to manage technology development. A chief information officer (CIO) oversees information technology (IT) matters, either in companies that specialize in IT or in any kind of company that relies on it for supporting infrastructure. Many companies now also have a chief marketing officer (CMO), particularly mature companies in competitive sectors, where brand management is a high priority. A chief value officer (CVO) is introduced in companies where business processes and organizational entities are focused on the creation and maximization of value. Approximately 50% of the S&P 500 companies have created a chief strategy officer (CSO) in their top management team to lead strategic planning and manage inorganic growth, which provides a long range perspective versus the tactical view of the COO or CFO. This function often replaces a COO on the C-Suite team, in cases where the company wants to focus on growth rather than efficiency and cost containment. A chief administrative officer (CAO) may be found in many large complex organizations that have various departments or divisions. Additionally, many companies now call their top diversity leadership position the chief diversity officer (CDO). However, this and many other nontraditional and lower-ranking titles are not universally recognized as corporate officers, and they tend to be specific to particular organizational cultures or the preferences of employees. Specific corporate officer positions Chairman of the board – presiding officer of the corporate board of directors. The chairman influences the board of directors, which in turn elects and removes the officers of a corporation and oversees the human, financial, environmental and technical operations of a corporation. The CEO may also hold the title of "chairman", resulting in an executive chairman. In this position, the board frequently names an independent member of the board as a lead director. The C-suite is normally led by the CEO. Executive chairman – the chairman's post may also exist as an office separate from that of CEO, and it is considered an executive chairman if that titleholder wields influence over company operations, such as Vince McMahon of WWE. Steve Case of AOL Time Warner, and Douglas Flint of HSBG. In particular, the group chairmanship of HSBG is considered the top position of that institution, outranking the chief executive, and is responsible for leading the board and representing the company in meetings with government figures.[22][23] Prior to the creation of the group management board in 2006, HSBG's chairman essentially held the duties of a chief executive at an equivalent institution, while HSBG's chief executive served as the deputy. After the 2006 reorganization, the management cadre ran the business, while the chairman oversaw the controls of the business through compliance and audit and the direction of the business.[24] Non-executive chairman – also a separate post from the CEO, unlike an executive chairman, a non-executive chairman does not interfere in day-to-day company matters. Across the world, many companies have separated the roles of chairman and CEO, often resulting in a non-executive chairman, saying that this move improves corporate governance.

Chief business officer is a corporate senior executive who assumes full management responsibility for the company's deal making, provides leadership and executes a deal strategy that will allow the company to fulfill its scientific/technology mission and build shareholder value, provides managerial guidance to the company's product development staff as needed. Chief of staff is a corporate director-level manager who has overall responsibility for the staff activity within the company who often would have responsibility of hiring and firing of the highest level managers and sometimes directors. They can work with and report directly to managing directors and the chief executive officer.

Commissioner Finance, chief financial officer, CFO or FC, also comprises accounting and financial reporting within an organization Director or board member of a board of directors – high-level official with a fiduciary responsibility of overseeing the operation of a corporation and elects or removes officers of a corporation; nominally, directors, other than the chairman are usually not considered to be employees of the company per se, although they may receive compensation, often including benefits; in publicly held companies.



A board of directors is normally made up of members (directors) who are a mixture of corporate officials who are also management employees of the company (inside directors) and persons who are not employed by the company in any capacity (outside directors or non-executive directors). In privately held companies, the board of directors often only consists of the statutory corporate officials, and in sole proprietorship and partnerships, the board is entirely optional, and if it does exist, only operates in an advisory capacity to the owner or partners. Non-profit corporations' governing board members may be called directors like most for-profit corporations, or an alternative like trustees, governors, etc. Director – a manager of managers within an organization who is often responsible for a major business function and who sometimes reports to a vice president (in some financial services companies the title vice president has a different meaning). Often used with name of a functional area; finance director, director of finance, marketing director, and so on. Not to be confused with a member of the board of directors, who is also referred to as a director. This is a middle management and not an executive level position, unless it is in the banking industry. Alternatively, a manager of managers is often referred to as a "senior manager" or as an "associate vice president", depending upon levels of management, and industry type. President – legally recognized highest "titled" corporate officer, and usually a member of the board of directors. There is much variation; often the CEO also holds the title of president, while in other organizations if there is a separate CEO, the president is then second highest-ranking position. In such a case the president is often the COO and is considered to be more focused upon daily operations compared to the CEO, who is supposed to be the visionary. If the corporate president is not the COO (such as Richard Parsons of Time Warner from 1995 to 2001), then many division heads report directly to the CEO themselves, with the president taking on special assignments from the CEO. Secretary or company secretary – legally recognized "titled" corporate officer who reports to the board of directors and is responsible for keeping the records of the board and the company. This title is often concurrently held by the treasurer in a dual position called secretary-treasurer; both positions may be concurrently held by the CFO. Note, however, that the secretary has a reporting line to the board of directors, regardless of any other reporting lines conferred by concurrent titles. Treasurer – legally recognized corporate officer entrusted with the fiduciary responsibility of caring for company funds. Often this title is held concurrently with that of secretary in a dual role called secretary-treasurer. It can also be held concurrently with the title of CFO or fall under the jurisdiction of one, though the CFO tends to oversee the finance department instead, which deals with accounting and audits, while the treasurer deals directly with company funds. Note, however, that the treasurer has a reporting line to the board of directors, regardless of any other reporting lines conferred by concurrent titles. Superintendent Owner (sometimes proprietor or sole proprietor, for sole proprietorships) Partner – Used in many different ways. This may indicate a co-owner of a legal partnership or may be used to refer to a business owner who does not have any employees or contract workers. Associate is often used in a similar way. Vice chair or vice chairman – officer of the board of directors who may stand in for the chairman in his or her absence. However, this type of vice chairman title on its own usually has only an advisory role and not an operational one (such as Ted Turner at Time Warner).[25] An unrelated definition of vice chair describes an executive who is higher ranking or has more seniority than executive vice president. Sometimes, EVPs report to the vice chair, who in turn reports directly to the CEO (so vice chairs in effect constitute an additional layer of management), other vice chairs have more responsibilities but are otherwise on an equal tier with EVPs. Executive vice chairman are usually not on the board of directors. Royal Bank of Canada previously used vice chairs in their inner management circle until 2004 but have since renamed them as group heads.

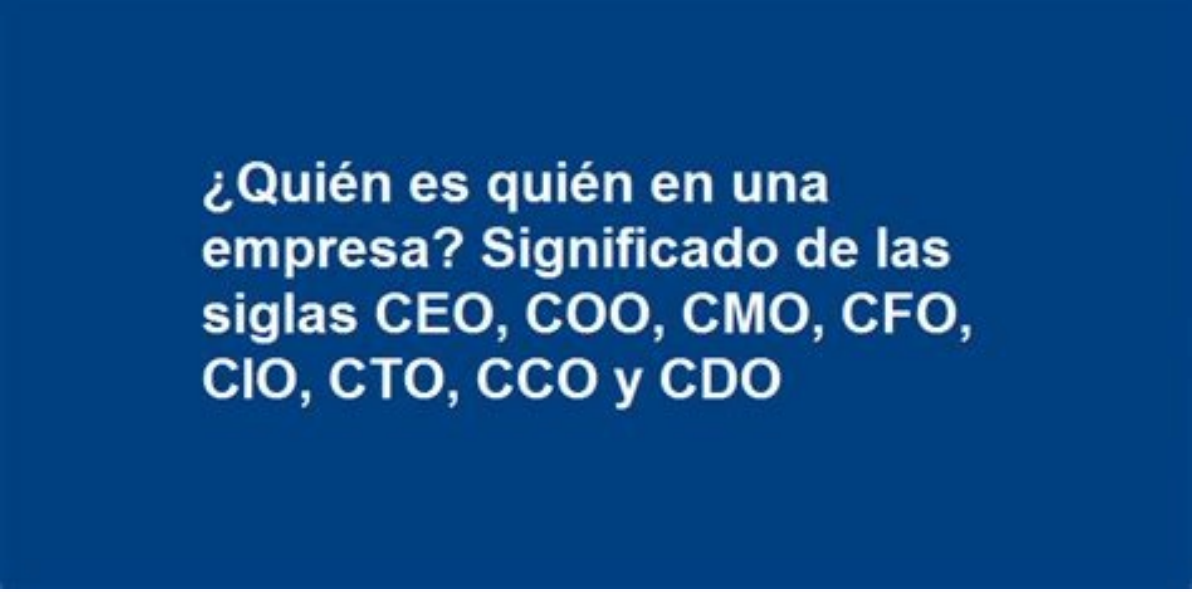
List of chief officer (CO) titles Title Abbreviation Explanation Chief academic officer CAO Responsible for academic administration at universities and other higher education institutions Chief accessibility officer CAO Responsible for overseeing accessibility and inclusion for people with disabilities and seniors Chief accounting officer CAO Responsible for overseeing all accounting and bookkeeping functions, ensuring that ledger accounts, financial statements, and cost control systems are operating effectively Chief administrative officer CAO Responsible for business administration, including daily operations and overall performance Chief analytics officer CAO Responsible for data analysis and interpretation Chief architect CA Responsible for designing systems for high availability and scalability, specifically in technology companies. Often called enterprise architects (EA). Chief audit executive CAE Responsible for the internal audit Chief brand officer CBO Responsible for a brand's image, experience, and promise, and propagating it throughout all aspects of the company, overseeing marketing, advertising, design, public relations and customer service departments Chief business officer CBO Responsible for the company's deal making, provides leadership and execute a deal strategy that will allow the company to fulfill its scientific/technology mission and build shareholder value, provides managerial guidance to the company's product development staff as needed. Chief business development officer CBDO Responsible for business development plans, design and implementation of processes to support business growth Chief commercial officer CCO Responsible for commercial strategy and development Chief communications officer CCO Responsible for communications to employees, shareholders, media, bloggers, influencers, the press, the community, and the public.



Practical application of communication studies Chief compliance officer CCO Responsible for overseeing and managing regulatory compliance.



Chief content officer CCO Responsible for developing and commissioning content for broadcasting channels and multimedia exploitation Chief creative officer CCO In one sense of the term, responsible for the overall look and feel of marketing, media, and branding.



In another sense, similar to chief design officer. Chief customer officer CCO Responsible for customer relationship management Chief data officer CDO Responsible for enterprise-wide governance and utilization of information and data as assets, via data processing, data analysis, data mining, information trading, and other means Chief delivery officer CDO Responsible for leading the project management office for project coordination, and facilitating product deliveries among clients worldwide Chief design officer CDO Responsible for overseeing all design aspects of a company's products and services, including product design, graphic design, user experience design, industrial design, and package design, and possibly aspects of advertising, marketing, and engineering Chief development officer CDO Responsible for activities developing the business, usually through added products, added clients, markets or segments Chief digital officer CDO Responsible for adoption of digital technologies, digital consumer experiences, the process of digital transformation, and devising and executing social strategies Chief diversity officer CDO Responsible for diversity and inclusion, including diversity training and equal employment opportunity Chief engineering officer CEngO Similar to the more common chief technology officer (CTO); responsible for technology/product R & D and manufacturing issues in a technology company, oversees the development of technology being commercialized Chief executive officer CEO Responsible for the overall vision and direction of an organization, making the final decisions over all of the corporation's operations. The highest-ranking management officer; often also the chairman of the board. Usually called CEO in the United States, chief executive or managing director in the United Kingdom, Commonwealth of Nations, and some other countries. Chief experience officer CXO Responsible for user experience, overseeing user experience design and user interface design. CXO is not to be confused with CxO, a term commonly used when referring to any one of various chief officers.

Chief financial officer CFO Responsible for all aspects of finances Chief gaming officer CGO Responsible for both the game development and the online and offline publishing functions of a company that makes video games Chief government relations officer CGRO Responsible for all aspects of government relations and lobbying Chief human resources officer CHRO Responsible for all aspects of human resource management and industrial relations Chief information officer CIO Responsible for IT, particularly in IT companies or companies that rely heavily on an IT infrastructure Chief information security officer CISO Responsible for information security Chief information technology officer CITO Responsible for information technology. Often equivalent to chief information officer (CIO) and, in a company that sells IT, chief technology officer (CTO). Chief innovation officer CINO Responsible for innovation Chief investment officer CIO Responsible for investment and for the asset liability management (ALM) of typical large financial institutions such as insurers, banks and/or pension funds Chief knowledge officer CKO Responsible for managing intellectual capital and knowledge management Chief learning officer CLO Responsible for learning and training Chief legal officer CLO Responsible for overseeing and identifying legal issues in all departments and their interrelation, as well as corporate governance and business policy. Often called general counsel (GC) or chief counsel. Chief marketing officer CMO Responsible for marketing; job may include sales management, product development, distribution channel management, marketing communications (including advertising and promotions), pricing, market research, and customer service. Chief medical officer CMO Responsible for scientific and medical excellence, especially in pharmaceutical companies, health systems, hospitals, and integrated provider networks. The title is used in many countries for the senior government official who advises on matters of public health importance. In the latter sense compare also chief dental officer. Chief networking officer CNO Responsible for social capital within the company and between the company and its partners Chief nursing officer CNO Responsible for nursing Chief operating officer COO Responsible for supervising office administration and maintenance, business operations, including operations management, operations research, and (when applicable) manufacturing operations; role is highly contingent and situational, changing from company to company and even from a CEO to their successor within the same company. Often called "director of operations" in the nonprofit sector. Chief privacy officer CPO Responsible for all the privacy of the data in an organization, including privacy policy enforcement Chief process officer CPO Responsible for business processes and applied process theory, defining rules, policies, and guidelines to ensure that the main objectives follow the company strategy as well as establishing control mechanisms Chief procurement officer CPO Responsible for procurement, sourcing goods and services and negotiating prices and contracts Chief product officer CPO Responsible for all product-related matters. The CPO is to the business's product what the CTO is to technology. The responsibilities of the CPO are inclusive of product vision, product strategy, user experience, product design, product development, and product marketing. Chief quality officer CQO Responsible for quality and quality assurance, setting up quality goals and ensuring that those goals continue to be met over time Chief research officer CRO Responsible for research Chief research and development officer CRDO Responsible for research and development Chief revenue officer CRO Responsible for measuring and maximizing revenue Chief risk officer CRO Responsible for risk management, ensuring that risk is avoided, controlled, accepted, or transferred and that opportunities are not missed. Sometimes called chief risk management officer (CRMO). Chief sales officer CSO Responsible for sales Chief science officer CSO Responsible for science, usually applied science, including research and development and new technologies. Sometimes called chief scientist. Chief security officer CSO Responsible for security, including physical security and network security Chief software officer CSO Responsible for the overall software strategy, roadmap, engineering, and user experience Chief solutions officer CSO Responsible for the development and delivery of reliable and innovative business and technology solutions Chief strategy officer CSO Responsible for all aspects of strategy and strategic planning, including enterprise portfolio management, corporate development, and market intelligence Chief sustainability officer CSO Responsible for environmental/sustainability programs Chief system engineer CSE Responsible for the whole system specification, validation, and verification in development processes. Usually using as the manager of other sub-system engineers. Chief technical officer CTO Responsible to bridge the technical specific issues related to product or service in the organization. This position is common in NGOs and the development aid sector when the CEO or Project Director is not a person with a strong technical background related to the aid program focus such as economic development, renewable energy, human rights, agriculture, WASH, emergency responses, etc. The CTO provides guidance and advice to the program implementation team related to technical things. In some development aid programs, this position is similar to the technical director. Chief technology officer CTO Responsible for technology and research and development, overseeing the development of technology to be commercialized. (For an information technology company, the subject matter would be similar to the CIO's; however, the CTO's focus is technology for the firm to sell versus technology used for facilitating the firm's own operations.). Sometimes called chief technical officer.

Chief value officer CVO Ensure that all programs, actions, new products, services and investments create and capture customer value. Chief visionary officer CVO Responsible for defining corporate vision, business strategy, and working plans Chief web officer CWO Responsible for the web presence of the company and usually for the entire online presence, including intranet and Internet (web, mobile apps, other) Middle management Supervisor Foreman General manager or GM Manager Of counsel - A lawyer working on a part-time or temporary basis for a company or law firm. Vice president - Middle or upper manager in a corporation. They often appear in various hierarchical layers such as executive vice president, senior vice president, associate vice president, or assistant vice president, with EVP usually considered the highest and usually reporting to the CEO or president. Many times, corporate officers such as the CFO, COO, CSO, CIO, CTO, secretary, or treasurer will concurrently hold vice president titles, commonly EVP or SVP. Vice presidents in small companies are also referred to as chiefs of a certain division, such as vice president for finance, or vice president for administration.

In some financial contexts, the title of vice president is actually subordinate to a director. See also Companies portal Corporate liability Identification with corporation International Executive Resources Group List of corporate titles Outline of management References ^ a b Dominus, Susan (2012-10-03). "Ina Drew, Jamie Dimon and JPMorgan Chase's \$6 Billion Mistake". The New York Times.

^ a b "Model Business Corporation Act" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on 10 October 2012. Retrieved 19 August 2013. ^ "Delaware General Corporation Law § 158".

Retrieved 19 December 2013. Every holder of stock represented by certificates shall be entitled to have a certificate signed by, or in the name of the corporation by the chairperson or vice-chairperson of the board of directors, or the president or vice-president, and by the treasurer or an assistant treasurer, or the secretary or an assistant secretary of such corporation representing the number of shares registered in certificate form.

^ "California Corporations Code § 312". Archived from the original on 13 November 2012. Retrieved 19 December 2013. A corporation shall have a chairman of the board or a president or both, a secretary, a chief financial officer, and such other officers with such titles and duties as shall be stated in the bylaws or determined by the board and as may be necessary to enable it to sign instruments and share certificates. ^ Lawrence, George. "Does an LLC Have to Have a President or CEO?". Houston Chronicle. Retrieved 20 August 2013. ^ Lowe, Keith. "The Relevance of Employee Titles". Retrieved 20 August 2013. ^ "What is MANAGING DIRECTOR?". The Law Dictionary. 19 October 2012.

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^ These titles have been deleted from the new company act, started to enforced from June 2006. ^ merchant's or commercial ^ a b Including daihyō-torishimariyaku (代表取締役), meaning "representative director", which is mandatory if the board of directors has been settled ^ "執行役・執行役員 Operating Officer". Nomura Research Institute. Archived from the original on 22 July 2012. Retrieved 20 August 2013. ^ Suzuki, Kengo. "執行役と執行役員の異同". Archived from the original on 20 August 2013. Retrieved 20 August 2013. ^ Whiteside, Kelly (3 July 2013). "Survey ties female athletes to executive roles". USA Today. Retrieved 19 December 2022. Though the connection is widely noted, a new global survey quantifies how strong that link is among the highest ranking senior executives, the so-called C-suite, and those on boards at large companies with revenues more than \$250 million. ^ "Who's in the C-Suite?". Investopedia. Retrieved 2021-11-09. ^ Wilson, Harry; Farrell, Sean; Aldrick, Philip (2010-09-22). "HSBC investors against Michael Geoghegan becoming chairman". Telegraph. London. Archived from the original on 2022-01-12. Retrieved 2011-12-31. ^ "HSBC chief Michael Geoghegan 'to quit' after failing to get top job". News.com.au. 2010-09-24. Retrieved 2011-12-31. ^ Reece, Damian (2010-12-20). "HSBC ex-chief Michael Geoghegan relaxes as another marathon looms". Telegraph. London. Archived from the original on 2022-01-12. Retrieved 2011-12-31. ^ Welsh, James (2003-01-29). "Ted Turner quits as AOLTW Vice Chairman". Digital Spy. Retrieved 2011-12-31. External links Taking Stock - Corporate Execs Get Scammed, Federal Bureau of Investigation Retrieved from "