Corporate Compliance Management Need, Scope & Importance

What and Why of Compliance

- Manufacturing: Developing & implementing policies & procedures to ensure operations are efficient, consistent, effective
 & compliant with law
- Services

: Legally compliant process that establishes uninterrupted delivery of services to customer, protects their interest & information privacy

· Project

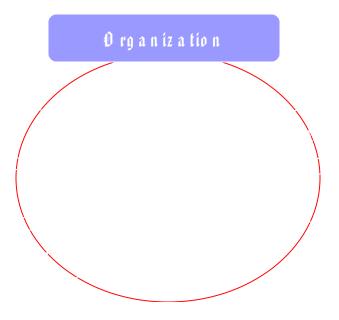
: Confirmation that business case viable and actual costs and time lines in line with plan costs & schedules

- Objective
- : (a) Delivers significant commercial value to the business while fully compliant with regulatory requirements
 - (b) To avoid Enron type scandals and comply with Sarbanes Oxley in US and Clause 49 in India





Stakeholders and Compliance







Stakeholder Assurance

- Owners and strategic investors: Long term financial and business success
- · Retail share holder: Short term market cap gains and dividends
- · Lenders: Security of their loans
- Business managers: Business tools, controls & measures meet the target level of performance and legal compliance
- Staff and employees: Performance tools & protection of information
- Customers: Quality products & services and continued support after delivery
- · Business partners: Confidence on "Good to do business with"
- Suppliers: Business continuity and sanctity of contracts
- · Community: Business process meets with Corporate Social responsibility





Benefits of Compliance

- Contributes to effectiveness & efficiency of business operations: higher valuations
- Ensures reliability & continuity of information systems
- Raises governance standards and assurance to various stakeholders
- Assures that organizational risk exposure mitigated: checks & balances
- · Confirms that internal information accurate & reliable
- Increases investor and lenders confidence: easier access to global markets





Benefits of Compliance

- Supports informed decision making at management and Board level
- Identifies and exploits areas of risk based advantage
- Ability to aggregate business unit risk in multiple jurisdictions & locations
- Demonstrates proactive risk stewardship: improved company performance
- Establishes a process to stabilize results by protecting them from disturbance
- · Enables independent directors to decide with comfort and confidence





Certification: Clause 49

- CEO and CFO certification on Financial & Cash Flow Statements:
 - no material om ission or untrue statements
 - true & fair view of company affairs
 - no material omission or misleading statement
- · No fraudulent, illegal transactions or breach of code of conduct
- Responsibility for internal control systems: accountability
- Disclosure to auditor & audit committee
 - effectiveness of and deficiencies in internal control systems
 - significant changes in accounting policy and internal controls
 - significant cases of fraud of employees or others
- Quarterly compliance report for Stock Exchange by Compliance Officer or CFO
- Annual certificate from auditors/practicing Company Secretaries on compliance of Clause 49 sent to all shareholders with directors report





Disclosures

- Corporate governance report including non compliance, if any
- · Compensation philosophy, full details of directors and remuneration
- · Review of affairs of subsidiary company
- · Accounting treatment, if different from prescribed standard
- · Whistle blower policy and adherence
- · Code of conduct compliance
- · Risk management report
- · "Real time" disclosure to SE
- Material contingent liabilities & risk





Management Obligations: Sarbanes Oxley





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Threats: Cause and

· Internal:

- Deliberate & malafide: disgruntle demployee or ex-employee
- Accidental: caused by negligence or lack of secure procedures
- System failure: processes

• External:

- Competitor: Industry espionage / intelligence
- Supplier of products or services
- Joint venture partner
- Market forces

· Combination:

- Internal and external acting in cohesion
- Internal action causing an external reaction





..... Effect

- Impact on organization:
 - Loss of revenue, profits, talent
 - Reduction in market share
 - Decrease in stock price
 - The ft of intellectual property
 - Damage to image & reputation
- Identification of requirement:
 - Business and legal environment
 - Type of information, flow, access & application
 - External and internal stake holders
 - Services and IT systems
 - Changing face of technology





Issues

- Impact of globalization: 6 lobal Scams
- Information asymmetry
- Internal opaqueness
- Increasing participation of vested interests in PM
- Independent director: peripheral role to conscience keeper
- Improve enforcement and monitoring mechanism
- · Risk Us Entrepreneurship





Challenges

- Higher exposure to risk: dawn of class action suits
- Level of internal controls and evaluation mechanisms
- Cost of listing and maintenance
- Liability of directors: D&O policy
- Related party transactions
- Company management
 - Large volume of information and data to the Board
 - Increased dependence by Board on quality and timeliness of information
 - Independent, fearless and objective
 - Processes and systems for monitoring
 - Skill and competence
 - Training





Concerns

- · "Real time" disclosure and impact
- Preservation of confidentiality: competitive information
- Form over substance: paradigm shift
- Promoter control: seats on Board and voting
- · Joint Venture agreements
 - Restrictions on transfer of shares
 - Quorum requirements and voting
 - Put and call option arrangements
 - Enforceability of affirm a tive clauses: non compete, ve to rights





Thank You