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Improving Financial Governance
A Practical Approach

#### Content

- Emphasis On Financial Governance
- Suggested Framework on Financial Governance
- Practical Points in Improving Financial Governance

Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance (Revised 2007)
Part 1. Principle Of Corporate Governance

#### D. ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

#### I. Financial Reporting

 The board should present a balanced and understandable assessment on the company's position and prospects.

#### D. ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

#### II. Internal Control

 The board should maintain a sound system of internal control to safeguard shareholders' investment and the company's assets.

#### D. ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

#### III. Relationship with Auditors

 The board should establish formal and transparent arrangements for maintaining an appropriate relationship with the company's auditors.

### Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance (Revised 2007) Part 2. Best Practices

#### AA – I. Principal Responsibilities of the Board

The board should explicitly assume the following six specific responsibilities, which facilitate the discharge of the board's stewardship responsibilities:

- Reviewing and adopting a strategic plan for the company;
- Overseeing the conduct of the company's business to evaluate whether the business is being properly managed;

- Identifying principal risks and ensuring the implementation of appropriate systems to manage these risks;
- Succession planning, including appointing, training, fixing the compensation of and where appropriate, replacing senior management;

- Developing and implementing an investor relations programme or shareholder communications policy for the company; and
- Reviewing the adequacy and the integrity of the company's internal control systems and management information systems, including systems for compliance with applicable laws, regulations, rules, directives and guidelines.

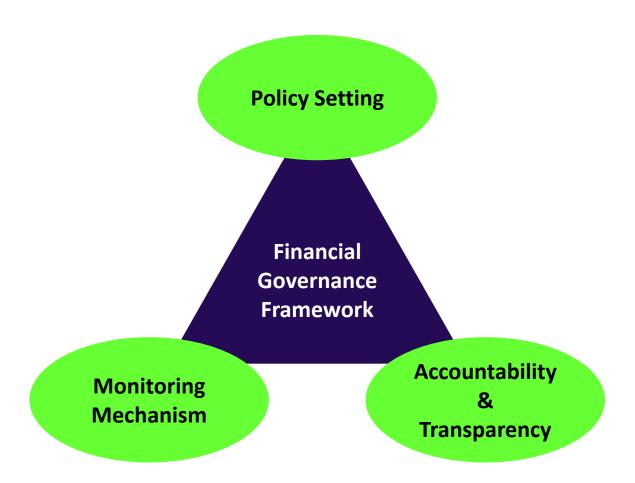
What is good financial governance?



#### Company has an established framework that

- formulates relevant financial and operational policies,
- provides a robust reporting, monitoring and management system,
- enables the Board perform its oversight responsibilities and fiduciary duties,
- contributes to the management of the business, and to enhance stakeholders' values.





#### A. Policy Setting

#### 1. Matters for Board Approval

- Companies Act
- Listing Requirements
- Articles of Association (Meetings/ Board resolutions)
- Changes in Share Capital
- Mergers and Acquisition
- Capital investments/Divestments
- etc...

- 2. Formulation of Strategy and Strategic Roadmap
  - Long term strategy

- 3. Risk Management policies
  - Financial Risks (Credit, Hedging)
  - Operational Risks
  - Off Balance Sheet risks



#### 4. Financial Reporting and Management

- Financial Reporting Standards
- Treasury Management
- Transfer Pricing
- Related Party Transactions

#### 5. Operational Management

- Quality Standards
- Purchasing
- Customer Service
- Asset Management
- Cash Management
- etc.

#### 6. Funding/Debts issue.

- Capital structure and Debt Equity Ratio
- Rights / Bonds Issue
- Share Purchase Scheme
- Employees Share Option Scheme



- 7. Dividend Payment and Enhancement of shareholders' values.
  - Dividend Payment
  - Shareholders Communications

#### 8. Whistling Blowing Policy

- Code
- Assurance
- Process
- Safeguard

# Are Board members clear with all these policies matters?

#### **B. Monitoring Mechanism**

**BEST PRACTICES – AA - Board of Directors** 

Relationship of The Board to Management

#### XVII Quality of Information

"The board should receive information that is:

- not just historical or bottom line and financial oriented, but
- information that goes beyond assessing the quantitative performance of the enterprise, and
- looks at other performance factors, such as customer satisfaction, product and service quality, market share, market reaction, environmental performance and so on,

... when dealing with any item on the agenda."

#### **B.** Monitoring Mechanism

**BEST PRACTICES – BB – Accountability and Audit** 

**The Audit Committee** 

- **II. (iii)** To review the quarterly and year-end financial statements of the board, focusing particularly on–
- any change in accounting policies and practices;
- significant adjustments arising from the audit;
- the going concern assumption; and
- compliance with accounting standards and other legal requirements.

#### **B.** Monitoring Mechanism

- 1. Robust information system to generate relevant and timely reports.
- 2. Relevant financial and operational reports to monitor achievement of KPIs.
- 3. Financial Analysis and use of Data Analytics.
- 4. Market Environment, Industry and Trends Reports.
- 5. Internal and External Audit Reports.

#### C. Accountability & Transparency

- 1. Business Results or KPI versus Reward System
- 2. Maximize Stakeholder Value
- 3. Corporate Social Responsibility/ Sustainability
- 4. Employee Welfare



#### **POLICY SETTING**

- Matters for Board Approval
- Strategy
- Risk management
- Financial Reporting
- Operations Management
- Funding/debt issue
- Dividend/sharehol ders value
- Whistling Blowing policy

#### MONITORING MECHANISM

- Robust Reporting System
- Relevant Financial & Operational Reports
- Financial Analysis& Data Analytic
- Market
   Environment,
   Industry/Trend
   Reports
- Internal/External Audit Reports

#### ACCOUNTABILITY & TRANSPARANCY

- Business Results & Reward System
- Maximising Shareholders' Values
- Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability
- EmployeeWelfare



Board members come with different backgrounds and experiences, "at least one of the members must have financial qualification or background in the Audit Committee".

(Listing Requirement Part C – Audit Committee 15.09)

 "All members of the audit committee should be financially literate and at least one should be a member of an accounting association or body."

(MCCG – BB. Accountability and Audit, The Audit Committee)

## Which are the areas the Board needs to be watchful?

What are the questions the Board needs to ask?



#### **General areas (Financial Perspective):**

- Historical trends up, down or flat.
- **2.** Future trends up, down or flat.
- 3. Ratio analysis and relationship between P&L and balance sheet items.
- 4. Variances analysis comparing across periods
- Off Balance sheet items financial, legal or contractual.
- 6. Significant events or contracts.

#### **Balance Sheet Items:**

- 1. Fixed Assets
- 2. Inventory
- 3. Trade Receivables
- 4. Inter-Company Balances
- 5. Cash & Bank Balances
- 6. Trade Creditors
- 7. Tax Provisions
- 8. Share Capital & Reserves
- 9. Long Term Loans

#### **P&L Items:**

- 1. Revenue
- 2. Cost of Sales
- 3. Gross Profit
- 4. Expenses
- 5. Unusual Items
- 6. Taxes

#### **General/Operations**

- 1. Off Balance Sheet Items
- 2. Environment/Safety
- 3. Quality Management
- 4. Risk Management

#### **Additional Considerations:**

- When and how does the Board follow up on outstanding issues ?
- 2. What policy matters do the Board need to review?
- 3. Is there a need to consider changes to key appointments?
- 4. Are there additional investments the Board needs to consider in order to strengthen the financial governance infrastructure?

#### **Basis of Questions:**

- Are there developments/issues we should be aware of?
- 2. How and what can we contribute to the growth strategy/resolving the challenges?
- 3. How do these developments (positive or negative) affect the company's performance and long term strategy?

#### In Summary:

- 1. Ask open ended questions
- 2. Look beyond the numbers
- 3. Get elaborations on the obvious
- 4. Ensure follow up



#### Thank You

