

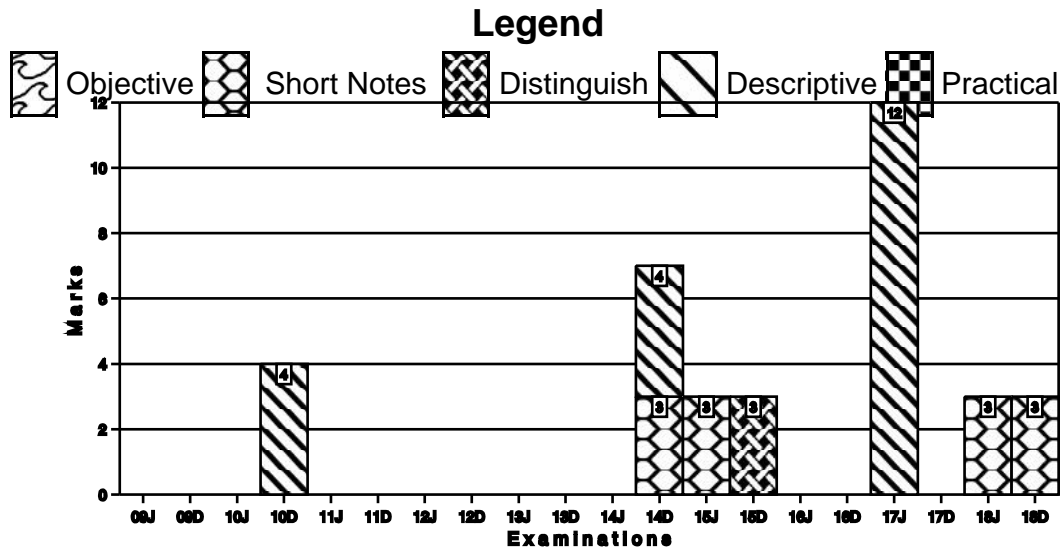
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COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK

THIS CHAPTER INCLUDES

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction ● Corporate Compliance Framework ● Preparation of Compliance Chart ● Content of Compliance Chart ● Role of Company Secretary in Creation of Compliance Chart | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compliance Risk– Review and Updation ● Training and Implementation ● Compliance Audit ● Secretarial Audit and Compliance Management System ● Role of Company Secretaries in Compliance Management |
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Marks of Objective, Short Notes, Distinguish Between, Descriptive & Practical Questions



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CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

Topic	Important Highlight
Compliance Chart is prepared by considering the following activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Compliance applicable Laws, Rules and Regulations • Risk Assessment • Risk Mitigation (includes Training and Education) • Compliance Monitoring (includes Action Tracking) • Compliance Reporting (includes Incident Management)
Compliance Risk monitoring plan must include:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical and high Compliance Risks, focusing on inherent and managed risk levels; • Key Compliance Risk mitigation activities; • Routine business transactions to which compliance obligations or risks are associated; • The implementation / embedding of the Framework and all policies issued by the corporate compliance department; • Compliance with the laws, regulations and standards included in the Chart, including the Company Values and • The obligations that have been delegated to the Compliance Function (e.g. Complaints Handling, Privacy related obligations)
The Plans for compliance training and education programme must include:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concise statements that capture the relevant internal and external compliance obligations and the risks arising from those obligations; • The business processes to which the compliance obligations are linked or on which they have an impact;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brief description of the training or education activity;• Target audience (refresher for existing Employees, induction for new Employees, or <i>Adhoc</i> when required);• Frequency of training or education activity.
Compliance Audits	<p>As per CAG Auditing Standards, The Compliance audit is the independent assessment of whether a given subject matter is in compliance with applicable authorities identified as criteria. Compliance audits are carried out by assessing whether activities, financial transactions and information comply in all material respects, with the authorities who govern the audited entity. Compliance auditing may be concerned with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regularity: adherence of the subject matter to the formal criteria emanating from relevant laws, regulations and agreements applicable to the entity• Propriety: observance of the general principles governing sound financial management and the ethical conduct of public officials.

Compliance Reporting	Compliance reporting allows Management and the Compliance function to assess whether Compliance Risks exceed the risk appetite of Company. Compliance Reporting also allows for communication and discussion of potential Compliance Risks. Management and the Compliance officer is responsible for gathering information, and then analysing and communicating the results so that informed, timely decisions can be made. At least quarterly, reports should be discussed at the Risk Management Committee meeting.
The Risks of non-compliance of the law are many which include the followings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cessation of business activities• Civil action by the authorities• Punitive action resulting in fines against the company/officials• Imprisonment of the errant officials• Public embarrassment• Damage to the reputation of the company and its employees• Attachment of bank accounts.

Cyclical Reporting and Incident Reporting	In Cyclical Reporting, at least quarterly basis, the Compliance officer works with Management and other risk functions to provide non-financial risk reporting. However the Management may require more frequent or other types of Compliance-Risk related reporting, whereas in incident reporting the material compliance incidents are reported, which need to be handled through the risk management process. Material compliance incidents are defined as events that have effect on the company's integrity, damaging company reputation, legal or regulatory sanctions, or financial loss, as a result of a failure (or perceived failure) to comply with applicable compliance related laws, regulations and standards.
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SHORT NOTES

2014 - Dec [5] (a) Write short note on the following:

(ii) Risk of non-compliance

(3 marks)

Answer:

Risk of non-compliance

The risks of non-compliance of the law are many:

1. Cessation of business activities
2. Civil action by the authorities
3. Punitive action resulting in fines against the company/officials
4. Imprisonment of the errant officials
5. Public embarrassment
6. Damage to the reputation of the company and its employees
7. Attachment of bank accounts.

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2015 - June [5] (a) Write note on the following :

- (i) Compliance programme

(3 marks)

Answer:

Compliance Programmes:

Compliance programmes have following three main purposes:

- (i) They strive to prevent violation of law,
- (ii) Promote a culture of compliance, and
- (iii) Encourage good corporate citizenship.

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2018 - June [5] (a) Write short note on the following:

- (iii) Compliance Risk

(3 marks)

Answer:

Compliance risk is the current and prospective risk to earnings or capital arising from violations of, or non conformance with, laws, rules, regulations, prescribed practices, internal policies, and procedures, or ethical standards. This risk exposes the institution to fines, civil money penalties, payment of damages, and the voiding of contracts. Compliance risk can lead to diminished reputation, reduced expansion potential and an inability to enforce contracts.

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2018 - Dec [5] (b) Write short notes on the following:

- (ii) Compliance Dash Board.

(3 marks)

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

2015 - Dec [5] (a) Distinguish between the following:

- (ii) 'Apparent', 'adequate' and 'absolute' compliance.

(3 marks)

Answer:

Apparent compliance is a disguise form of non-compliance, which is worse than a non compliance. The classic example for Apparent Compliances are generating documents such as notice, agenda, minutes on papers for board and general meeting which are not actually held.

Adequate compliance is compliance in letters. The aspects specified in law are complied in letters, without getting into the spirit of the law, e.g. box ticking practices.

Absolute compliances are those which are in line with the spirit and intent of the law. A typical example in this regard is demonstrating shareholder democracy as prescribed by law. When a company complies with law in spirit it gains public confidence as well.

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DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

2010 - Dec [8] Critically examine and comment on the following :

- (v) Corporate laws are core competence areas of a Company Secretary and corporate compliance management broadly requires complete compliance of these laws. **(4 marks)**

Answer :

Corporate laws are core competence areas of a Company Secretary and corporate compliance management broadly requires complete compliance of these laws. Some of the important corporate laws are given below in brief:

1. **Companies Act, 2013** and the Rules and Regulations framed there under, MCA-21 requirements and procedures.
2. Secretarial Standards/Accounting Standards/Cost Accounting Standards issued by ICSI/ICAI/ICMAI, respectively.
3. Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1947.
4. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the various Notifications, Rules and Regulations framed there under.
5. Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010.

6. Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.
7. Competition Act, 2002.
8. Special Economic Zones Act, 2005.
9. Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.
10. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.
11. Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
12. Intellectual Property Rights Laws.

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2014 - Dec [1] {C} Examine and comment on the following:

- (ii) Compliance audit is not a fault finding exercise; rather a device to scale-up compliance mechanism of a company, commensurate to its size and operations. **(4 marks)**

Answer:

Compliance audit involves a full process of research and analysis as well as investigation and evaluation. Such an exercise is undertaken in order to determine the potential issues and get a realistic view about how the entity is performing and how it is likely to perform in the future.

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2017 - June [3] (b) Explain the role of the Board of Directors in doing their oversight function on the subject of Compliance Management. How Company Secretary of the Company could play a significant role in helping the Board in institutionalizing an adequate and effective Compliance Management System? **(7 marks)**

Answer:

Role of the Board of Directors in doing their oversight function on the subject of Compliance Management

- The Board should be updated with the compliance of applicable laws at least every quarter, ensuring compliance by all functional heads and presented by Compliance department/Chief compliance officer helps in effective Board oversight.
- Compliance Management programme has to be revisited at regular intervals in tune with the business environment, regulatory changes etc.
- The Board Members are expected to visit Compliance Dashboard every day in over-seeing the compliance level in the organization.
- The Board should be updated with the applicable laws at regular intervals that helps the board in reviewing compliance plan, overseeing compliances, reading compliance dash board etc.

Role of Company Secretaries in Compliance Management

Corporate Compliance Management can add substantial business value only if compliance is done with due diligence. A Company Secretary is the 'Compliance Manager' of the company. It is he who ensures that the company is in total compliance with all regulatory provisions. Corporate disclosures, which play a vital role in enhancing corporate valuation, is the forte of a Company Secretary. These disclosures can be classified into statutory disclosures, non-statutory disclosures, specified disclosures and continuous disclosures. SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) **Regulation, 2015** spells out elaborately on various aspects of disclosures which are to be made by the company such as contingent liabilities, related party transactions, proceeds from initial public offerings, remuneration of directors and various details giving the threats, risks and opportunities under management discussion and analysis in the corporate governance report which is published in the annual accounts duly certified by the professional like company secretaries. A Company Secretary has to ensure that these disclosures are made to shareholders and other stakeholders in true letter and spirit.

4.10

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In nutshell, the Company Secretary is the professional who guides the Board and the company in all matters, renders advice in terms of compliance and ensures that the Board procedures are duly followed, best global practices are brought in and the organisation is taken forward towards good corporate citizenship.

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2017 - June [6] (b) Hindstan Zinc Ltd. has issued the tender for developing Compliance Software for the Company. Webscroll Co. Ltd. was the successful bidder giving lowest price bid. As a Compliance Solution provider, what are the approaches to be adopted by Webscroll Co. Ltd. **(5 marks)**

Answer:

Compliance solution providers adopts following approaches for creating or enhancing an ethics and compliance program for companies:

Risk/Cultural Assessment: Through employee surveys, interviews, and document reviews, a company's culture of ethics and compliance at all levels of the organization is validated.

Program Design/Update: In this phase, compliance solution providers help company in creating guideline documents that outline the reporting structure,

communications methods, and other key components of the code of ethics and compliance program.

Policies and Procedures: In this phase compliance solution providers help company to develop or enhance the detailed policies of the program, including issues of financial reporting, antitrust, conflicts of interest, gifts and entertainment, records accuracy and retention, employment, the environment, global business, fraud, political activities, securities, and sexual harassment, among others.

Communication, Training, and Implementation: Compliance solution providers help company to clearly articulate, communicate, and reinforce not only the specifics of the program, but also the philosophy behind it and the day-to-day realities of it. In this way, key stakeholders and other personnel are more likely to embrace the program and incorporate it into their attitudes and behaviours.

Ongoing Self-Assessment, Monitoring, and Reporting: The true test of a company's ethics and compliance program comes over time. How do one know in one year or five that both the intent and letter of the law are still being observed throughout organization? How does the program and the organization adapt to changing legislation and business conditions? As the organization evolves for example, through mergers and acquisitions will the program remain relevant? The cultural assessment, mechanisms, and

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processes put in place including employee surveys, internal controls, and monitoring and auditing programs, help organisations achieve sustained success.

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TOPIC NOT YET ASKED BUT EQUALLY IMPORTANT FOR EXAMINATION

SHORT NOTES

Q.1 Write a short note on significance of corporate compliance management.

Answer:

Compliance with the requirements of law through a compliance management programme can produce positive results at several levels:

- Companies that go the extra mile with their compliance programs lay the foundation for the control environment.
- Companies with effective compliance management programme are more likely to avoid stiff personal penalties, both monetary and imprisonment.

- Companies that embed positive ethics and effective compliance management programme deep within their culture often enjoy healthy returns through employee and customer loyalty and public respect for their brand, both of which can translate into stronger market capitalization and shareholder returns.
- Safety valve against unintended non compliances/ prosecutions, etc.
- Cost savings by avoiding penalties/fines and minimizing litigation
- Better brand image and positioning of the company in the market
- Enhanced credibility/creditworthiness that only a law abiding company can command
- Goodwill among the shareholders, investors, and stakeholders.
- Recognition as Good corporate citizen.

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DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Explain the content of compliance chart.

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Answer:

The Compliance Chart of any company must contain the complete information on compliance dashboard, which provide a detailed compliance procedure to the compliance executor, this information includes:

- Reference to the key compliance-related laws, regulations, industry standards and compliance related policies and standards of the company ;
- Concise statements that capture the relevant internal and external compliance obligations and the risks arising from those obligations;
- Inherent and managed risk level (critical, high, medium, low) of the identified obligations;
- The business processes or people to which the compliance obligations are linked or on which they have an impact;
- Specific Compliance Risk mitigation activities and Compliance Risk tracking and monitoring for managing the compliance obligations;
- To whom and how frequently compliance-related results and findings are reported;
- Clear ownership of the processes, activities and obligations outlined in the Chart.

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Q.2 “A strong Compliance training and education programme reinforces Company compliance culture” Comment.

Answer:

A strong Compliance training and education programme reinforces Company compliance culture. It builds awareness and understanding of Compliance standards, procedures, guidelines and issues. Specifically, it should build awareness and understanding of:

- Company Framework, including the four conduct-related integrity risk areas;
- Roles and responsibilities outlined in the policies and Framework;
- Critical and high compliance obligations identified in the Compliance Chart;
- The process for addressing compliance issues and reporting concerns and
- Consequences of failing to meet compliance obligations.

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