Rules-based approach - definition

- In a rules-based approach to corporate governance, <u>provisions are</u> made in law and a breach of any applicable provision is therefore a <u>legal offence</u>.
- This means that companies become legally accountable for compliance and are liable for prosecution in law for failing to comply with the detail of a corporate governance code or other provision.
- Examples: USA— Sarbanes-Oxley Act 2002(SOx)

Principles-based approach - Definition

- A principles-based approach works by (usually) a stock market making compliance with a detailed code a condition of listing. <u>Shareholders are then encouraged</u> to insist on a high level of <u>compliance in the belief that higher compliance is more robust</u> <u>than lower compliance.</u>
- When, for whatever reason, a company is unable to comply in detail with every provision of a code, the listing rules state that the company must explain, usually in its annual report, exactly where it fails to comply and the reason why it is unable to comply. The shareholders, and not the law, then judge for themselves the seriousness of the breach.
- Examples: UK-combined code 2006 (CC06)

Characteristics of a principles-based approach

• (a) Focus on aims

 The approach focuses on objectives (for example the objective that shareholders holding a minority of shares in a company should be treated fairly) rather than the mechanisms by which these objectives will be achieved. Possibly therefore principles are easier to integrate into strategic planning.

Characteristics of a principles-based approach

• (b) Flexibility

A principles-based approach can lay stress on those elements
of corporate governance to which rules cannot easily be
applied. These include overall areas such as the requirement
to maintain sound systems of internal control, and 'softer'
areas such as organisational culture and maintaining good
relationships with shareholders and other stakeholders.

Characteristics of a principles-based approach

- (c) Breadth of application
- Principles-based approaches can applied across different legal jurisdictions rather being founded in the legal regulations of one country.
- (d) Comply or explain
- Where principles-based approaches have been established in the form of corporate governance codes, the specific recommendations that the codes make have been enforced on a comply or explain basis.

Characteristics of a rules-based approach

- (a) Emphasis on achievements
- Rules-based systems place more emphasis on definite achievements rather than underlying factors. The EMAS environmental management system (discussed later) is a good example of a system based on rules, with requirements for targets to be set and disclosure requirements of whether or not targets have been achieved.

Characteristics of a rules-based approach

• (b) Compulsory compliance

 Rules-based approaches allow no leeway. The key issue is whether or not you have complied with the rules. There is no flexibility for different circumstances, for organisations of varying size or in different stages of development.

Characteristics of a rules-based approach

- (c) Visibility of compliance
- It should in theory be easy to see whether there has been compliance with the rules. Comparison between companies should be straightforward. However that depends on whether the rules are unambiguous, and the clarity of evidence of compliance or non-compliance).
- (d) Limitations of rules
- Enforcers of a rules-based approach (regulators, auditors) may find it difficult to deal with questionable situations that are not covered sufficiently in the rulebook.

Principles or rules? - Characteristics

Principles	rules
Focus on aims	Emphasis on achievements
Comply or explain	Compulsory compliance
Flexibility	
	Visibility of compliance
Breadth of application	
	Limitations of rules



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