THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF ONTARIO BOARD OF DIRECTORS RESOURCE MATERIALS

Good Governance in Meeting the Duties of Directors of Charities and Not-For-Profits

(Power Point Presentation)

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A. OVERVIEW OF TOPICS

- Why "Governance"?
- What Does "Governance" and "Good Governance" mean?
- How To Achieve Good Governance?

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B. WHY "GOVERNANCE"?

- Is there life after Enron and Worldcom?
- Tougher corporate governance laws
- · Accountability requires good governance

C. WHAT DOES"GOVERNANCE" AND "GOOD GOVERNANCE" MEAN?

- Governance is not the same as Good Governance
- "Governance" in the voluntary sector is:
 - "the processes and structures that an organization uses to direct and manage its general operations and program activities"
- Good Governance
 - Achieving desired results and achieving them in the right way

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- The United Nations a list of characteristics of good governance:
 - Participation in decision making and reaching broad consensus on what is in the best interest of the organization
 - Accountability and transparency
 - Responsive, effective and efficient performance
 - Equity and sound rule of law
 - Strategic planning

- Elements of "Good Governance":
 - Vision envisioning the future
 - Direction setting goals
 - Resources securing resources
 - Monitoring reviewing periodically
 - Accountability ensuring efficient use of resources and reporting progress

D. HOW TO ACHIEVE GOOD GOVERNANCE?

- Responsibility of Directors
 - Directors have a duty to manage the charity
 - Duties of directors

- Due Diligence Is the Key
 - In order to achieve good governance, the directors must exercise due diligence
 - Directors must understand:
 - Objects and activities of the charity
 - Statutes, regulations and policies under which the charity operates
 - Regulators who have jurisdiction over the charity
 - Financial position of the charity

- Eight Areas That Are Key to Effective Governance:
 - Mission and strategic planning
 - Transparent and communication
 - Organizational structures
 - Board's role
 - Fiscal responsibility
 - Human resources
 - Assessment and control systems
 - Succession and diversity of the board

- 1. Mission and Strategic Planning
- Carrying out the mission of the charity
- Mission statement and organizational goals must be consistent with the law, e.g.,
 - Letters patent
 - Constitution
 - By-laws
 - Trust deed
 - Other restrictions
- Periodic review

- 2. Transparency and Communication
- Communicating to members, stakeholders and the public
- The board should:
 - Establish policies for communication and feedback
 - Establish code of ethics for the board
 - Establish complaint and grievance procedure
 - Meet regularly

- Keep proper minutes and corporate records
- Respond appropriately to requests for information
- Develop a privacy policy

- 3. Organizational Structures
- Developing appropriate structures for the organization
- Basic organizational structure documents include:
 - Letters patent
 - Constitution of the charity
 - By-laws of the charity
 - Trust deed
- Proper and legal procedures for directors and members meetings
- Audit committee

- 4. Board's Role
- Understanding of the board's role
- Understanding the duties of directors
- Developing a board governance policy
- Developing a code of conduct for board members
- Developing a conflict of interest policy

- 5. Fiscal Responsibility
- Maintaining fiscal responsibility by the board
- Establishing a budget; monitoring and controlling expenditure; maintaining proper accounting books and records
- Proper issuance of charitable donation receipts
- Preparing and auditing financial statements
- Proper management and protection of the assets of the charity

- 6. Human Resources
- Effective management team to oversee human resources
- With respect to employees:
 - Ensuring compliance with employment legislation and workplace safety regulations
 - Establishing policies and procedures
- With respect to volunteers:
 - Screening volunteers
 - Establishing policies for recruitment and oversight

- 7. Implementing Assessment and Control Systems
- Establishing a code of ethical conduct
- Establishing a framework of internal regulation
- Establishing periodic review and audit procedures

- 8. Planning for Succession and Diversity of the Board
- Orientation of new directors and diversity of the board
- Continuous education of directors
- Periodic internal review and audit



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