

Principles of Good Governance



Principles of Good Governance

- **1. External governance**
- 2. Internal Governance
- 3. Individual governance



A. TransparencyB. ComplianceC. Public Accountability



A. Transparency

- Commit to regular, honest communication of its activities with members, regulators & general public (full disclosure)
- Financial statements, comply with generally accepted accounting principles, should be made available to members and public.



External Governance B. Compliance

- Ensure that CU meets or exceeds the International CU Standards for safety and soundness as well as industry standards
- Annual external audit 90 days of the end of each fiscal year



B. Compliance

- The audit relationship examined frequently
- Auditor changed at least every 3-5 years in a competitive bidding process
- The Board expected to comply with letter and regulation and to cooperate fully with its country regulator body.



C. Public Accountability

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- A. Structure
- **B.** Continuity
- **C.** Balance
- **D. Accountability**



A. Structure

- Annual General Meeting of the membership adequately promoted to ensure sufficient membership participation
- Board composed of odd members, not less than 5 and no greater than 9
- All Board members are limited to maximum of 2 consecutive terms, each term lasting between 2-5 years.



A. Structure

- Interested general members who comply with the standards of individual governance should be allowed to stand for nomination
- The board should encourage dialogue with general members at the Annual General Meeting



2. Internal Governance B. Continuity

Board must:

- Create strategies to maintain the competitiveness of the credit union
- Create succession plans
- Approve a disaster management and recovery plan



C. Balance

- composition of the Board reflect the demographic makeup of its members and their financial needs
- Strike a balance between the policies that benefit savers and borrowers

Module 9



D. Accountability

- Board must be held accountable for the actions and consequences
- Management should be held accountable for actions and consequences
- Board has duty to management to establish policies and monitor its implementation
- A must to record the accountability through bylaws and policies



3. Individual Governance

A. IntegrityB. CompetenceC. Commitment



3. Individual Governance

A. Integrity

- Standardize code of conduct
- Directors & managers, no criminal or bankruptcies record
- Loans to directors-approved by board with no vote by the receiving party
- Immediate family members or close relations should not serve on the board or management
- Directors with delinquent loans will be removed



3. Individual Governance

B. Competence

- Individual members should have specialized financial & business skills and/or a memberfocused viewpoint
- All members of the board should have:
 - basic financial literacy
 - ability to interpret financial statements
 - or commit to acquiring these skills



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3. Individual Governance

B. Commitment

- Willing and able to commit the necessary time.
 Failure to attend the board meetings may result in dismissal
- Directors must respect decisions of the board, actively promoting the policies, regardless of personal opinion\

"Board speak with one voice"



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