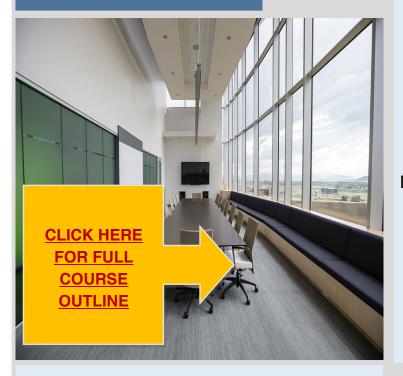


Based on SAQA ID: 336707 NQF Level 5, 6 Credits



Learning outcome:

- Assess how the social responsibility function contributes to the application of corporate governance principles.
- The role of procurement is assessed to determine its requirements for compliance with corporate governance principles.
- Ethics and ethical procurement is evaluated in terms of its importance for compliance with corporate governance.
- The key issues in ethical procurement are identified and analysed to determine their impact on corporate governance.
- The need for and content of an ethical code of conduct in procurement is analysed to determine their impact on organisational operations.

Corporate Governance

Course Overview:

This Unit Standard will enable delegates to demonstrate an understanding of the key issues important for compliance with corporate governance principles and social responsibility.

Delegates credited with this unit standard will be able to demonstrate a clear understanding of the need for complying with corporate governance principles and social responsibility in procurement, including ethical con-duct, Black Economic Empowerment (BEE), environment protection and health and safety.

At the end of this training course delegates will be able to:

- Assess and apply the key issues critical for compliance with corporate governance principles.
- Assess key procurement concepts to determine their impact on corporate governance and social responsibility.
- ⇒ Evaluate the legislative environment influencing corporate governance and social responsibility.





Face to Face Training
Covid 19 Safety
Measures in Place at our
Venues/Hotels

or

Online Virtual Based Training Via Zoom or MS Teams

Training is facilitated in real-time, providing the benefit of hands on learning.

Delegates interact with the facilitator and each other, as with any other classroom experience.

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History of Corporate Governance

Corporate governance means different things to different people; while some actively try to implement the King Reports, others are of the view that corporate governance is just a management tool monitoring executive performance.

Notwithstanding this backdrop, the King Reports (King I, II, and III) are very important documents in the history of corporate governance in South Africa. The King Committee, established in 1992, for the purpose of making recommendations into corporate governance in South Africa, came up with its first report in 1994. This report pointed out that companies do not act independent from society; hence high standards of corporate governance were encouraged through enterprise with integrity. Stakeholders' interests were to be considered as this was closely linked to the fundamental principles of good financial, social ethical and environmental practice.

The second King Report (King II) which was released in 2002, was more focused on the idea of corporate citizenship and in particular, the exercise of the corporate governance function with due regard to the company's actions on people, plane and profit.

So important were these practices so much so that there were incorporated into the Companies Act 71 of 2008. Some practices have become regulatory prescriptions to the companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE).

King III became necessary especially at the dawn of the new Companies Act 71 of 2008 and the drastic changes which the latter proposed to make. King III has broadened the scope of corporate governance in South Africa with its core philosophy revolving around leadership, sustainability and corporate citizenship.

