State Owned Enterprises Governance of 2006 (as amended)

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Office of the Prime Minister

INTRODUCTION

During the period 1995-2005; GRN created over 50 SOE's

Adoption of the Commercialisation Policy:-

Rationale: Better governance

Improved Efficiency

Improve GRN fiscal position

Enhance delivery of service

Job creation

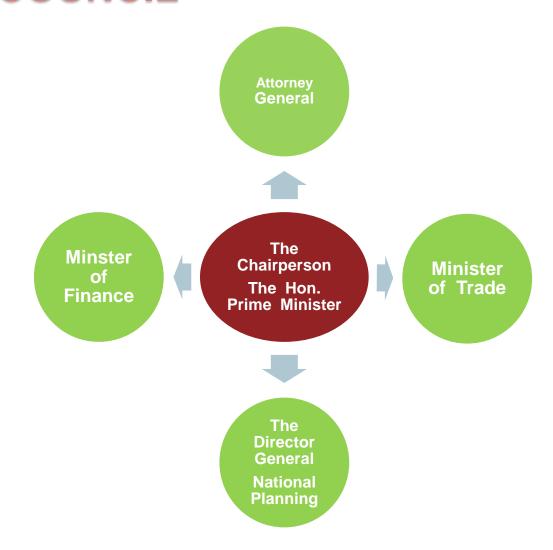
Reality in 2005: poor performance, mismanagement and corruption in many SOE's

Resulted in the promulgation of SOEG Act, Act 2 of 2006 ("the Act") -

THE STATE OWNED ENTERPRISE GOVERNANCE COUNCIL (SOEGC)

- Established by Act of Parliament, Act No. 2 of 2006.
- A juristic entity with a <u>mandate and the responsibility for</u> <u>providing oversight in respect of all SOE's.</u>
- > The Council consists of five (5) members responsible to oversee compliance.
- Deemed member attends by invitation (E.g. Minister of Works and Transport)
- Meet at least 4 times a year.
- The Council is under the supervision and control of Cabinet

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL



EXTENDED LINE OF RESPONSIBLE BODIES TO SOEs

 CABINET: Supervisor of the SOEGC • SOEGC: Is a regulatory authority: Regulates, 3 monitors & reports • LINE MINISTER: needs to monitor the performance of SOEs & its Board of directors SOE BOARD

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

- SOEGC has wide powers to determine/establish common broad based policies for all SOEs on: corporate governance, remuneration for CEOs & board members, investments, etc.
- Responsible for developing common policy frameworks for the operations of the SOE and develop means to monitor their performance
- Lays down directives to SOE boards, CEOs and senior management
- Strong emphasis on performance and governance contracts, performance measurement for SOEs.
- The Act further requires performance agreements to be entered into between the Minister and the individual members of the board.
- The guidelines are necessary for the effective discharge of the mandate of the Council and to ensure enforcement of good corporate governance standards amongst SOEs.

WHO IS COVERED UNDER THE ACT? ownership relationship/structure

All SOEs are 100 % GRN owned with the voting shares held equally buy two "shareholding Ministers" *Minister of Finance & Line Minister (who by convention is normally the Minister of the SOE). The SOEs report to GRN and their boards are appointed by GRN)

Definition of SOE as in the Act:

- "State- owned enterprise" means an entity that is named in Schedule 1 of this Act
- Schedule 1 of the SOEG Act lists 52 SOEs (Most of them have been established by act of parliament /Statutory Acts and 16 are companies and are subject to the provisions of the Company's Act) Example Nampower, Air Namibia, etc. and where GRN is the main/sole shareholder.
- In terms of Sec 4 (2) these SOEs can be classified as: Regulatory, Service Rendering, Economic & Productive and General enterprises

WHAT DOES THE ACT REQUIRE FROM THE SOEs?

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Governance and Performance Agreements (S17 & S18).
- > Annual business and financial plans (S19)
- Performance agreements of management staff (S21)

SPECIFIC GUIDELINES

- Dividends (S 25)
- Annual Reports (S26)
- Investments Policies (S27)
- Exemptions (S45)

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

WHAT IF THE SOE FAILS TO COMPLY WITH THE SOEG ACT?

- Since the SOEG Act come into effect in 2006 the full implementation of the Act has been a daunting task for the SOEGC
- Lack of guidelines, directives and regulations
- Resulted in the Act being amended
- Cabinet has placed an moratorium on board fees and executive management of SOEs until the Act has become fully operational(2008)
- SOEG Act is silent on the issue of non compliance

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE ACT

Advantages.....

- Overarching legislation
- Watchdog
- Uniformed way of doing things
- Easy to monitor
- Performance can be rewarded or not rewarded

Disadvantages......

- Increased Pressure on SOEGC
- Blame culture from the SOEs

THANK YOU