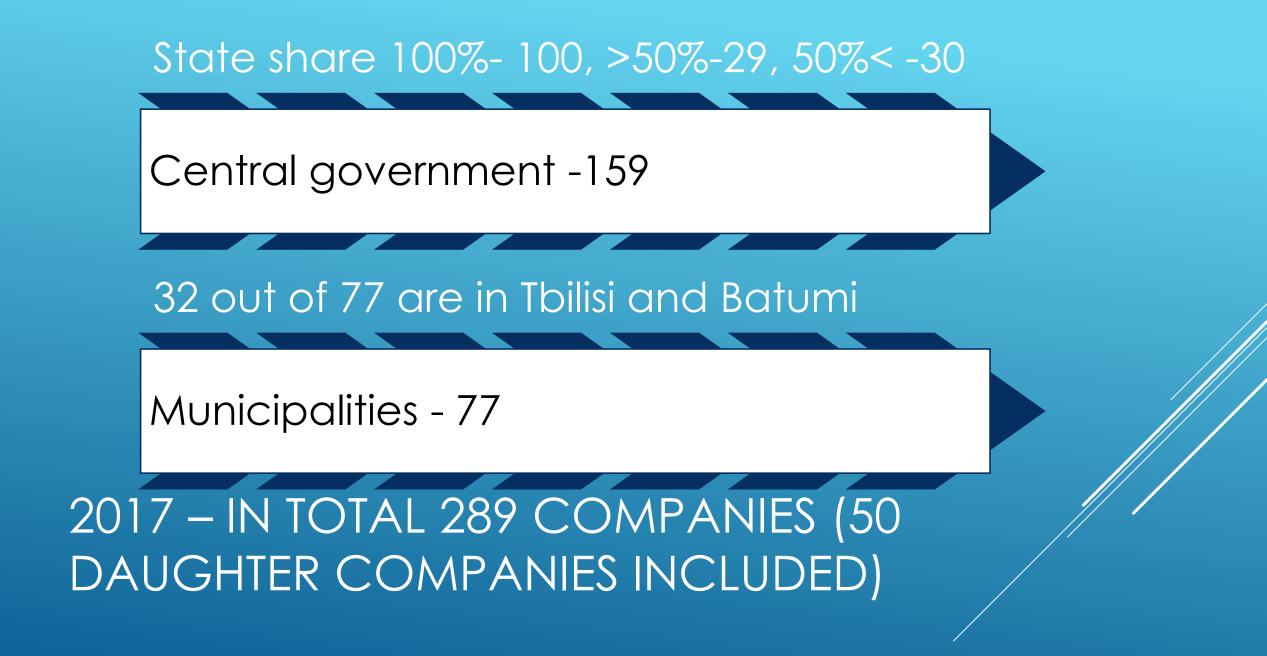
THE PECULIARITIES OF **SOE**S IN GEORGIA: RED FLAGS AND WAYS TO IMPROVE TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND PREVENTION CORRUPTION

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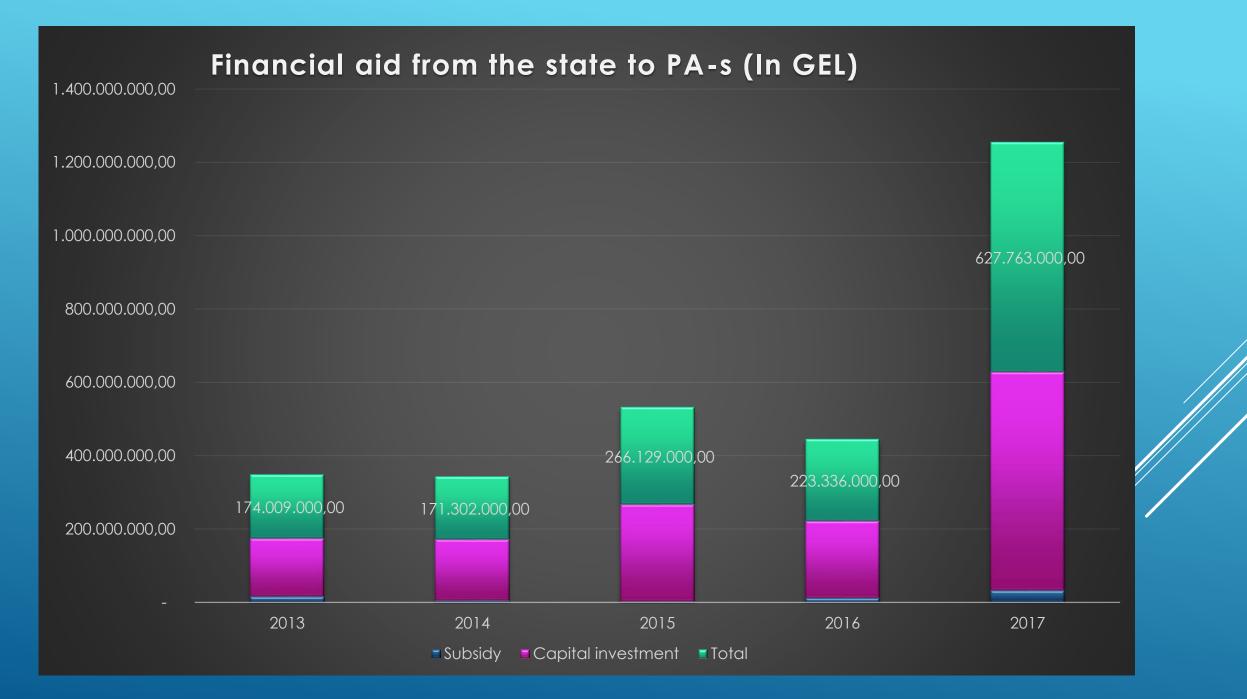
Quality Assurance Auditor, SAO

Law on entrepreneursLaw on state property

LEGISLATION



Ministry of Economy Ministry of Regional and Sustainable Partnership Fund 26 Development and Infrastructure 3 Development 111 Ministry of Environment Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Ministry of Defence 5 **Protection and** Agriculture 7 Sport 2 Ministry of Internally **Displaced Persons from** Under the the Occupied Ministry of Justice of management of legal Territories, Labour, Georgia 1 entities 3 Health and Social Affairs 1



AUDIT OF SOES/SCOPE & METHODS

The audit comprises the period of 2012 to November 1, 2014. The following issues were studied and analyzed:

- Criteria for establishment and performance assessment of SOEs;
- The state of implementation of corporate governance principles: the delegation of partner's duties by the state to the various authorities; Transparency and accountability of business activities; Remuneration and promotion systems;
- Privatization of enterprise shares and assets: Feasibility study of privatization; Determination of privatization fees; Evaluation process of the investors;
- Profit distribution of SOEs;

AUDIT OF SOES/SCOPE & METHODS (CONTINUED)

The following methods were used to answer questions related to the application of the basic principles of corporate governance:

- Legal analysis
- > Analysis of Governance System
- Statistical analysis
- > Analysis of economic and financial data
- > Analysis of contracts

AUDIT OF SOES/FINAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Governance practices were not uniform
- Information on enterprise management was incomplete and not aggregated
- Coordination between agency and ministries was complicated, impeding making decisions timely and modern corporate governance.

- Not all functioning enterprises were included in the system
- As for the Ministries of Agriculture and Energy, the reporting system in these agencies was not actually implemented

There was no integrated reporting system in place. Therefore, audit team concluded that the existing reporting system did not ensure transparency of business activities.

Georgia had begun implementing significant additional financial control mechanisms in stateowned enterprises such as internal audit, annual audit reports and International Financial Reporting Standards.

The elaborate, but still not officially approved, instruction

privatization fee is the audit conclusion and that investors' solvency is not checked to reduce their risk of default.

- The absence of a clear profit-sharing policy and methodology
- > The duties of the State as a partner are not actively exercised
- In addition, the Agency does not have a viable system in place to receive dividends from enterprises on time.

The process of profit sharing and subsequent investment (spending) by JSC Partnership Fund is not coordinated.

- Criteria for the establishment of state-owned enterprises should be defined,
- In the first phase Georgia should move to the so-called state enterprise governance dualistic model

The agency should first register all state-owned enterprises (whether functioning or non-functioning) in the country and update their assets and liabilities information.

The reporting system should be unified and a sample of report should be developed whereby all state-owned enterprises regularly report on their performance and financial performance to the governing body (agency, ministries).

It is important to develop specific regulation / instruction that will regulate the issue of management remuneration (salary, premium) in state-owned enterprises.

It is important to determine the value of a privatization object (asset, share in the enterprise) in line with current worldwide good practice

Prior to conducting the auction, information should be provided to potential investors and a competitive bidding environment should be created.

It is important that the commission set up for the distribution of enterprise net profits be held on a regular basis (annually) in order to timely mobilize the budget income.

An effective mechanism should be established if the management of the enterprise does not timely transfer funds (dividend) into the budget.

Thank you for attention!