# A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODES OF BRICS COUNTRIES

#### Introduction:

Corporate governance broadly refers to the mechanisms, processes and relations by which corporations are controlled and directed. Governance structures and principles identify the distribution of rights and responsibilities among different participants in the corporation (such as the board of directors, managers, shareholders, creditors, auditors, regulators, and other stakeholders) and include the rules and procedures for making decisions on corporate affairs.

The "Corporate Governance Concept" dwells in India from the Arthashastra time instead of CEO at that time there were kings and subjects. Today, corporate and shareholders replace them, but the principles still remain same, unchanged i.e. good governance. Kautilya's fourfold duty of a king:

- Raksha: Literally means protection, in the corporate scenario it can be equated with the risk management aspect.
- Vriddhi: literally means growth, in the present day context can be equated to stakeholder value enhancement.
- Palana: Literally means maintenance/compliance, in the present day context it can be equated to compliance with the law in letter and spirit.
- Yogakshema: Literally means wellbeing and in Kautilya's Arthashastra it is used in context of a social security system. In the present day context, it can be equated to corporate social responsibility.

The corporate governance concept emerged again in India after the second half of 1996 due to economic liberalization and deregulation of industry and business. With the changing times, there was also need for greater accountability of companies to their shareholders and customers. The report of the Cadbury Committee on the financial aspects of corporate Governance in the U.K. has given rise to the debate on Corporate Governance in India.

The BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China & South Africa) Countries apply international standards of good corporate governance. However, several Multi National Enterprises (MNE'S) in BRICS adapt international best corporate governance practices on a voluntary basis, beyond national recommendations. The role of Corporate Governance is increasing in BRICS countries by three ways: Participation in corporate legal networks, Engagement in the integration of the legal industry and the world economy generally, and, Facilitation of global rule of capital.

#### Overview

In Brazil, The Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance (IBGC) is an organisation solely dedicated to promote Corporate Governance in the Country. The basic principles of Corporate Governance are: Transparency, Fairness, Accountability, and Corporate Responsibility. There is no concept of having a Women director on the Board as per the CG Code of Brazil.

In Russia, The basic principles of corporate governance are followed and the right is given to shareholder to participate and vote on all matters in the general meeting and also provide proper information to the shareholder with required quality on a timely basis.

In India, Corporate governance helps in establishing a system where a director is showered with the duties and responsibilities of the affairs of the company. For effective corporate governance, its policies need to be such that the directors of the company should not abuse their power and instead should understand their duties and responsibilities towards the company and should act in the best interests of the company in the broadest sense. Various Committees (Such as KUMAR MANGALAM BIRLA, N. R. NARAYAN MURTHY and Dr. J.J. IRANI) on Corporate Governance was appointed and provided recommendation on it. The concept of 'corporate governance' is not an end; it's just a beginning towards growth of the company for long term prosperity.

In China, many entities both inside and outside companies play a role in shaping the behaviour and governance of Chinese Companies. The inner circle consists of shareholders' general meetings, boards, and management personnel who are engaged in operating the companies and are directly responsible for their governance. The outer circle is composed of regulators (chiefly, the China Securities Regulatory Commission-CSRC), stock exchanges {the Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE)}, the Chinese legal system, the auditing system, and institutional investors. China has made rapid progress in corporate governance, in part because of the gradual removal of ownership and personnel barriers, coupled with an increasingly globalized and mature business environment.

In South Africa, The King Report on Corporate Governance is a ground-breaking booklet of guidelines for the governance structures and operation of companies in South Africa. It is issued by the King Committee on Corporate Governance. Three reports were issued in 1994 (King I), 2002 (King II), and 2009 (King III) and a fourth revision (King IV) in 2016. The Institute of Directors in Southern Africa (IoDSA) owns the copyright of the King Report on Corporate Governance. The Compliance with the King Reports is a requirement for companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. The King Report on Corporate Governance has been cited as "the most effective summary of the best international practices in corporate governance". The philosophy of the code consists of the three key elements i.e. leadership, sustainability and good corporate citizenship.

#### COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN BRICS

SI. No.	BASIS OF DIFFEREN CE	BRAZIL	RUSSIA	INDIA	CHINA	SOUTH AFRICA
1.	Regulatory Bodies	The Brazilian Securities & Exchange Commission (CVM) & The Stock Exchange (BM & FBovespa).	The Federal Commission for the Securities Market.	The Securities Exchange Board of India(SEBI) & The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA).	China Securities Regulatory Commission.	The Institute of Directors.
2.	Name of the code	(i) CVM Recommendat ions on Corporate Governance (ii) Code of Best Practice of Corporate Governance issued by IBGC (iii) Brazilian Civil Code for Limited Liability Companies	Russian Corporate Governance Code	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing obligations and disclosure requirements) regulations, 2015	Code of Corporate Governance for listed companies in China	The King Reports on Corporate Governance
3.	Structure of Board	Two -tier 1.Fiscal Board/ Supervisory Board 2. Board of directors.	Unitary	Unitary	Two -tier 1.Supervisory Board 2.Board of directors	Unitary
4.	Compositio n of Board	The Corporate Law of Brazil states that the board of directors must be comprised of at least three members, with no limit on the maximum number of directors.  However, as per the Brazilian Code, Board of Director may vary in size and can consist of between 5 and 9 members according to the needs of the company.	The Russian Corporate Law does not specify the minimum number of directors for Limited Liability Companies (LLCs). On the other hand, in Joint Stock Companies (JSCs), the minimum number of directors depends on the number of shareholders of the company. (i)Companies with up to 1,000 shareholders: at least five directors; (ii) Companies with between 1,000 and 10,000 shareholders:	of a private company,	Company Law of the People's Republic of China provides setting up of a board of directors for a limited liability company (LLC) and a joint-stock Limited Company (JSC) with three to thirteen directors for LLC and five to nineteen directors in JSC. Directors' terms are determined by the Articles	The board should comprise of both executive and non-executive directors, with majority of non-executive directors. Further, one-third of the non-executive directors Shall retire by rotation each year. In a Private Company – 1 Director Minimum  Public

			at least seven directors; (iii) Company with more than 10,000 shareholders: at least nine directors. There is no maximum number of directors.		of Association and do not exceed three years, though terms may be renewed.	Company/N on Profit Company - 3 Directors minimum
5.	Frequency of Board Meetings	To ensure the effectiveness of the Board, the number of the Board Meetings will be determined by the company's circumstances.  Board meetings should not be more frequent than once in a month.	It is recommended that meetings of the Board should be conducted on a regular basis in accordance with an approved plan generally at least once in every 6 weeks.	A minimum of 4 Board meetings must be held in a calendar year. There should not be a time gap of more than 4 months between any 2 Board meetings.	The Board shall meet twice in a year periodically and shall convenient in meetings in a timely manner when necessary and the meetings of the Board of a listed company shall be conducted in strict compliance with the prescribed procedures.	No such provisions are laid down for the frequency of board meetings. But, it was said that the Chairman should meet the CEO prior to Board Meetings to discuss important issues.
6.	Number of Independe nt Directors (ID)	Any corporation listed in the special trading segments of the stock exchange, such as the New Market and Level II must have at least 20 percent of the members of the board of directors as independent members	comprise of at least one-fourth of the total number of members as independent directors. Independent directors ensure that the board of directors forms an objective opinion on matters under	149(4)Companies Act,2013, Every listed public company shall have at least one-third of the total number of directors as Independent Directors and the Central government may prescribe Minimum number of independent directors in case of any class or classes of public	Article122 of Company Law of the People's Republic of China as amended in 2013, require the listed companies to have independent directors on its board. The specific procedures thereon shall be stipulated by the State Council	King 3 requires boards to be Compris ed of a majority of non- executiv e directors , of whom the Majority should be independe nt. Every year the directors who are classified as independe nt should

independent		have the
directors.		independe
Independent		nce
directors should	· 大量的上級。	assessed
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actions that may		board,
compromise their		particularly
independent		those that
status. It is		have been
advisable that		on the
information about		board for
independent		longer than
directors is		nine years.
disclosed in the	可求过去去。 第一次	The results
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the company.		reported.
7. Appointme Currently women Russian law don't	The Securities and There is no	
nt Of only hold 6.4% of stipulate any	Exchange Board of provision or	
Women the board seats requirement to	India vide its circular appointment	appointmen
Director within the top 100 incorporate	dated 17th April, 2014 of womer	
companies in women in the	made it mandatory for director in	
Brazil. There is a Board of	all the listed companies Law.	Law.
bill waiting to be directors.	to appoint at least one	Law.
heard in	Woman Director on	
Parliament	their Board of Directors	
requiring state	by 31st March, 2015 in	
owned companies	alignment with the	
to increase their	requirement of Section	
female	149 of the Companies	CERTIFICAS
representation by	Act, 2013, under	
10% every two	corporate governance	
years until they	norms.	
reach 40%.		
Nothing further		
has been heard		
and there is no		
such requirement	CANADA STATE OF THE STATE OF TH	
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Management)		
would like to		
encourage		
companies in		
Brazil to appoint		
more women to	AND THE PARTY OF T	
their boards as		
academic research		
has shown that it		The second second
can improve board	<b>建筑似象 建二基二 建筑似场的</b>	
performance.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
8. Separation In order to avoid There is no such	There is no such There is no	The CEO
of concentration of provision.	provision. The same such	and
positions power and to However, the		
of enable an "Director	individual may perform provision.	chairman
	individual may perform provision. both the roles.	positions
Chairman adequate General" cannot and CEO supervision of serve		

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		management, the two positions	concurrently as the chairman of		THE RESERVE	The board should be
		should be filled by	the Supervisory			led by an
		different person.	Board.			independe
	X III III III	Moreover, it has	Dodiai			nt non-
		been				executive
		recommended				chairman
		that CEO should				who should
	W. C. STATE	not be a member			100	not be the
		of the Board. The				CEO of the
		CEO may be a				company.
		Director, provided	William Control	四层部分11 15 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	MISS AND PARTY.	
		the Board also				
	发生而使用	holds regular executive				
		sessions. (The				
		part of the Board				
		meeting attended				
	W. C. STATE	neither by the CEO				E STATE OF THE SECOND
		nor the				
HEE		Officers).The CEO				
	A.删集 20 度	should attend the		图	. 图 图 图 图 图	
		Board meetings				
		as a guest. If the positions of				
		Chairman and				
		CEO are exercised				
		by the same				
	WOOD PARTY	person and a			1081142	
		separation of				
		roles is				
		momentarily	The same of the sa			
		impossible, it is				
		recommended that independent				
		directors				
		undertake the				
		responsibility of				
	WI CONTROL	leading			1001142	HAR BUILDING SEE
		discussions				
		involving conflicts				
		between the roles				
		of the CEO and				
9.	Compositio	the Chairman. The Audit	In order to	As per Company Act	The audit	The audit
9.	n of Audit		In order to provide due	2013, Sec 177, The		committee
	Committee	preferably be	objectivity, the	Audit Committee shall	shall be	should
	The state of	made up of	audit committee	have a minimum of 3	chaired by an	consist of at
	MI (2811-64)	independent	should include	members, all being non-	independent	least three
		members of the	only independent	executive directors,	director, and	independent
		Board of Directors.	directors. If, for	majority of the	independent	members,
		Directors also	objective reasons,	members being	directors shall	all of whom
	BUT BELL	serving as Officers	this is impossible,	independent.	constitute the	should be
	No. of the last of	should not take part in the Audit	the audit committee should	The majority of members of Audit	majority of the	independent non-
	2 65 5	Committee. The	be headed by an	Committee including its	committees.	executive
	Harris Angelow	Committee should	independent	Chairman shall be the	At least one	directors.
	San San Late	set up its own	director and its	persons with ability to	independent	The
	W(0881101	Internal Regulation	members should	read and understand	director from	chairman of

		and consist of at	be independent	the financial statement.	the audit	the board
	CONTRACTOR OF THE	least three	and non-	The chairman, being an	committee	should
		members, all of	executive	independent director,		therefore
	BUILDING STREET	whom familiar with	Directors. The	shall remain present at	accounting	not be
	X III	basic financial and	members of the	the company's AGM to	professional.	eligible for
	S. Internation	accounting	audit committee	respond to the		appointmen
4646		matters. At least	should possess	shareholders' Queries.		t as an audit
		one member	special			committee
100		should be more	knowledge of the			member but
		experienced in	basics of			may be
		accounting issues,	accounting and			invited to
	Name of Street	audits, and	financial		The state of the s	join the
		financial	reporting. The			audit
-	NOT THE OWNER.	Management.	Audit Committee		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	committee
	X III II I	Managomona	shall be chaired			by
			by an			invitation,
			independent			subject to
			director. At least			any specific
10.4	- 200		1 independent			legislation
			director from the			prohibiting
			Audit Committee			
	Manual States				Anne State of Contract	attendance,
			shall be an			such as the
		4.724	accounting			Banks Act.
	STATE OF THE PARTY.		professional.			The audit
						committee
						chairman
2517	HOLD DESIGN	TELEVISION NEWS	RETAILS DEVEL		CA VALUE	should be
17.07	Second de	WHITE STATE OF THE SAME	THE ROLL BENDER	SAME SAME	OF SAME WEST	Elected by
	WI CONTRACT	1 1 1 1 1 M ( 0.30 )			10001171	the board,
						set the
					The state of the last	agenda and
						be present
						at the AGM.
10.	Frequency	The Audit	The audit	The Audit Committee	There is no	The audit
	of	Committee should	committee should	must meet at least 4	specific	committee
	meetings	meet regularly and	hold meetings at	times a year-once in	provision	chairman
	of Audit	should also meet	least once a	every 4 months and	regarding	should, in
1000	Committee	with the Board, the	month and	once before the	frequency of	consultation
	m.( 070 14.5.1	Fiscal Council	prepare its	finalization of accounts.	Audit	with the
		(when established),	recommendations	The quorum for the	Committee	company
		the CEO, the other	for the board of	meetings of the Audit		secretary,
	5-11 S 10 S	officers, and	directors of the	Committee will be 2 or		decide the
		independent	company.	one-third of the total		frequency
	SUMMER TO SERVICE SUMMER SUMME	auditors.		number of members,		and timing
				whichever is higher. At		of its
				least 2 of the members		meetings.
	The second second			constituting a quorum	200	The audit
17.7	300000	WITH THE PARTY	AND BUT	must be Independent.	DESCRIPTION OF	committee
	W. C. S. L. L. L.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111				should meet
						as
						frequently
-	5-18-18-17-18					as
						necessary
1	S. Maria					to perform
						its role, but
						should meet
	N 200 E			CATALOG CONTRACTOR	CA 25-26 HOLD	at least
17.17	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	WITH THE PARTY	DEWINE STORY	SAN REGISTER	OF STREET	twice a year.
	m10201454	21 2 2 1 1 I I I I I COS 1			10201451 121	Reasonable

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						for all audit
						committee
	The state of the s			TARREST STATE		meetings.
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	No Argani	TEG DET SEA	SALIDER DESIGN	CARRELL CONTROL	CANADA THOU	least one
12.7	Section 1	WHEN THE PARTY OF	A LANGUAGE TO VALUE	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	SAME OF SAME	meeting a
	WI COUNTY	THE PERSON			10001111	year, or part
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	W(63871991)			ASS 1942 LEWIS DE LEW	100 149 151	t being
						present.
11.	Whistle	There is no	Under a recent	It is mandatory for: -All	There is no	The audit
	blower	specific	amendment to	the listed companies, -	specific	committee
	Policy /	regulation.	the Criminal	Companies which	provision.	should review
	Vigil		Code, a person	accept deposits from		arrangement
	Mechanis		who is a part of a	the public, and -		s made by
	m		criminal group	Companies which		the company
			and who reports a	borrow money from		to enable
	WAR THE T		crime to the	Banks and PFI in		employees
			investigators can	excess of Rs.50		and outside
			ask to enter into a collaboration	crores. Under Section - 177(9) of Companies		whistle blowers
	Manual State of the last of th	THE RESIDENCE	agreement with	Act, 2013 & Read with	house or the co	(including
			the investigation.	Rule-07 Companies		customers
	為以前導動車		Under such an	(Meetings of Board		and
			agreement the	the state of the s		suppliers) to
	2 631		individual may be	2014.	231	report in
	Harris Marie		protected by the	Companies which are	- A-14-2-1-1-1-1-1	confidence
10.7	STATE OF THE PARTY	WHEN THE PARTY OF	State and the	required to constitute	ON A SECURIT	on concerns
	MICSSELFFE.		punishment may	an audit committee	1000	about
			also be reduced.	shall oversee the vigil		possible
	Same Savent		There is no other	mechanism through	THE PARTY NAMED IN	improprieties
			statutory	the audit committee		in matters of
	508		protection for	and if any of the		financial
			whistle blowers.	members of the		reporting, or
	2 65			committee have a		compliance
	The American			conflict of interest in a given case, they		with laws and
E TO	San Sall Brown	WIND THUIS	A LESSON FOR	given case, they should recuse	SAL PENER	regulations, that may
	WI (58199)	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		themselves and the	1081197	have a direct
101				others on the		or indirect
				committee would deal		effect on
	THE RESERVE			with the matter on	温度 化基金	financial
			ATTIC DE LEGIS	hand.		reporting. The
	Kamera.			For other companies,		audit
				the Board of directors		committee
				shall nominate a		should
				director to play the role		ensure that
1	WORLD TO SERVICE			of audit committee for		the company
				the purpose of vigil		has
	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR				THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

## Policy be all the pertinent disclosure information that is mandatory by law or regulation, with substance and englative points, to enable the neable	other directors and employees may report their concerns.  It is advisable lity for make pertinent that an internal other directors and employees may report their concerns.  It is advisable that an internal other directors and employees may report their concerns.  It is advisable that an internal other directors and employees may report the band arran s in part the band and indeptinves of who blowing report their concerns.  It is advisable that an internal other directors and employees may report the band arran s in part the band arran s in part the band and indeptinves of who blowing report the band and indeptinves of who blowing report the band and indeptinves of who blowing report the band arran s in part the band indeptinves of who blowing report the band and indeptinves of who blowing report the band indeptinves of who blowing report the band arran s in part the band indeptinves of who blowing report the band indeptinves of who believed the band indeptinves of who blowing report the band indepti	ngement place for palanced pendent ptigation pistle ping pts and pking any n
12. Accountable in the parties that an internal the parties of concerned, as soon as available, in addition to information that is mandatory by low or regulation, with substance prevailing over form. The company should provide balanced and top quality information addressing both positive penable there and and appraise the organization. Amy influence information that should be edisclosure the may influence information that should be edisclosure the may imfluence information that should be edisclosure the edisclosure, all parties that may all factors that the blowing reports and for taking any experts and company sust comply with the must company accessible to all the parties that may all factors that the blowing reports and for taking any experts and tory provisions of such decisions of directors such ecompany with the must comply with the disclosure that the disclosure of disclosure that the company singulation on that is an internal disclosure that the company singulation on that is an information and approaches to disclosure that the company singulation on that is an information that is the disclosure (in addition to disclosure that the company is financial to the company singulation on the company singulation on that is the disclosure (in addition to those the company is financial to the	of wh blowi report for tate action necessary at the companies of the board should lity for make pertinent that an internal must comply with the of the board should should be a single companies.	nistle ing rts and aking any n
12. Accountable   The CEO should lit is advisable make pertinent that an internal company accessible to all the parties concerned, as soon as available, in addition to information that is mandatory by law or regulation, with substance prevailing over form. The company should provide balanced and top quality information addressing both positive and negative points, to enable there adherence to correctly understand and appraise the organization. Any information that may information all mediately and simultaneously to all parties that may information accessible to all colors accessible to all formation accessible to all parties that an internal company set out in Listing ob et out in Listing obligations and obligations and disclosure requirements) regulations, 2015. The analytic company should ensure that the disclosure of mandatory provisions set out in Listing obligations and disclosure requirements) regulations, 2015. The analytic company should provide band approaches to disclosure of mandatory provisions set out in Listing obligations and disclosure in regulations, 2015. The anual report of a listed company comprises the company's financial statements, the directors' report and stream that the disclosure shall also voluntarily and timely disclose in the disclosure of the LODR. In relation of unlisted public companies, the directors' report all the decisions of disclosure and the regularity of disclosure and the regularity of disclosure and simultaneously to all parties that may all factors that	12.Accountabi lityThe CEO should lityIt is advisable that an internal must comply with the lityListed companies must comply with the lityThe secretary should should should should lity	
12. Accountabl lity for make pertinent information accessible to all the parties concerned, as soon as available, in addition to information addressing both boald provide balanced and to pquality information addressing both positive and negative points, to enable there adherence to correctly understand and appraise the organization. Any information that may influence investment decisions should be disclosure and immediately and simultaneously to all parties that may influence information addressing both be disclosure including the maxe and simultaneously to all parties that may influence information addressing both all tis advisable that an internal to document setting for the rules of disclosure fequirements) of disclosure requirements) shall be in charge of disclosure requirements) shall be in that the company shall disclosure requirements) of disclosure. In addition to disclosure, and company's financial statements, the discloser in the LODR. In relation to the disclosure in and statements, the interest disclosure interest by disclose in the local transport of a listed company shall statements, the companies are required under the LODR. In r	12. Accountable The CEO should It is advisable Listed companies The secretary The beginning in the companies of the board should be a companied of the board should be a companied of the board should be a companied of the board of the board should be a companied of the board of	
	accessible to all the parties concerned, as soon and approaches as available, in addition to information that is mandatory by law or regulation, with substance should provide balanced and top quality information addressing both enegative points, to correctly understand and appraise the organization. Any information that is mandatory by law or regulation, as well as a substance balanced and top quality information addressing both of correctly understand and appraise the organization. Any information that simple to concerned, as soon and approaches to disclosure of information and approaches to disclosure and the regularity of decisions should be disclosure, including the mass media that information that may have the regularity of disclosure and investment decisions should be disclosure, including the mass media that small ensure equal for disclosure. The company should immediately and simultaneously to information about in Listing obligations and disclosure requirements) disclosure and disclosure in addition to disclosure the company's financial statements, the statements, the statements, the company's financial statements, the company's financial statements, the company's financial statements, the company should be company's financial statements, the company information to unlisted public openitors. The disclosure in addition to disclosure and time the company's financial statements, the company information as are required under the LODR. In relation to unlisted public information.  The part of a company information to unlisted public information and direc	ooard Id re the bany es full cimely baterial atters erning

#### **CONCLUSION:**

The present Research write-up attempts to make a comparative analysis, among major corporate governance codes of five emerging economies in this world – Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa on different significant parameters of corporate

governance. The similarities and the disguising feature of corporate governance code are reviewed. Though, the BRICS comprises of countries with diverse cultural background different business orientations, political ideologies, ownership structures and legal origins, the corporate governance framework of each of these countries focuses on protecting and maintaining stakeholders' interest and investors 'confidence in general. Some of these have well developed corporate governance codes while others are on a move towards strengthening their corporate governance rules. Some countries have precisely defined provisions while some may have general and broadly defined principles with respect to certain provisions. While, the codes of Russia and India are very precise about the existence of a certain percentage of independent and external directors on the board, as one -fourth (in Russia) and one-third (in India) depending on the merit of individual case, the Chinese and South African Code of Good Governance is very subjective but has a strong inclination towards maintenance of independence in Boards. In a more extreme case, the Brazilian Code is of the view that the Board be formed exclusively by external and independent directors However; the number of directors may vary according to the organization's industry, size, complexity of activities, stage of its life cycle, and its need to form committees.

However, all the five countries have a common approach towards the formation of a significantly important mechanism for ensuring corporate governance, that is, the formation of Audit Committee comprising of either non-executive directors or independent directors or both. Such similarities are bound to be there in any mechanism ensuring good corporate governance in any part of the world. However, because of the differences in corporate cultures, the country's customs and traditions and legal environment, corporate governance practices have their distinctive features in each of these countries. Thanks to India, who believe in gender diversity and included women director mandatory in Board of Director as per Companies act 2013.

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