## HRM GOVERNANCE is a must!

There are good reasons to ensure that HRM practices are not at risk of being corrupted.



rom time to time new buzz words find their way into the human resources management dictionary to make us wonder what to do, how to do it and even the worth of its impact. "HRM Governance" as part of Corporate Governance emerged some time ago. Such a term may have been conceived in the mid-'90s along with HR's widespread efforts to transform the function from an administrator into a business partner. It is a tool to mitigate HR risk. But because "HRM governance" is an emerging organizational practice, there is currently no commonly acknowledged definition.

So, in this article we will shed light on its basic principles and implementation, thus different things will be mentioned, but interrelated to put us into a right frame of mind. But, before we further explore the term, and what to do and how to do it, let us once more dig into the history book to the roots of our civilization.

## The birth

Surprisingly, our ancestors talked about good governance. It ought to be noted that Plato, (born 428/427 BCE, died 348/347), the ancient Greek philosopher, talked about it in his book The Republic. Plato's philosophy has stood the test of time: it remains one of the richest treasures in our inheritance from the ancient world. But it has seldom been looked upon specifically as a repository of ethical directives which can provide practical guidance and inspiration in modern life.

## Why HR Governance?

In order to understand the importance of implementing HRM Governance, I would like to start with a basic argument and possible legitimate reason for putting in place such practice.

Generally speaking, for many organizations, HRM is playing three main roles: transactional, operational, and strategic. Within the transactional role that is similar to the administrative functions, transactional matters include benefits administration, revising and publishing workplace policies, and investigating workplace issues. HR Practitioners manage the transactional activities through all the stages of the employment relationship -- from recruitment and processing new employees to processing terminations and conducting exit interviews. They are also responsible for developing policies and procedures, investigating work-related misbehavior and taking the necessary disciplinary decision.

To this end and with all fairness, I cannot understand how such a function and/or practitioners can play the roles of policy writer/developer, employee advocate, judge and executor at the same time. This is to be considered a conflict of interest.

Ethical dilemma (Right Vs Right)

Also, we are dealing with different types of people from various backgrounds, beliefs, values and education, where our emotions sometimes can get mixed with attitudes and behaviours, and eventually influence our decisions.

Its right to tell the truth, but it is also right to be kind and considerate of people's feelings and emotions.

Its right to apply rules, policy and procedures equally, without favouritism, but it is also right to give special treatment to hard-working, dependable and productive employees.

That is why we sometimes struggle in HRM regarding what to do when such situations arise. Are we going to judge based only on policy and procedures, or do we have to be considerate? Are we

fair enough? What we are trying to portray?

**HR Corruption and Ethics** 

Corruption has been defined as "an abuse of imbued power for private and/or collective gain", it is not one single act. It includes bribery (a term that itself encompasses a whole host of acts), but can also cover things like fraud, sexual exploitation, lobbying and whistleblowing.

Corruption can affect all aspects of HR management processes, with favouritism, nepotism and abuse of authority in various areas as indicated below.

This is rendered possible by unchecked discretionary power, lack of integrity and accountability, checks, balances and transparency in the overall administration of HR services (see table below):

the matter, let us have a close look and stick to the basics.

We now can think of those pillars in which we can implement good HR governance practices as a starting point (see Image 1 below).

For example, the implementation of governance tools can pinpoint, raise the flag, and assess the current status of the organization in terms of its compliance with HR P and P and other valued data, and provide documentation of findings as well as recommendations to be discussed with the board members for action.

HR should focus on HR processes, systems and measures that affect a company's compliance management system. Processes with a heavy impact on compliance effectiveness are in particular:

## **RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION** TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT • Taking commission from training firms; Taking commission from recruitment agencies; Placing misleading job ads; Not conducting TNA; Adopting overgualified nonsense approach; Not evaluating training effectiveness; Political patronage and nepotism based on kinship ties Selecting the wrong trainees: and or political allegiance; and Sending selected employees to attend training only to get per diems. **PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL SALARY AND WAGES** Central tendency, halo effect, mirror personality; • Paying at a different rate to males and females doing Excessive reporting on employee traits; and Fabricating the appraisal or treating the appraisal Paying same remuneration to all employees regardless meeting as an event. of their contribution; and • Paying less than or above the market rate.

Corruption in HR encompasses more than what I have highlighted, but I have witnessed it in those areas in several countries and organizations. When the HR management lacks transparency and a standardized framework, it opens the door to favouritism, abuse and eventually corruption.

With individuals being given discretionary powers to decide on matters of recruitment, hiring, transfer, postings, promotions, rewards and punishments within the organization, we open up several avenues for unethical practices to emerge. In organizations where transparency and equal opportunity are not insisted upon or modelled by senior and top management, the vulnerability of these functions gets even more acute.

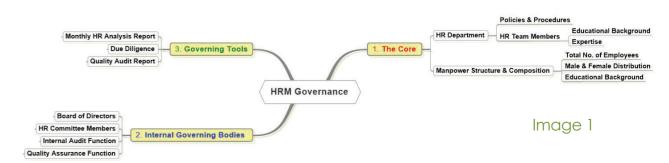
The road map

HRM governance is still a relatively new field of study and practice and only a few attempts have been made to connect human resource management to the overall concept of governance. So, in order not to complicate

- Recruiting of employees:
- Performance management systems;
- Explanation of disciplinary cases and sanctions; and
- Training and Development.

Finally, HR governance and compliance structure can not only push the company culture in a positive direction but also minimize risks from an economic and entrepreneurial perspective. One precondition is that management is committed to this culture and empowers the human resources responsible within the organization to animate and execute this role in any consequence.

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