

Corporate Governance

The University is committed to developing and maintaining high standards of corporate governance and has put in place the appropriate governance structures consistent with such objectives. The University's governance evaluation checklist can be viewed at the charity portal website (www.charities.gov.sg).

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

1. Statutory and Corporate Governance Framework

The governance of the University takes place within a specific statutory framework – the Singapore Management University Act (Cap. 302A) (“SMU Act”) – and Section 3 of the SMU Act which provides that “The function of the university company is to pursue, within the limits of the financial resources available to it, the objects provided by its constituent documents and, in particular, the university company may confer and award degrees, diplomas and certificates, including honorary degrees and other distinctions.”

Section 9(1) of the SMU Act further states that “Any provision of the constituent documents, or any regulation of the university company made in pursuance thereof, that is inconsistent with provision of this Act shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.”

Apart from the SMU Act, the other key document relevant to the University is its constitution (“SMU Constitution”) which is regarded as a key constitutive document because it contains important provisions relating to, inter alia, the objects of the University, its powers, the role, powers and duties of the Board of Trustees, the role of the Chancellor, President and Provost. The SMU Constitution provides that “The objects of the Company are to establish, operate, maintain and promote the Singapore Management University (hereinafter called the “University”) which will provide courses of study or instruction pertaining to management, human resource development and any other fields of knowledge.”

The importance of the SMU Constitution in the University's governance framework is clearly stated in Article 1(1) of the SMU Constitution which states:

“These Articles are principles of fundamental and continuing significance to the governance of the Company. The Board of Trustees may from time to time set forth or revise policies and procedures consistent with these Articles and with the law for the furtherance of the Company's objectives and for the good government of the Company. The said policies and procedures shall be filed in the office of the Secretary.”

2. Board of Trustees

The University's Board of Trustees (“Board”) is the highest governing organ within the University's governance framework and Article 36(1) to (3) of the SMU Constitution defines the role of the Board to be as follows:

“(1) There shall be a Board of Trustees of the Company, which responsibilities are to ensure that the Company acts in furtherance of its objectives in education and research and to ensure that the funds and assets of the Company are properly accounted for and safeguarded.

Corporate Governance

- (2) The Trustees shall be eminent persons of good repute and sound judgment, with considerable experience in public service, the private sector or in academia.
- (3) A Trustee shall stand in a fiduciary relation to the Company and shall perform his duties as a trustee in good faith in the best interests of the Company and with care, skill and diligence. A Trustee may, in considering the best interests of the Company, consider the effects of any action upon employees, upon suppliers and students and other constituents of the University and upon the community in which the University is located. Absent breach of fiduciary duty, lack of good faith or self-dealing, actions taken as a Trustee of the Company or any failure to take any action shall be presumed to be in the best interests of the Company.”

The SMU Constitution states that the number of Trustees shall be up to twenty, or such other number as the Minister for Education (“Minister”) shall from time to time in his discretion determine, and all of whom shall be appointed by the Minister. The SMU Constitution further provides that the Chairman of the Board shall be appointed by the Minister from amongst the Trustees and in addition, the SMU Constitution states that no person who is an officer, Faculty member or full-time employee of the Company shall be eligible for election as Chairman or Deputy Chairman. On the issue of the President's participation at Board meetings, Article 36(10) expressly states that “The President shall attend Board meeting as ex-officio and shall not be entitled to vote thereat.” There are no Board members holding staff appointments in SMU.

The term of appointment, and renewals (if any), of Trustees are determined by the Ministry of Education (“MOE”) / Minister in consultation with SMU. A Trustee is appointed by MOE / Minister usually on a 3 or 4-year term, with renewal at the discretion of MOE/Minister as the Minister is empowered under the SMU Act and the SMU Constitution. A university's strategic plans are understandably long term in nature and in SMU, a Trustee would hence usually serve for more than 10 consecutive years as long term strategic plans often require, and also benefit from, having some level of continuity amongst its Board members and also familiarity with the University's long term strategic plans, and its origins.

SMU's Board is chaired by Mr Piyush Gupta. The Board's key roles are in the areas of (i) strategy formulation; (ii) policy making; (iii) external promotion of the University; and (iv) accountability. This essentially means that the Board has a role in setting and approving the University's strategic direction and appointing the strategic leadership by appointing the University's President and Provost. In this regard, the Board is in charge of providing the strategic planning oversight for the University by setting the broad strategic framework within which the President and senior university administrators can operate so as to implement the Board's strategic direction for the University. The Board also ensures that the University has in place appropriate policies, including governance policies, which are in line with best practices, and in addition, the Board also has the role to promote and being an advocate of the University to the wider community. In the area of accountability, the Board's role includes being accountable for the financial well-being of the University, delegating authority appropriately and ensuring that a rigorous governance framework is established for the University.

Corporate Governance

SMU Board meetings are usually held four times a year, once every quarter. The attendance of the Board members at the Board meetings for the financial year are set out below:

BOARD MEETING – SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE FOR PERIOD 1 APRIL 2023–31 MARCH 2024

Trustees	19 May 2023	11 Aug 2023	17 Nov 2023	21 Feb 2024
Mr Piyush Gupta	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr Beh Jit Han	✓	X	✓	NA
Mr Lim U Yang Hugh-Reginald	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr Jaime Augusto Miranda Zobel de Ayala	X	✓	X	NA
Mr Edmund Yeng Lin	✓	✓	✓	✓
Professor Ng Swee Lian Ivy	✓	✓	✓	X
Ms Juthika Ramanathan	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr Panote Sirivadhanabhakdi	✓	X	X	✓
Sir Nigel John Thrift	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dato' Kho Hui Meng	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr Sunny George Verghese	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ms Lim Kexin	X	✓	✓	✓
Mr Ganen Sarvananthan	X	✓	X	✓
Mr Lim Ming Yan	X	✓	X	NA
Professor Maxwell King	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr Arif Rachmat	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ms Deborah Ho	X	✓	X	✓
Ms Khoo Ming Melissa	✓	✓	NA	NA
Dr Jeffrey Jaensubhakij	NA	NA	✓	✓
Ms Png Chin Yee	NA	NA	✓	✓
Ms Chong Yiun Lin	NA	NA	✓	✓
Professor Andrew David Hamilton	NA	NA	NA	✓
Mr Don Di Lam	NA	NA	NA	✓

NA – Not a Board Member

X – Absent

Article 42(3) of SMU's Constitution forbids any payment to Trustees for services rendered in their capacity as Trustees and it follows accordingly that no Trustee received any remuneration for services rendered in their capacity as Trustees for the financial year. Article 42(2) of SMU's Constitution does allow a Trustee to act in a professional capacity (except as auditor) by providing professional services, and to be remunerated accordingly for such professional services rendered (if any) to SMU as if he/she were not a Trustee. There is no paid SMU staff, being a close member (as defined under Charity Council's governance evaluation checklist) of the family belonging to a Board member, who has received remuneration exceeding \$50,000 during the financial year.

Corporate Governance

3. Committees

The Board has the power to delegate its powers and has established various Committees to assist the Board in its duties. The Committees which have been established, include the following:

- (a) Academic Affairs Committee,
- (b) Audit Committee,
- (c) Finance and Remuneration Committee,
- (d) Investment Committee,
- (e) Nominations Committee,
- (f) Committee for Institutional Advancement,
- (g) Enterprise Board, and
- (h) Campus Development Advisory Committee.

The Committees operate based on the principle of delegated authority from the Board and are required to observe their respective Terms of Reference as set by the Board. The Terms of Reference of each of these Committees sets out the role, powers and rules applicable to these Committees.

4. President

The President of the University is appointed by the Board and Article 35(2) of the SMU Constitution describes the role and powers of the President to be as follows:

“The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Company and the University's academic and administrative head. He is responsible to the Board of Trustees for the conduct, co-ordination and quality of the University's programmes and for its future development. The President shall have the authority to perform all acts which are necessary to make effective the policies, procedures and actions of the Board of Trustees. As a liaison between the Board and the Faculty, the President shall inform each of the views and concerns of the other relating to the programmes and administration of the University. The President shall arrange for the Company's annual budget and forward estimates to be presented annually to the Board of Trustees for approval, or to a committee so appointed by the Board of Trustees for that purpose.”

There is no paid SMU staff, being a close member (as defined under Charity Council's governance evaluation checklist) of the family belonging to the President, who has received remuneration exceeding \$50,000 during the financial year.

Corporate Governance

5. Provost

The Provost of the University is appointed by the Board of Trustees pursuant to Article 35(4) of the SMU Constitution and the role of the Provost, as defined by Article 35(5) of the SMU Constitution, is defined as follows:

“The Provost shall be the educational officer normally responsible for the conduct, coordination and quality of the University’s academic programmes and for their future development. The Provost shall report to the President with regard to these responsibilities and in the discharge thereof shall consult the Faculty.”

6. Policy on Managing Conflicts of Interest

Our Board members and staff are required in their respective capacities to act at all times in the best interest of the University. Policies and procedures are designed to prevent and address potential conflict-of-interest situations while promoting ethical business conduct of faculty and staff.

In this regard, an extract of Article 42(1) of the SMU Constitution specifically mentions that “no Trustee shall vote as a Trustee in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he is interested”.

There are equivalent provisions in the SMU policies and procedures applicable to its staff which effectively state that all staff should avoid any conduct in both their business and personal activities that involve or appear to involve a conflict of interest and the relevant policies further provide that the staff involved in any stages of the procurement process shall declare and disqualify themselves from handling procurement in which conflict of interest situations arise.

7. Accumulated Reserve Policy

Usage from Accumulated Reserve

No spending is allowed directly from the Accumulated Reserve account. Any need to draw from the Accumulated Reserve account must be approved by the Board of Trustees as an allocation of funds to cover the operating budget for the year. The need to draw from the Accumulated Reserve must be justified in the financial plan for the year. Where the need to draw is due to unforeseen circumstances beyond Management’s ability to cope by expense reductions or use of other available funds, then proper justifications to the Board must be provided and Board approval obtained.

Usage of Income from Investment of Accumulated Reserve

To further enhance the value of the Accumulated Reserve, management and the Board seeks to invest certain unutilised portions of the Accumulated Reserve to generate income. The income will further add value to the Accumulated Reserve and could be drawn down to support the University’s operating budget or development. Any utilisation of income from the investment of the Accumulated Reserve will be subject to the Board’s approval. Any utilisation of the capital investment of the Accumulated Reserve will also be subject to the Board’s approval.

SMU’s Investment Committee has been entrusted by the Board to provide oversight on the investment of the University’s Accumulated Reserve in accordance with the Investment Committee’s Terms of Reference.