

The Monetary Authority of Singapore and the Singapore Exchange changes to the SGX Listing Manual (Mainboard and Catalist) and the Singapore Code of Corporate Governance ("Code") on 6 August 2018. This fact sheet provides a summary of the key changes to assist listed companies in identifying key areas where they may be impacted.

To what extent are the changes mandatory to implement?

"Mandatory"

SGX LISTING RULES (LR)

requirements of the Code to the SGX LR for mandatory compliance.

CODE PRINCIPLES

Over-arching, non-disputable statements which embody the fundamentals of good corporate governance and are expected to be complied with.

"Comply or Explain"

CODE PROVISIONS

Actionable steps guiding compliance with the substance of the Principles.

"Non-binding"

PRACTICE GUIDANCE

Non-binding supplement to the Code providing guidance and best practices examples.

When would the changes become effective?

Effective date

1st Edition 2nd Edition 3rd Edition

CG Code: Annual Reports relating to financial years commencing 1 January 2019 onwards **SGX Listing Rules:** 1 January 2019*



How significant are the changes?

Overall the Code has been significantly streamlined to strengthen core tenets of good governance and to clarify and align certain aspects.



Source: KPMG Governance Framework

What are the key changes?



cg = Corporate Governance Code







= 3 year transition period

Director Independence & Board Composition

Definition of independence



- M IB → Two-tiered shareholder vote to approve Independent Directors (IDs) who have served beyond 9-years. Requires majority:
 - All shareholders
 - ii) All shareholders (excluding shareholders who serve as directors or the CEO (and their associates)
 - A IB → Substantial shareholder from 10% to 5%
 - Mandating core tests of independence:
 - Director employed by company (or related corporations) during past 3 years
 - Director's family member employed by company (or related corporations) during past 3 years (with family member remuneration determined by Remuneration Committee (RC))

Board composition

 \bigcirc N \bigcirc At least one-third IDs

🛕 🙃 → Majority IDs (where Chairman is not independent) – up from at

№ ○ → Majority of Non-Executive Directors (NEDs)

Chairman & CEO

Nus → Disclose if Chair and CEO related

○ → Chair and CEO are separate persons

○ → Definition of Chairman independence to include 'close family ties'

Diversity



objectives and progress made)

Board Structure & Protocols

Board Committees

 ■ Establish Audit Committee (AC), Nominating Committee and RC with terms of reference (ToR)

 $\mathbb{N} \oplus \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ Disclose names, ToR, authority and activities

Culture and Ethics

 Board puts in place a code of conduct and ethics, sets the tonefrom-the-top and desired organisational culture

Director Information

N IB → Disclose key information on directors (appointment or reappointment of directors)

Training

△ IB → Directors with no prior experience of a listed issuer on the Exchange must undergo training

Audit Committee

Internal Audit (IA)

A co → Review adequacy, effectiveness, independence of IA

External Audit (EA)

 \triangle \bigcirc Review adequacy, effectiveness and independence, scope and results of FA

2-year cooling-off period for partners/directors of audit firms to

Whistleblowing

'safely raised' and communicate to employees

Risk Management and Internal Controls

Board's comment

controls and risk management systems

Assurances

 $ilde{A}$ $ilde{G}$ o Assurances from CEO and other 'key management personnel' who may be responsible on the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls and risk management systems

Shareholders & Stakeholders

Shareholders

Disclose director AGM attendance

N co → Publish minutes of AGM on website

Dividends

Stakeholders

 $0 \odot \rightarrow 1$ dentify, engage with and manage material stakeholder groups

N co → Disclose strategy and key areas of focus in managing stakeholder relationships

№ 00 → Maintain a current corporate website

Remuneration

Value creation

N co → Companies to disclose link between remuneration and value creation

Employee remuneration

family members of director or CEO) - up from \$50k

Disclose employee remuneration in bands of \$100k (substantial shareholder links)

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