

**Huw Evans OBE** 











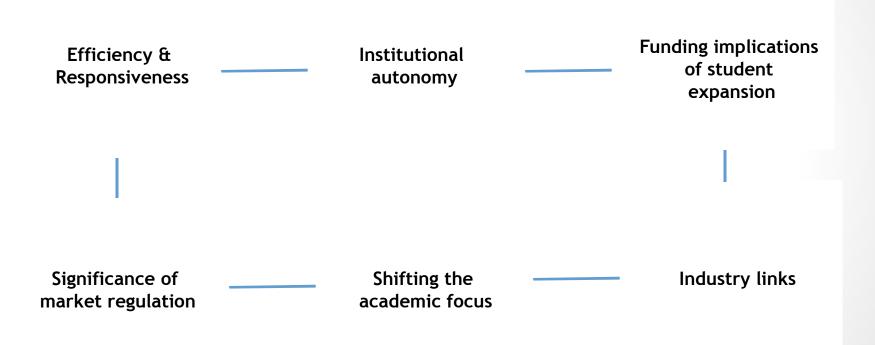
#### Global strategic drivers

- Changing market conditions
- > Regulatory framework
- Relationship with Government
- > Supporting the economic agenda
- Changing student needs/mass participation
- > Growing autonomy and accountability
- > Public private balance





#### **Challenges for Institutions in Thailand**







#### **Key Governance Questions**

- How much freedom do institutions have to run their own affairs?
- How much dependence on government funding?
- How does change impact on quality assurance and control?
- What proposals are in place for strengthening institutional governance?
- How are the roles and expectations of leaders changing?





# 'Explained simply governance today means not so much what organisations' do but how they do it'

Meredith Edwards
Director, National Institute for Governance
University of Canberra





#### The Board – Core responsibilities

Long term sustainability

Adherence to ethical standards

The interest of stakeholders

The institution's future direction

Set institutional values

Academic freedom of staff

Ensure equality/diversity policies are in place

Foster individual potential

Address all fundamental concerns





**Board Core Responsibilities** 

#### Integrity of the Academic Board (Senate)

'A strong Academic Board working jointly with the Governing Authorities in areas such as strategy and resource allocation brings together the vital constituents of good governance in a university context'

Report of the Independent Review of Higher Education in Wales 2011





#### **Board Objectives**

Governance for maximising institutional performance and success

Governance for accountability and compliance

Governance for representation and democracy

Review of Governance and Strategic Leadership in English FE (2009)





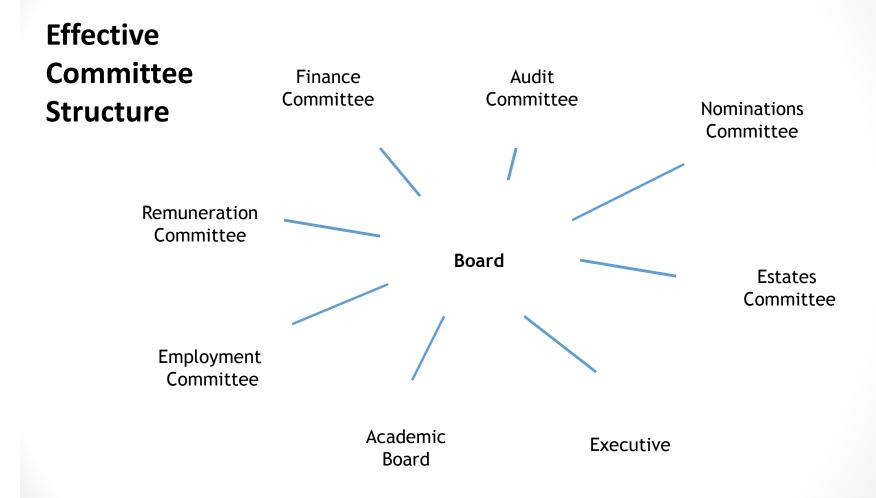
### The Code of Conduct for HE Governance The Board is accountable for:

- Institutional activities
- > Institutional stability
- > Assurance of effective academic governance
- Effective control of external activities
- > Equality & Diversity
- > Structures that are fit for purpose

Committee of University Chairs 2014











#### **Trends in Governance (1)**

- Size and composition of governing bodies
  - Smaller more expert boards
  - Public appointments/greater transparency
  - External expertise
  - Performance management
- Transparency of operations and information
  - Openness of information
  - Agreed reporting mechanisms
  - Board Annual Report and AGM
  - Stakeholder engagement





#### **Trends in Governance (2)**

#### > Greater accountability for Corporate affairs

- Clear reporting lines to the Board
- Designated sub-committees e.g. Audit
- · Approved schemes of delegation
- Key performance indicators
- Transparent risk management and investigation e.g. staff ratios, partnerships, estates

#### Greater accountability for academic affairs

- Direct responsibility of Vice Chancellor
- Effective Academic Board
- Clear reporting lines to the Board
- Agreed key performance indicators e.g. research activity, student data, student satisfaction
- Protecting the learner interest





#### **Trends in Governance (3)**

- Setting the strategic direction
  - Overall responsibility to the Board
  - Role of CEO/VC
  - Monitoring role
  - Reporting on progress
- Modernising governance arrangements
  - Defined responsibilities
  - Training and performance management of the Board
  - Relevant governance framework
  - Stakeholder involvement
  - Public accountability





