MINORITY SHAREHOLDER WATCHDOG GROUP

BADAN PENGAWAS PEMEGANG SAHAM MINORITI BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia - Company No. 524989-M)

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Directors unwilling to reveal remuneration

Only 8.3% of directors declared their fees in 2011, up 2.7% from 5.6% in 2010

by Syarina Hyzah Zakaria

KUALA LUMPUR: Many company directors are not prepared to dis-close details of their remuneration despite it being a best practice recommended under the Malaysian code on corporate govern-ance, according to findings by the Minority Shareholder Watchdog Group (MSWG).

Group (MSWG).

In a statement yesterday, the MSWG said only 8.3% of directors declared their remuneration fees in 2011, up 2.7% from 5.6% in 2010.
Interestingly, the average remuneration of an executive director is approximately RM824,000 per annum.

Finance sector directors received the most with an average

of RM3.2 million per year.
This was a stark comparison to the RM100,000 pa a non-executive director would receive. A non-executive director in the fi-nance sector was still paid more at

RM250,000 a year compared with other sectors of the economy. The MSWG reported these find-ings after unveiling its Malaysian Corporate Governance (MCG)

Index 2011 yesterday.

The index, first launched in 2009, was designed to create awareness and to promote transparency of corporate governance best practices among public-listed companies (plc) in the country. It also provides shareholders and stakeholders with information on

companies with good corporate governance practices.

This year, the Top 100 plcs scored 66.9, up by one percentage point from a year ago, it said. The Top 100 companies were accorded A+, A, B+ and B ratings and were selected based on the final MCG scores. Only 16 scored more than 80 and were awarded a A+, 10
were given A while 74 companies
had B+ and B ratings.
The MCG ranks plcs based on

compliance with corporate gov-ernance best practices, quality of disclosures, financial sustainability and corporate responsibility efforts.

All 964 companies on Bursa Malaysia were assessed but 100 had to be excluded for various reasons such as being delisted, declared PN17/GN13 or were being privatised, it added.

The watchdog's key findings

- The average corporate governance base score on compliance with best practices for all 864 plcs has increased to 57,19% in 2011 from 55.6% in 2010, up 1.6%.
- 82% or 708 companies separated the roles of chairman and CEO. This percentage is comparable and is much higher than
- US-based S&P companies. It is not encouraging to note that the percentage of wom-

MSWG Malaysian Corporate Governance Index 2011 award winners

Award Category Winners

Most Prompt AGM
— LPI Capital Bhd

Best Conduct of AGM

DRB-Hicom Bhd, Public Bank Bhd, Axiata Group Bhd

est Corporate Responsibility CIMB Group Holdings Bhd, Nestle (M) Bhd, Telekom Malaysia Bhd

Special Transparency
— Bursa Malaysia Bhd

Top Mid-Cap Company
— Jobstreet Corp Bhd

- Industry Excellence
 Finance Public Bank Bhd Telecommunications/Media
 Telekom Malaysia Bhd
 Consumer Products — British
 American Tobacco (M) Bhd

- Construction IJM Corp Bhd • Plantation — Kulim (M)

Distinction

- Axiata Group Bhd
 British American Tobacco
 (M) Bhd
 Bursa Malaysia Bhd
 CIMB Group Holdings
 Bhd

- Climb Group Holdings
 Bhd
 DiGi.Com Bhd
 Guinness Anchor Bhd
 LPI Capital Bhd
 Malayan Banking Bhd
 Malaysia Airports Holdings
 Bhd
- Media Prima Bhd

- Media Prima Bhd
 Nestle (M) Bhd
 Public Bank Bhd
 Shell Refining Co (Federation of Malaya) Bhd
 Telekom Malaysia Bhd
 Tenaga Nasional Bhd
 UMW Holdings Bhd

Top Overall — Public Bank Bhd

Special mention for compa-

- nies rated 'A'
 AirAsia Bhd

- AirAsia Bhd
 DRB-Hicom Bhd
 IJM Corp Bhd
 KLCC Property Holdings Bhd
 KPJ Healthcare Bhd
 Kulim (M) Bhd
 Malaysia Building Society Bhd
 RHB Capital Bhd
 TH Plantations Bhd
 Uchi Technologies Bhd

Special mention for most

Malayan Banking Bhd

Special mention for board that fulfils the policy of 30% women on its board

- Malaysia Airports Holdings
- TA Enterprise Bhd

an directors had been almost provement in the disclosure stagnant at 8% and dropped to 7% in the Top 100 companies. Therefore, more needs to be done by companies to make a concious effort to include gen-der diversity in boardrooms. There has been marginal im-

of existence of whistle-blow-ing policy, dividend policy and corporate responsibility. Though the percentage of dis-

closure on corporate responsibility has increased, there is still a lot of room for improve-

ment in corporate social re-sponsibility (CSR), to be better structured and carried out in a holistic manner. There needs to be a more transparent disclosure in the CSR statement on funds allocated to CSR activi-