

About ASEAN CG Scorecard



- Introduced in 2011
- Initiative of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN),
 under the ASEAN Capital Markets Forum (ACMF)
- Objective

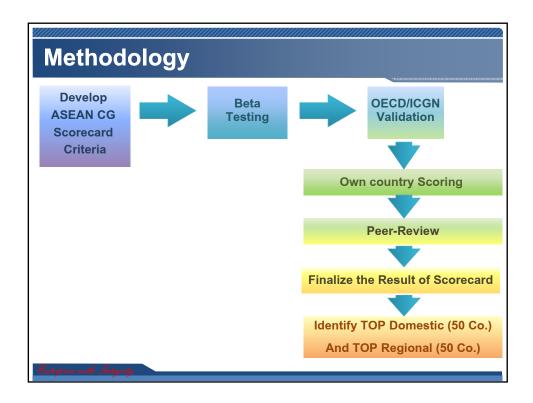
"To raise CG standards of publicly listed companies in ASEAN countries and increase their visibility to investors"

Participating Countries

1. Indonesia 2. Malaysia 3. Philippines

4. Singapore 5. Thailand 6. Vietnam

Interprise with Integrity



Methodology



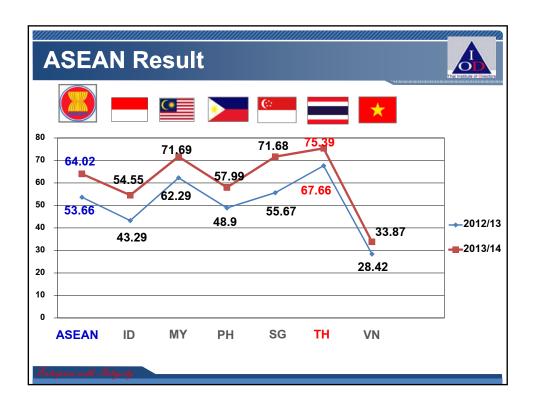
Surveyed Companies

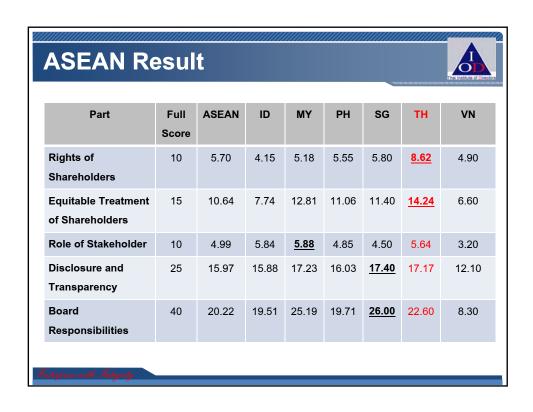
 Top 100 listed companies by market capitalization (as of 30 April 2013) that posted their annual reports in English on their websites.

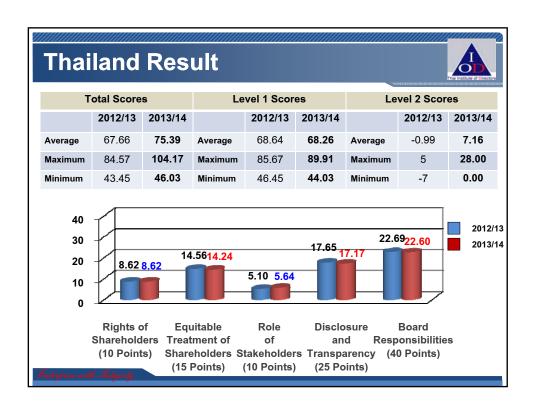
Accessibility of Information

 Rely on primarily on information from annual report and company website. Other sources of information are company announcement, articles of association, notice and minute of shareholders' meeting,
 CG policy, code of conduct, and sustainability reports. Only information that is publicly available and easily accessible and understood is used.

Cr	iteria						The Institute of Director	
	Part			Weight (%)	Number o	nber of Questions	
Level 1				2012-2013		2012/13	2013/14	
	Rights of Shareholders			10		26	25	
	Equitable Treatment of Shareholders			15		17	17	
	Role of Stakeholders		10		21	21		
	Disclosure and Transparency			25		42	40	
	Board Responsibilities			40		79	76	
	Total			100		185	179	
Level 2	Part	Number of Ques		stion		Maximum Score		
		2012/13	2013/14		20	12/13	2013/14	
	Bonus	11	9			17	42	
	Penalty	23	21			-90	-53	
Enterpris	se with Integrity							







Thailand - Rights of Shareholders





- Shareholders are allowed to elect directors individually.
- Names of board members attending the annual general meeting (AGM) are disclosed in the AGM minutes.
- AGM minutes show that there is an opportunity for shareholders to ask questions and record the questions and answers.
- The voting results, including approving, dissenting, and abstaining votes, are disclosed for each agenda item.
- The outcome of the AGM is disclosed by the next working day.
- The rational and explanation for each agenda item is provided in the notice of AGM.



- All forms of director remuneration should be proposed for shareholders' approval in the AGM.
- Independent parties have not yet been appointed to count votes at AGMs.

Thailand – Equitable Treatment of Shareholders





- There is no bundling of several items into the same agenda in the notice.
- Details of the auditor and dividend are provided in the notice of call to annual general meeting.
- Companies disclose that related party transactions are fair and at aim's length.



Companies should disclose information about date of first appointment and directorship in other publicly listed companies of individuals seeking director election or reelection in the notice of call to annual general meeting.

Thailand – Role of Stakeholders





Areas for

Improvement

- There is a policy on the treatment of stakeholders.
- There is a separate corporate responsibility report or section in the annual report.
- There is a lack of disclosure of practices dealing with customer welfare, supplier selection, environmentally friendly value chain, communities interactions, and creditors' rights.
 There is a lack of disclosure of information relating to employees' health, safety, and welfare, as well as training and development.
- Procedures for dealing with complaints by employees concerning illegal and unethical behavior should be disclosed.
- A policy or procedure should be provided to protect a person who reveals illegal or unethical behavior from retaliation.

Thailand – Disclosure and Transparency





- Websites are of good quality.
- Corporate group structure is disclosed.
- Policy and details of related party transactions are disclosed.
- Audit fees are disclosed.
- Contact details of investor relations are disclosed.



- There is a lack of disclosure of direct and indirect shareholdings of the board and senior management.
- There is a lack of disclosure of trading in the company's shares by directors and senior management.
- There is a lack of disclosure of corporate objectives and nonfinancial performance indicators in the annual report.
- There is a lack of disclosure of directors' date of first appointment directorship in other listed companies, and training and education obtained in the most recent financial year in the annual report.

Thailand – Board Responsibilities





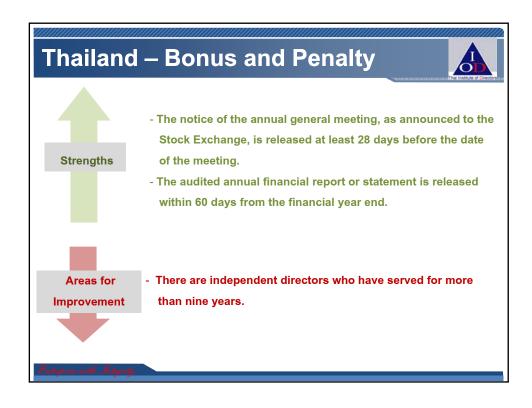
- The roles and responsibilities of the board are clear.
- The company's corporate governance policy and code of conduct are disclosed.
- The chair and chief executive officer are separated.
- Board meetings are held at least six times per year.
- Orientation programs are provided for new directors.
- Board provides a review of the internal control and risk management system.

Thailand - Board Responsibilities





- There is a lack of disclosure of code of ethics with its implementation and monitoring.
- There is a lack of disclosure of the review and monitoring of the implementation of the corporate strategy.
- There is a lack of disclosure of the types of decisions requiring board approval.
- There is a lack of disclosure of board diversity policy.
- There is a lack of disclosure of the role and responsibilities of the Chair.
- There is no policy on the term limit of 9 years for independent directors.
- There is no policy on the limit of five seats in publicly listed companies that a director may hold simultaneously.
- There is no evaluation criteria and process for the board, individual directors, and board committees.



Observation



- As average score increases, there is still room for further improvement in the Role of Stakeholder and Board Responsibilities.
- 2. There is a possibility that other countries may improve their CG practices and move up to the No. 1 position.
- 3. Should focus more on the standard CG practices showing in the level 1 criteria rather than aiming for Bonuses in level 2.
- 4. Should emphasize the substance (implementation and procedures) of the written governance policies (form).
- 5. Should give more attention to website disclosure and make its corporate information available in English.

Quick Improvements



- Disclosure of appointment an independent party to count the votes at the AGM.
- Disclosure of practices dealing with customer, environmentally friendly value chain, community interactions, employees' training and development.
- Disclosure of trading in the company's shares by directors and senior management.
- 4. Disclosure of the role and responsibilities of the chair
- 5. Disclosure of the evaluation criteria and process for the board.

ASEAN CG Scorecard 2013/14 ASEAN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE SCORECARD COUNTRY REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS 2013-2014 http://www.thai-iod.com