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Asian Corporate Governance Association (ACGA)

"CG Watch 2016 – Ecosystems Matter"

Presentation by:

Jamie Allen, Secretary General, ACGA Press Conference CLSA Hong Kong Hong Kong, September 29, 2016



CG Watch 2016 – Key Conclusions

1. "Ecosystems matter"

- Healthy corporate governance systems need the balanced participation of a range of different stakeholders: financial regulators, listed companies, auditors, investors (institutional and retail), and civil society groups.
- These different interests act collectively to drive both top-down and bottom-up improvements, leading to better policymaking and faster adoption of new ideas.

2. Public governance matters

- > Several Asian markets are suffering from self-interested political leadership, high levels of corruption, and weak public governance norms. This weakens CG ecosystems over time.
- Financial regulators are <u>not</u> responsible for public governance scores in our survey.

3. Investor stewardship

- Investors have been given an opportunity through new "stewardship codes" to significantly enhance the quality of CG culture in Asia.
- Asia will not achieve a higher level of corporate governance if this area continues to underperform. We still depend too much on top-down regulatory reform.



Winners, improvers, flatliners, decliners

- Winners:
 - Singapore, Taiwan
- Improvers:
 - Japan, India, Korea
- Flatliners:
 - > Hong Kong, Thailand
- Decliners:
 - Malaysia, China, Philippines, Indonesia

North Asia doing much better than Southeast Asia this time. In 2012, the opposite held true. 2014 was mixed.



Market rankings & scores, 2016

| CG Watch market scores: 2010 to 2016 | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------------------------------------|--|
| (%) | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | Change 2014 vs 2016 (ppt) | Direction of CG reform |
| Australia | - | - | - | 78 | - | |
| | | | | | | |
| 1. Singapore | 67 | 69 | 64 | 67 | (+3) | Mostly sunny, but storms ahead? |
| 2. Hong Kong | 65 | 66 | 65 | 65 | - | Action, reaction: the cycle of Hong Kong life |
| 3. Japan | 57 | 55 | 60 | 63 | (+3) | Cultural change occurring, but rules still weak |
| 4. Taiwan | 55 | 53 | 56 | 60 | (+4) | The form is in, now need the substance |
| 5. Thailand | 55 | 58 | 58 | 58 | - | Could be on the verge of something great, if |
| 6. Malaysia | 52 | 55 | 58 | 56 | (-2) | Regulation improving, public governance failing |
| 7. India | 49 | 51 | 54 | 55 | (+1) | Forward movement impeded by vested interests |
| 8. Korea | 45 | 49 | 49 | 52 | (+3) | Forward movement impeded by vested interests |
| 9. China | 49 | 45 | 45 | 43 | (-2) | Falling further behind, but enforcement better |
| 10. Philippines | 37 | 41 | 40 | 38 | (-2) | New policy initiatives, but regulatory strategy weak |
| 11. Indonesia | 40 | 37 | 39 | 36 | (-3) | Losing momentum after progress in past survey |

Source: Asian Corporate Governance Association

Australia – Key points

- Australia's CG regime is broader, deeper and more developed than its counterparts in Asia, but it has some clear weaknesses
- High scores for corporate reporting, political/regulatory environment (overall), accounting/auditing, and CG culture
- Lower scores for enforcement, regulatory funding, anti-corruption efforts
- Shareholder rights are robust, but urgent fixes needed in minority protection in reverse takeovers, voting by poll
- Australia's faster CG evolution a reflection of deeper regulatory foundations, stronger public-sector accountability, and a more open CG culture



Singapore – Key points

- Revamped securities enforcement strategy, MAS joins with the Commercial Affairs Department (CAD) of the Police
- New chief regulatory officer at SGX, signalling more commitment
- SGX forms three independent committees to bolster regulatory function

 arguable whether these are helping CG with the greenlight to SGX for
 a consultation on dual-class shares
- Mandatory voting by poll finally arrives in August 2015
- The Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) introduces eight "audit quality indicators"
- SingPost debacle an embarrassment



Hong Kong – Key points

- Regulator nudges institutional investors towards more active ownership and says a firm no to dual-class shares
- Controversy around consultation on new listing regime highlights the two competing camps in Hong Kong's CG ecosystem
- Regulators put more weight on non-financial reporting, especially ESG/Sustainability, but boilerplate remains in basic CG reporting
- Frequency and timing of financial reporting remains a concern, disclosure around large expenses items problematic
- Still no independent audit regulator!!
- Some positive improvements in company CG culture (eg director training, risk reporting), but board composition remains conservative



(In)consistency of performance

- Highly ranked markets (top 5) vary in their degree of consistency across our survey:
 - Singapore and Taiwan quite consistent
 - Hong Kong, Japan and Thailand inconsistent
- Why does this matter?
 - Points to obvious areas for improvement.



Category scores 2016: Asian markets by rank

| Market category ranks | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Total | CG Rules & Practices | Enforcement | Political & Regulatory | Accounting & auditing | CG Culture |
| 1. Singapore | = 2 | = 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 2. Hong Kong | = 2 | 1 | = 1 | = 6 | 3 |
| 3. Japan | 7 | = 2 | = 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 4. Taiwan | = 5 | = 4 | 4 | = 3 | = 4 |
| 5. Thailand | 1 | = 6 | 8 | = 3 | = 4 |
| 6. Malaysia | = 5 | = 4 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| 7. India | 4 | = 6 | 5 | = 10 | 6 |
| 8. Korea | 8 | 8 | 6 | = 6 | 8 |
| 9. China | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| 10. Philippines | = 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| 11. Indonesia | = 10 | 10 | 11 | = 10 | 11 |

Source: Asian Corporate Governance Association



Category scores: A wide gap between the best in Asia and Australia

| Market category scores | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| (%) | Total | CG Rules & Practices | Enforcement | Political & Regulatory | Accounting & auditing | CG Culture |
| Australia | 78 | 80 | 68 | 78 | 90 | 74 |
| | | | | | | |
| 1. Singapore | 67 | 63 | 63 | 67 | 87 | 55 |
| 2. Hong Kong | 65 | 63 | 69 | 69 | 70 | 53 |
| 3. Japan | 63 | 51 | 63 | 69 | 75 | 58 |
| 4. Taiwan | 60 | 54 | 54 | 64 | 77 | 50 |
| 5. Thailand | 58 | 64 | 51 | 45 | 77 | 50 |
| 6. Malaysia | 56 | 54 | 54 | 48 | 82 | 42 |
| 7. India | 55 | 59 | 51 | 56 | 58 | 49 |
| 8. Korea | 52 | 48 | 50 | 53 | 70 | 41 |
| 9. China | 43 | 38 | 40 | 36 | 67 | 34 |
| 10. Philippines | 38 | 35 | 19 | 41 | 65 | 33 |
| 11. Indonesia | 36 | 35 | 21 | 33 | 58 | 32 |

Source: Asian Corporate Governance Association



Strategic priorities to strengthen ecosystems

| | # 1 | # 2 |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Australia | Enforcement | Anti-corruption |
| Singapore | CG culture | Enforcement |
| Hong Kong | Audit regulator | CG culture |
| Japan | CG rules | CG practices |
| Taiwan | CG culture | CG practices |
| Thailand | Public governance | Enforcement |
| Malaysia | Public governance | CG culture |
| India | Accounting/auditing | Enforcement |
| Korea | CG culture | CG rules |
| China | Regulatory governance | CG rules |
| Philippines | Enforcement | Public governance |
| Indonesia | Enforcement | Public governance |

Contact details

Jamie Allen Secretary General Asian Corporate Governance Association Ltd

Room 1801, 18th Floor, Wilson House 19-27 Wyndham Street, Central, Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 2160 1789 (D) Fax: (852) 2147 3818

Email: jamie@acga-asia.org Website: www.acga-asia.org

