

Temasek's Offer to Buy Olam International

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Group Mates

- Myat Thu- Introduction & Transparency Watchdogs
- Faith- Index Scoring & Case Study of WorldCom
- Alan- Case Study of Olam
- Sandy- Case Study of Noble and Future of Transparency
- All- Q & A

Introduction

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Anyone can name the BIG 5 accounting firms in the world!



Roles of Watch Dog

Transparency International- Worldwide
The Centre for Governance, Institutions and Organizations (CGIO) - Singapore

- Fight against corruption
- Assess transparency of the world's 100 largest publicly listed companies
- Disseminate best practices, whistle blower
- Assess transparency of Singapore listed companies through Governance & Transparency index (GTI)

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Methodology of Governance & Transparency Index

- Governance Scoring at 75pts
- Board matters
- Remuneration matters
- Accountability & Audit
- Communication with shareholders
- Bonus Points
- Penalties Points

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WorldCom Scandal (2002)

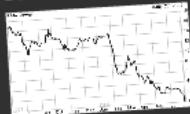
- Company
- USA's second largest telecommunication company after AT&T
- Scandal
- CEO inflated assets by US\$1 billion
- Overstated income by US\$5 billion reducing reserves and capitalizing operating expenses

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WorldCom Scandal (2002)

- Results
- CEO was sentenced to 25 years for fraud
- Company became bankrupt
- 30,000 lost their jobs
- Investors lost US\$80 billions
- US Congress passed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act

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Noble Group (Current)

Company
- Received in 2012, Singapore public listed conglomerate trading emergency
- Annual sales is c. US\$16 billion
- Standard Chartered compensation and profit deriving from asset-to-market
- FCLT, White Knight by selling
- FCLT, White Knight from its 20% stake in Singapore Exchange in 2013
- The White Knight sold its shares
- Fortune shortly followed



Noble Group (Current)

- Future hold for Noble?
- Short sellers claim target price of \$0.10
- Noble trying to increase its transparency
- Unlikely to improve on its own
- Hope for white knight with ending like Olam
- Bankruptcy looming in

Future of Transparency

- Integrated Reporting (IR)
- Including non-financial information into annual reporting
- Adoption rate to increase in Asia
- Evaluating the benefits between leaders, investors, suppliers and shareholders through increased transparency



- What is IFRS
- Why are companies slow in adopting integrated reporting?
- Future of Noble Group
- Should Park-Plunket stay or go?

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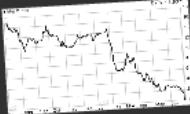
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- USA's second largest telecommunication company
- Scandal
- CEO inflated assets by US\$11 billion
- Oversold income by US\$5 billions thru fraud
- Reducing reserves and capitalizing operating expenses

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Noble Group (Current)

- Company founded in 1996, Singapore public listed commodity trading company
- Art as a commodities trading model as source of income
- Arms sales is a visible others
- Overvalued investments and profits declining from 1997-2002
- Quoted over NYSE & Hong Kong
- After 75% whistle blower Moten joined in Nov 2002, share price fell from \$15 to \$0.10
- New chairman placed him in director of Singapore Stock Exchange and drive to S\$0.10/share
- Further shares followed

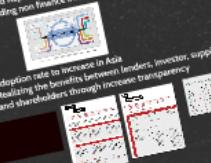


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Future of Transparency

- Integrated Reporting (IR)
- Including non finance information into annual reporting



- What is helping trend?
- What are companies doing in adapting integrated reporting?
- Nature of Noble group?
- Should March-to-market stop or go?

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Do you know?

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Five basic types of financial statement fraud through:

- Fictitious sales
- Improper expense recognition
- Incorrect asset valuation
- Hidden liabilities and unsuitable disclosures

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Transparency Scoring at 25pts

- Communication with shareholders

Bonus Points

Penalties Points

GOVERNANCE		
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	POINTS / MAXIMUM
1. Director's responsibilities	Director's responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by the board members.	2
2. Shareholder communication	Shareholders receive timely and transparent information about the company's performance and decisions, including annual reports and updates.	5
3. Remuneration policy	Remuneration policy is fair, aligned with shareholder interests, and communicated effectively.	3
4. Audit committee	An audit committee exists and is fully independent, with clear responsibilities and accountability.	3
5. Board diversity	The board includes diverse perspectives, including gender, race, ethnicity, and professional background.	2
6. Executive compensation	Executive compensation is reasonable, tied to performance, and communicated transparently.	3
7. Shareholder rights	Shareholder rights are well-defined, including the right to nominate directors and propose shareholder resolutions.	2
8. Board evaluation	The board undergoes regular evaluation, with performance metrics and recommendations for improvement.	2
9. Reporting standards	Financial reporting standards are clear, consistent, and audited annually.	2

TRANSPARENCY & INVESTOR RELATIONS		
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	POINTS / MAXIMUM
1. Financial reporting	Financial reporting is timely and accurate, reflecting the company's financial performance.	5
2. Investor relations	Investor relations are active, responsive, and transparent.	5
3. ESG disclosure	ESG disclosure is comprehensive and aligned with industry best practices.	5
4. Corporate governance disclosure	Corporate governance disclosure is clear and informative, including board structure, director qualifications, and shareholder rights.	5
5. Stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder engagement is regular and inclusive, reflecting diverse perspectives.	3
6. Sustainability reporting	Sustainability reporting is consistent and reflects the company's environmental, social, and governance performance.	3
7. Board composition	Board composition is balanced and reflects the company's strategic needs.	2
8. Executive compensation	Executive compensation is reasonable and tied to performance.	2
9. Shareholder activism	Shareholder activism is managed effectively, without causing unnecessary disruption.	2
10. Long-term orientation	The company has a long-term orientation, reflected in its strategy and capital allocation.	2

BONUSES		
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	POINTS / MAXIMUM
1. Executive compensation	Executive compensation is reasonable, aligned with shareholder interests, and communicated transparently.	5
2. Performance metrics	Performance metrics are clearly defined and aligned with shareholder interests.	5
3. Shareholder say-on-pay	Shareholder say-on-pay is conducted regularly and reflects shareholder concerns.	3
4. Board evaluation	The board undergoes regular evaluation, with performance metrics and recommendations for improvement.	2
5. Transparency	Transparency is maintained in executive compensation practices.	2
6. Shareholder activism	Shareholder activism is managed effectively, without causing unnecessary disruption.	2
7. Long-term orientation	The company has a long-term orientation, reflected in its strategy and capital allocation.	2

PENALTIES		
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	POINTS / MAXIMUM
1. Executive compensation	Executive compensation is excessive, failing to align with shareholder interests.	2
2. Performance metrics	Performance metrics are not clearly defined or aligned with shareholder interests.	2
3. Shareholder say-on-pay	Shareholder say-on-pay is not conducted regularly or reflects shareholder concerns.	2
4. Board evaluation	The board evaluation process is not regular or lacks performance metrics.	2
5. Transparency	Transparency issues are present in executive compensation practices.	2
6. Shareholder activism	Shareholder activism is managed ineffectively, causing unnecessary disruption.	2
7. Long-term orientation	The company lacks a long-term orientation, reflected in its strategy and capital allocation.	2



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Company

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