

DOWNLOAD PDF OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CORPORATIONS IN MALAYSIA

Chapter 1 : Companies Where Shareholders Have No Power " At All - 24/7 Wall St.

ISBN: OCLC Number: Notes: Originally presented as the author's thesis (Ph. D--University of Pittsburgh,) under the title: Ownership and control in a dependent economy: the case of Malaysia's one hundred largest corporations.

This is due in no small part to the pharmaceutical industry which is divided into two broad streams " home-grown companies that specialises on traditional medicine, food supplements, vitamins, generics and over-the-counter OTC drugs; and multinationals which brought in numerous globally tested and accepted quality drugs into the country. New developments such as the production of high-value bio-generics and the potentially lucrative halal drugs market promise an exciting and bright future for this industry. Top 10 of Malaysia takes a look at its list of the top 10 pharmaceutical companies in the nation presented in alphabetical order. Antah Healthcare Group Antah Healthcare has been in the healthcare business for more than 50 years and has brought in a wide range of top-notch pharmaceutical products and state-of-the-art cell and cancer treatments. Under the management of CEO Y. On their 50th year in April , Antah Healthcare became the first organisation in the nation to set up an assembly plant to manufacture CKD medical equipment such as operating tables, medication trolleys, autoclaves and washer disinfectants, with CKD components sourced from the UK, Italy and Canada. These high quality products are distributed to local hospitals and clinics, as well as exported to Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines. Fast forward to the present day, its wholly-owned pharmaceutical distribution subsidiary, Apex Pharmacy Marketing Sdn Bhd which operates under the Apex Pharma name, has evolved into the largest wholesaler in the country, with vast experience in distribution, sales and marketing. Its expertise in penetrating new and existing markets is highly sought after by multinational principals looking to secure market access for their products. It was a move made by CEO Dr. From two popular dermatological brands, namely, Balance Elastin E Cream and Aqua Dermis, the company has extended its product base to include a range of phyto-pharmaceutical plant-based products from Germany and Korea in the areas of gastroenterology, nephrology, orthopaedic, urology and weight management. Last year, the company formed a subsidiary called Diamagnetic Physio Centre Sdn Bhd to provide holistic healthcare treatments such as orthopaedic and rheumatic pain management as well as post-surgery rehabilitative therapy. CCM Pharmaceuticals has over 30 years of history and has won numerous local and regional awards for its outstanding brands and products. In , it became the first pharmaceutical company to achieve the halal certification, and its halal-certified products are distributed locally as well exported throughout ASEAN, Asia Pacific and other countries worldwide. Hovid Berhad In the s, Hovid was birthed when Dr. Ho Kai Cheong created the Chinese Herbal Tea, Ho Yan Hor that has become popular today as a natural beverage to dispel body heat, cure indigestion and relieve common coughs and colds. From its humble beginnings of one core product, the company today produces over products including generic drugs, dietary supplements and consumer products. Hovid is the first in the world to develop the commercial scale integrated process for extracting the Palm phytonutrients " carotenes pro-vitamin A and tocotrienols vitamin E " from locally harvested palm oil and convert them into natural health supplements. With its facilities and practices conforming to the current Good Manufacturing Practice on the productions, including the halal-certified products, Hovid has evolved into an outstanding industry with excellent quality in both products and services under the leadership of Managing Director, David Ho. A fully-owned subsidiary of Kotra Industries Bhd. This makes it the largest single investment in the history of the Malaysian pharmaceutical industry. Today, it is headquartered in Shah Alam, Selangor with offices, plants and distribution centres throughout Malaysia and also Indonesia. Three years later, a manufacturing unit was built in Sungai Petani, Kedah and to date, it has evolved into a Good Manufacturing Practice compliant production plant serving as an international hub to supply goods to ASEAN and Middle East countries. Led by Managing Director T. Jeyabalan, Ranbaxy Malaysia constantly endeavours to offer high quality and safe yet affordable generics to the nation. In , it was the first pharmaceutical company in Malaysia to launch economical generic

DOWNLOAD PDF OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CORPORATIONS IN MALAYSIA

alternatives such as Atorvastatin a cholesterol-lowering medication and Oseltamivir an influenza treatment. Realising the growing demand of traditional Chinese medicine in Malaysia, Managing Director Tan Kai Hee and his partners founded the company in True to its core focus, the two main product categories are traditional pharmaceutical medicines and dietary supplements made from high quality raw herbs imported from China. SG Global Biotech also offers manufacturing services to those who want to develop their own house brand. Industries began as a small pharmaceutical distributor in and over the years, has grown into a research-oriented manufacturer and distributor of high quality pharmaceutical, over-the-counter, veterinary and aquatic products. Backed by a strong marketing network of medical professionals and a sales team of over people, the company serves the needs of more than 10, customers comprising clinics, hospitals, pharmacies, veterinarians, farms and feed mills. Ltd, a renowned Taiwanese manufacturer of herbal extracts.

DOWNLOAD PDF OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CORPORATIONS IN MALAYSIA

Chapter 2 : State-owned enterprise - Wikipedia

*Ownership and control of the one hundred largest corporations in Malaysia (East Asian social science monographs) [Mah Hui Lim] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

As it turns out, however, in some cases shareholders have limited power, and in other cases almost no power whatsoever when considering voting rights. The public was warned about this in detail ahead of the Facebook, Inc. FB IPO, and those shareholders have so far paid dearly. But what about other companies where shareholders have little to no real say in the day-to-day operations of a company? But they do not generally have total control that would allow them to act irresponsibly without consideration of their shareholders on each and every aspect of the business. It is conceivable that some of these companies have annual stockholder meetings and make annual report filings only because they have to by law. AIG may be the poster child of the Great Recession and of asset values imploding, but the company survived with a taxpayer bailout that is yet to be fully repaid. Treasury is still the majority owner despite two large secondary offerings. Total outstanding or authorized U. Until more shares are sold, AIG might as well be considered a profitable government agency. BX is one of the most public faces of the private equity industry. It has been public since and it is still considered a controlled entity like other private equity shops. Still, shares units lost more than half of their value since the group went public. On top of worrying about the potential tax issue around carried interest, issues concerning regulation of private equity, and public criticism of private equity, this degree of control poses a risk that shareholders have to consider for the long term. Broadcom now pays a small dividend. SATS shareholders have almost no rights. Those buying shares of the company might want to consider that they are effectively making a bet on one man rather than on a truly public company. Google was the great Internet growth story of the past decade, but now the founders are getting into more and more areas not tied to the core search business and many of these efforts are not at all obvious money-making efforts for shareholders. It has been said over the past year that Eric Schmidt was the adult supervision at Google, but he is no longer in charge of the day-to-day operations. While Google tried to pass its stock split as nothing more than traditional, in effect, the move will lock in power for the founders permanently. They can effectively ignore every single call from shareholders for the rest of their lives. GRPN is perhaps one of the most poorly run companies of the recent Web 2. The question is what is to prevent management from acting in the interest of their own wealth rather than that of the common holders? HSY has been public for as long as most investors have been alive. The company that makes Hershey Bars and Hershey Kisses is effectively a controlled entity despite being a public company. Holders of the Class B Stock have 10 votes per share. NYT has been victim of the move to digital and away from print, but it also has not adequately monetized its many assets. Ochs, through a family trust, and this control could create conflicts of interest or inhibit potential changes of control. In short, the newspaper is effectively a controlled entity. The company has underfunded pension plans, and it has had labor woes. The company may consider asset sales and mergers, and they could be done at terms not necessarily in the best interest of common shareholders. To make matters even more complicated, a power play with shareholder and creditor Carlos Slim could arise down the road. While the stock is not that far under all-time highs, potential investors should remember that Tyson is actually a controlled entity with a dual share class structure that gives the heirs of the founder control. The Tyson Limited Partnership owns The combination collectively gives it control of approximately Tyson has been the subject of legal cases, worker documentation issues, actions by the Department of Justice and the Environmental Protection Agency, scares over livestock outbreaks and contamination, and more. VMW is the de facto king of virtualization, and it has a great lead over all other virtualization players. EMC could literally flood the market with VMware shares or it could make VMware into whatever sort of company it wants and the public shareholders would be powerless. ZNGA has been a controlled entity from the start. Tally this up and it looks as though the Class A shares, which the IPO investors are getting, will have a whopping 1. The

DOWNLOAD PDF OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CORPORATIONS IN MALAYSIA

company is also still very dependent on Facebook for its revenue. Those in control ultimately care more about their value than the value of the public holders.

DOWNLOAD PDF OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CORPORATIONS IN MALAYSIA

Chapter 3 : 10 Corporations Control Almost Everything You Buy – This Chart Shows How

*Ownership and Control of the Hundred Largest Corporations in Malaysia (East Asian Social Science Monographs) [Lim Mah Hui] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Tourism Outbound and Ticketing Agriculture The above list may vary from time to time, according to the directive of the Malaysian Government on its economic scenario. However, there are still many services, business and industries and jobs foreigners for not allowed. Check them out please! Generally, there are 3 main structures for Malaysian Company Sdn Bhd registration based on the type of venture to qualify for the work permit application: Below are some steps involved when we assist you to get started on incorporating Malaysian Company Sdn Bhd: This will affect the paid-up capital needed for different categories. You are required to indicate your company registration number in all your official documents, correspondences and your business cards. This number can be found in your Company Registration certificate Form 9. The fees will also the cost of stamp duty and registration fee of authorized share capital, the cost of formation expenses such as professional fees, filing fees, printing of memorandum and articles of association, share certificates, common seal, and any changes, etc to the status of the company require submission to the Company Commission of Malaysia. Click here to know our complete service available for foreigners! What are the compliance to maintain Malaysia Sdn Bhd Company] As your Independent Business Advisor, we will assist you in the initial 6 months to coordinate the roles of the Company Secretary and the Commissioner Companies of Malaysia to comply with the requirements for your licensing approval, visa, etc depending on the type of your business. The support will also be extended should you have any problems in relating to setting up the banking system, secretarial duties, accounting, audit and tax matters. This will definitely save your time and cost as you can just concentrate on getting your business to move on to the next phase smoothly! Let us assist you and leave these other issues for us to take care of. Wrong information about Incorporation of Company and Work Visa! Must know before you begin to register your company! We have received many enquiries for confirmation whether if the application of Expatriate Work Permit DP10 can be approved right after Malaysian Sdn Bhd Company is formed? Malaysia government encourages all business owners to employ local Malaysians in their operations. The approval also subjects to the type of industry you involved in. Apply for local town council license for your premise and signboard 3. For other types of trade license, please click here! An inspection will be made by the authorities to your premise. The above 3 stages estimated time to complete appointment within 6 to 9 months, depends greatly on your focus attention to ensure each step follow and done in the prescribed timeline. In short, do not register the company hurriedly without verifying on your eligibility for trade licenses and visa approvals. Understand the key roles of the officers for your Malaysia Sdn Bhd Company:

DOWNLOAD PDF OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CORPORATIONS IN MALAYSIA

Chapter 4 : A Comparison between Shareholder Ownership and Control

When the financial crisis occurred, a number of Malaysia's largest publicly-listed companies nearly collapsed, mainly because of debt accumulation and poor due diligence when acquiring firms; the best example of this was the politicallylinked conglomerate, Renong.

A Comparison between Shareholder Ownership and Control A Comparison between Shareholder Ownership and Control In previous articles, we discussed the roles and responsibilities of the shareholders. In this article, we look at the distinction between shareholder ownership and control and illuminate how this comparison plays out in the corporate world. To start with, many public limited companies have a large body of shareholders who have invested in the company and contributed to the setting up of the company and running it. However, shareholder ownership does not imply control since the company law makes it clear that only a majority percentage of the shareholders can exercise control. The point here is that to have effective say over the running of the company, a majority vote of the shareholders is necessary following the democratic norms of participation that govern companies. Hence, for all purposes, it is clear that whenever and wherever shareholders gather the necessary majority of votes, they would also have control over the company. Theoretically, shareholders own the company and hence the company ought to be run according to the dictates of the shareholders. However, in practice, there would be significant differences of opinion among shareholders and this leads to a situation where arriving at a consensus is not possible. Hence, the provision that there needs to be a majority percentage of the shareholders to have effective control or say in the decision making of the companies has been established. This is also the case with any decision that is taken by the board of directors and the shareholders as control is in the hands of those who can drum up the required numbers of votes. This is the crucial distinction between shareholder ownership and control that is practiced in the real world. However, this is not to say that shareholder control always needs a majority of votes. For instance, there can be cases where many shareholders cede their access to other shareholders who can then act on their behalf. Further, institutional shareholders represent voting blocs who can have a greater say in running of the companies than the minority shareholders. It is these differences that are at the heart of the debate over shareholder ownership and control which determine the nature of control that is exercised in the corporate world. The point here is that shareholders are the owners of the company and hence, they have a right to control the company. However, as in any democracy, they need to have the numbers on their side to have a say in the running of the company. Finally, in recent years, there has been an upsurge of shareholder activism mainly due to the fact that many corporate scandals have emerged leading to unease among the shareholders. So, it is indeed the case that shareholder control is necessary to prevent the management and the board from taking decisions unilaterally that are not in the best interests of the shareholders. In conclusion, it is the case that shareholders be vigilant and are the custodians of their own interests rather than being passive and let the board or management decide on their behalf.

DOWNLOAD PDF OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CORPORATIONS IN MALAYSIA

Chapter 5 : Ownership patterns and control of top Malaysian listed companies - UUM Repository

Get this from a library! Ownership and control of the one hundred largest corporations in Malaysia. [Mah Hui Lim].

Natural monopolies[edit] SOEs are common with natural monopolies , because they allow capturing economies of scale while they can simultaneously achieve a public objective. For that reason, SOEs primarily operate in the domain of infrastructure e. Infant industries[edit] SOEs can also help foster industries that are "considered economically desirable and that would otherwise not be developed through private investments". Evidence suggests that existing SOEs are typically more efficient than government bureaucracy, but that this benefit diminishes as services get more technical and have less overt public objectives. In Eastern Europe, governments dominated by Communists adopted the Soviet model. Governments in Western Europe, both left and right of centre, saw state intervention as necessary to rebuild economies shattered by war. Typical sectors included telecommunications , power , fossil fuels , railways , airports , airlines , public transport , iron ore , health care , postal services and sometimes banks. Many large industrial corporations were also nationalized or created as government corporations, including among many British Steel Corporation , Statoil and Irish Sugar. Starting in the late s and accelerating through the s and s many of these corporations were privatized , though many still remain wholly or partially owned by the respective governments. A state-run enterprise may operate differently from an ordinary limited liability corporation. For example, in Finland, state-run enterprises *liikelaitos* are governed by a separate act. Even though responsible for their own finances, they cannot be declared bankrupt ; the state answers for the liabilities. Stocks of the corporation are not sold and loans have to be government-approved, as they are government liabilities. In most OPEC countries, the governments own the oil companies operating on their soil. They are, however, being privatized gradually. Hart, Shleifer, and Vishny have developed the leading application of the incomplete contract theory to the issue of state-owned enterprises. The manager can invest to come up with cost-reducing and quality-enhancing innovations. The government and the manager bargain over the implementation of the innovations. If the negotiations fail, the owner can decide about the implementation. It turns out that when cost-reducing innovations do not harm quality significantly, then private firms are to be preferred. Yet, when cost-reductions may strongly reduce quality, state-owned enterprises are superior. Hoppe and Schmitz have extended this theory in order to allow for a richer set of governance structures, including different forms of public-private partnerships.

Chapter 6 : List of companies of Malaysia - Wikipedia

Ownership patterns and control of top An analysis of listed companies in Malaysia. This study addresses the predominant control-ownership structure of the top firms listed in.

Chapter 7 : Malaysia's Top 10 Pharmaceutical Companies - Top 10 of Malaysia

relay on the length of the control-ownership chains of the pyramidal ownership structure. That consequently leads to exacerbate the agency problem (agency conflicts) between majority shareholders or controlling shareholders and minority shareholders.