



Singapore

Proxy Voting Guidelines

2015 Benchmark Policy Recommendations

Effective for Meetings on or after February 1, 2015

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1. OVERVIEW

Singapore companies are required to provide meeting notices at a minimum of 14 days before the meeting while accounts presented at the AGM shall be made up to a date of not more than four months before the AGM.

- › Approval of financial statements and statutory reports;
- › Dividend distribution;
- › Election of directors;
- › Approval of remuneration of directors;
- › Auditor appointment and approval of auditor remuneration;
- › Capital raising requests;
- › Compensation proposals.


Other items that may be submitted for shareholder approval include:

- › Debt issuance requests;
- › Amendments to articles of associations;
- › Related-party transactions;
- › Mergers and acquisition.

Policies in this document are presented in the order that generally appears on the ballot.


2. OPERATIONAL ITEMS

Approval of Financial Statements and Statutory Reports

 **General Recommendation:** Vote for approval of financial statements and director and auditor reports, unless:

- › There are concerns about the accounts presented or audit procedures used; or
- › The company is not responsive to shareholder questions about specific items that should be publicly disclosed.


Dividend Distribution

 **General Recommendation:** Generally vote for approval of the allocation of income, unless:

- › The dividend payout ratio has been consistently below 30 percent without a dequate explanation; or
- › The payout is excessive given the company's financial position.

3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Election of Directors

 **General Recommendation:** Generally vote for the re/election of directors, unless:

- › The nominee has been a partner of the company's auditor within the last three years, and serves on the audit committee;

- › The nominee has attended less than 75 percent of board and key committee meetings over the most recent fiscal year, without a satisfactory explanation. Acceptable reasons for director absences are generally limited to the following:
 - › Medical issues/illness;
 - › Family emergencies;
 - › The director has served on the board for less than a year; and
 - › Missing only one meeting (when the total of all meetings is three or fewer).
- › The nominee is an executive director serving on the audit, remuneration or nomination committee;
- › The nominee sits on a total of more than six public company boards (ISS will accept a commitment by an overboarded director to step down from one or more boards at the next annual meeting of the company or companies in question, if that will bring the total number of boards to no more than six); or
- › Any non-independent director nominees where the board is less than one-third independent under ISS classification of directors.

In making these recommendations, ISS generally will not recommend against the election of a CEO, managing director, executive chairman, or founder whose removal from the board would be expected to have a material negative impact on shareholder value.

Generally vote against all members of the audit committee up for reelection if:

- › The non-audit fees paid to the auditor are excessive; or
- › The company did not disclose the audit fees and/or non-audit fees in the latest fiscal year.


Under extraordinary circumstances, vote against individual directors, members of a committee, or the entire board, due to:

- › Material failures of governance, stewardship, risk oversight, or fiduciary responsibilities at the company;
- › Failure to replace management as appropriate; or
- › Egregious actions related to a director's service on other boards that raise substantial doubt about his or her ability to effectively oversee management and serve the best interests of shareholders at a company.

Director Tenure

Under ISS Classification of Directors, an independent non-executive director shall be considered non-independent if such director serves as a director for more than 9 years, if the company fails to disclose the reasons why such director should still be considered independent, or where such reasons raise concerns regarding the director's true level of independence.

Voting for Director Nominees in Contested Elections

 **General Recommendation:** Vote case-by-case on the election of directors in contested elections, including election of shareholder nominees or the dismissal of incumbent directors.

For shareholder nominees, ISS places the persuasive burden on the nominee or the proposing shareholder to prove that they are better suited to serve on the board than management's nominees. Serious consideration of shareholder nominees will be given only if there are clear and compelling reasons for the nominee to join the board. These nominees must also demonstrate a clear ability to contribute positively to board deliberations; some nominees may have hidden or narrow agendas and may unnecessarily contribute to divisiveness among directors.

The major decision factors are:

- › Company performance relative to its peers;
- › Strategy of the incumbents versus the dissidents;
- › Independence of directors/nominees;

- › Experience and skills of board candidates;
- › Governance profile of the company;
- › Evidence of management entrenchment;
- › Responsiveness to shareholders;
- › Whether a takeover offer has been rebuffed.

When analyzing proxy contests/ shareholder nominees, ISS focuses on two central questions:

- (1) Have the dissidents proved that board change is warranted? and
- (2) (2) if so, are the dissident board nominees likely to effect positive change (i.e., maximize long-term shareholder value)?

4. REMUNERATION

Directors Fees

- ▶ **General Recommendation:** Generally vote for resolutions regarding directors' fees unless they are excessive relative to fees paid by other companies of similar size.

Equity Compensation Plans

- ▶ **General Recommendation:** Generally vote for an equity-based compensation plan unless:
 - › The maximum dilution level for the scheme exceeds 5 percent of issued capital for a mature company and 10 percent for a growth company. However, ISS will support plans at mature companies with dilution levels up to 10 percent if the plan includes other positive features such as challenging performance criteria and meaningful vesting periods as these features partially offset dilution concerns by reducing the likelihood that options will become exercisable unless there is a clear improvement in shareholder value. In addition, ISS will support a plan's dilution limit that exceeds these thresholds if the annual grant limit under the plan is 0.5 percent or less for a mature company (1 percent or less for a mature company with clearly disclosed performance criteria) and 1 percent or less for a growth company.
 - › The plan permits options to be issued with an exercise price at a discount to the current market price; or
 - › Directors eligible to receive options or awards under the scheme are involved in the administration of the scheme and the administrator has the discretion over their awards.¹

5. AUDIT

- ▶ **General Recommendation:** Vote for the appointment of auditors and authorizing the board to fix their remuneration, unless:
 - › There are serious concerns about the accounts presented or the audit procedures used;

¹ Equity awards granted or taken in lieu of cash fees generally would not be considered discretionary awards.

- › The auditor is being changed without explanation; or
- › The non-audit fees exceed the total fees paid to the external auditor in the latest fiscal year without satisfactory explanation.

Whilst ISS will consider the nature and scope of non-audit fees when assessing their magnitude, where non-audit fees have constituted more than 50 percent of total auditor compensation during the most recent fiscal year, ISS will ordinarily not recommend support for the reappointment of the audit firm. ISS will make an exception to this policy if excessive non-audit fees are in relation to special projects or due to unusual circumstance, and are not recurring in nature and are unlikely to create conflicts of interest. An example of acceptable "non-audit" fees would be fees for a special audit in connection with an IPO.

6. SHARE ISSUANCE REQUESTS

General Issuance Requests

- ▶ **New Recommendation:** For companies listed on the Mainboard of the Singapore Exchange, generally vote for a general issuance of equity or equity-linked securities without preemptive rights when the share issuance limit is not more than 10 percent of the company's issued share capital and 50 percent with preemptive rights.

For companies listed on the Catalist market of the SGX, generally vote for a general issuance of equity or equity-linked securities without preemptive rights when the share issuance limit is not more than 20 percent of the company's issued share capital and 100 percent with preemptive rights.

Discussion

The listing manual of the SGX allows companies to seek an annual mandate for the issuance of ordinary shares up to 50 percent of issued capital for issuance with preemptive rights and 20 percent without preemptive rights for Mainboard-listed companies and 100 percent with preemptive rights and 50 percent without preemptive rights for Catalist-listed companies. Most companies seek such a mandate every year, to prevent the need to convene a shareholder meeting for each share issuance, however small.

Specific Issuance Requests

- ▶ **General Recommendation:** For issuance requests relating equity compensation plans, apply the policy on equity compensation plans.

For other issuance requests, vote on a case-by-case basis.

Share Repurchase Plans

- ▶ **General Recommendation:** Generally vote for resolutions authorizing the company to repurchase its own shares.

Discussion

These are routine items asking shareholders to authorize a company to repurchase its own shares within the limits imposed by company law and the company's articles. Upon requesting the authority, companies must inform

shareholders of the maximum number of shares that may be repurchased (which may be no more than 10 percent of issued capital), the reasons for the proposed buyback, and details of any share repurchases conducted during the previous 12 months. Shares may be repurchased either on market or off market by way of an "equal access scheme" designed to ensure that all shareholders have an opportunity to tender their shares. Market share repurchases must be at a price not more than 5 percent above the average closing market price over the five trading days before the day on which the purchases are made. Share repurchases may be made out of capital or profits that are available for distribution as dividends. Companies must cancel the repurchased shares or hold them as treasury shares. The right to attend and vote at meetings as well as to receive dividends will be suspended for as long as the repurchased shares are held in treasury. Legal mandates and SGX listing requirements limit the potential for abuses of this authority, making these requests routine.

7. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

General Recommendation: Generally vote for mandate for recurrent interested-party transactions if such transactions are carried out at arms-length and on normal commercial terms.

Discussion

Singapore's related-party transaction rules provide shareholders with substantial protection against insider trading abuses. Under the country's related-party transaction rules, shares considered affiliated are excluded from voting on the related issues. A broad range of commercial transactions by companies or their subsidiaries require shareholder approval as related-party transactions. A company may seek a shareholder mandate for recurrent interested party transactions of a revenue or trading nature or those necessary for its day-to-day operations, such as purchases of supplies and materials, but not for the purchase or sale of assets, undertakings, or businesses. Such mandates are intended to facilitate transactions that occur in the normal course of the company's business.

8. CAPITAL

Debt Issuance Requests

General Recommendation: Vote case-by-case on non-convertible debt issuance requests, with or without preemptive rights.

Vote for the creation/issuance of convertible debt instruments as long as the maximum number of common shares that could be issued upon conversion meets ISS' guidelines on equity-issuance requests.

Vote for proposals to restructure existing debt arrangements unless the terms of the restructuring would adversely affect the rights of shareholders.

In evaluating debt-related proposals, the following factors will be considered:

- › Rationale/use of proceeds: Why does the company need additional capital? How will that capital be used?
- › Terms of the debts: Are the debt instruments convertible into equity? What are the interest rate and maturity dates? Any call or put options? Often these terms will not be determined until the time of issuance of debt instruments (or when the actual loan agreement is signed). The terms of the debts would generally be determined by the market conditions, and lack of disclosure concerning these terms should not be a cause for significant concern so long as the debt is not convertible into equity.
- › Size: At a minimum, the size of the debt issuance/potential borrowings should be disclosed.

- › The company's financial position: What is the company's current leverage and how does that compare to its peers?
- › The risk of non-approval: What might happen if the proposal is not approved? Are there any alternative sources of funding? Could the company continue to fund its operations? Would it hinder the company's ability to realize opportunities?

A distinction will be made between a specific debt issuance or pledging of assets, and a authority to issue or increase debt; as in the case of specific equity issuances and requests for a authority to issue equity. For specific debt issuances or pledging of assets, while the above factors will be examined, in general a vote 'For' these proposals will be warranted if:

- › The size of the debt being requested is disclosed;
- › A credible reason for the need for additional funding is provided;
- › Details regarding the assets to be pledged are disclosed (for specific asset pledge proposals); AND
- › There are no significant causes for shareholder concern regarding the terms and conditions of the debt.

So long as the proposal meets the above conditions, a vote for will be warranted even if the company has a high level of debt or the proposed issuance could result in a large increase in debt. A vote against will be warranted only in extremely egregious cases or where the company fails to provide sufficient information to enable a meaningful shareholder review.

Where a general authority to issue debt or pledge assets is requested, in addition to the above criteria, we will oppose such proposal if it could result in a potentially excessive increase in debt. A potential increase in debt may be considered excessive when:

- › The proposed maximum amount is more than twice the company's total debt;
- › It could result in the company's debt-to-equity ratio exceeding 300 percent (for non-financial companies); AND
- › The maximum hypothetical debt-to-equity ratio is more than three times the industry and/or market norm.

When the above conditions are met, the proposed increase in debt may be considered excessive and thus the proposal may warrant an 'Against' vote. If we do not have data regarding the normal level of debt in that particular industry or market, only the company-specific information will be considered.

9. MERGERS & ACQUISITIONS



General Recommendation: Vote case-by-case on mergers and acquisition, taking into consideration of following factors:

- › Valuation - Is the value to be received by the target shareholders (or paid by the acquirer) reasonable? If a fairness opinion has been prepared, it provides an initial starting point for assessing valuation reasonableness, but ISS also places emphasis on the offer premium, market reaction, and strategic rationale.
- › Market reaction - How has the market responded to the proposed deal? A negative market reaction will cause ISS to scrutinize a deal more closely.
- › Strategic rationale - Does the deal make sense strategically? From where is the value derived? Cost and revenue synergies should not be overly aggressive or optimistic, but reasonably achievable. Management should also have a favorable track record of successful integration of historical acquisitions.
- › Negotiations and process - Were the terms of the transaction negotiated at arms-length? Was the process fair and equitable? A fair process helps to ensure the best price for shareholders.

- › Conflicts of interest - Are insiders benefiting from the transaction disproportionately and inappropriately as compared to non-insider shareholders? As the result of potential conflicts, the directors and officers of the company may be more likely to vote to approve a merger than if they did not hold these interests. ISS will consider whether these interests may have influenced these directors and officers to support or recommend the merger.
- › Governance - Will the combined company have a better or worse governance profile than the respective current governance profiles of the respective parties to the transaction? If the governance profile is to change for the worse, the burden is on the company to prove that other issues (such as valuation) outweigh any deterioration in governance.

10. SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Issues covered under the policy include a wide range of topics, including consumer and product safety, environment and energy, labor covered standards and human rights, workplace and board diversity, and corporate political issues. While a variety of factors goes into each analysis, the overall principle guiding all vote recommendations focuses on how the proposal may enhance or protect shareholder value in either the short term or long term.

▶ **General Recommendation:** Generally vote case-by-case, taking into consideration whether implementation of the proposal is likely to enhance or protect shareholder value. In addition the following will be considered:

- › If the issues presented in the proposal are more appropriately or effectively dealt with through legislation or government regulation;
- › If the company has already responded in an appropriate and sufficient manner to the issue(s) raised in the proposal;
- › Whether the proposal's request is unduly burdensome (scope, timeframe, or cost) or overly prescriptive;
- › The company's approach compared with any industry standard practices for addressing the issue(s) raised by the proposal;
- › If the proposal requests increased disclosure or greater transparency, whether or not reasonable and sufficient information is currently available to shareholders from the company or from other publicly available sources; and
- › If the proposal requests increased disclosure or greater transparency, whether or not implementation would reveal proprietary or confidential information that could place the company at a competitive disadvantage.

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