Principle 1: Institutional investors should disclose the policies on their stewardship responsibilities

KIG believes that the continuous delivery of consistent top performance stems from the premise of an effective stewardship and active ownership approach throughout the investment value chain. In search of long-term value accretive investments, we aim to influence investee companies as shareholders through the promotion of responsible and sustainable practices. With that in mind, we have incorporated corporate governance and sustainability considerations into our stock selection criteria prior to stock universe inclusion. Sustainable business model and management quality are some of the criteria that we consider.

Principle 2: Institutional investors should monitor their investee companies

As part of our investment process, we perform extensive research on our investee companies. Aside from fundamental analysis, key risks and also issues around ESG are highlighted and discussed by the investment team. we research our investee companies extensively and form part of weekly stock discussions. Fund managers regularly conduct engagements with the senior management of the companies in which we actively invest. As such, issues and concerns as per above are raised for clarification or resolution in the spirit of continuity of the investor-investee relationship.

Principle 3: Institutional investors should engage with investee companies as appropriate

We believe that engagement with a company is most effective where it is built on a long-term relationship with the board and senior management. This is a way to preserve value for our clients as well as to add value over time to our portfolios.

At KIG, we conduct our engagement by the following methods:

i. *Management Visit – Management/ company visits are conducted to understand the drivers and dynamics of each respective business.*

ii. *Company Briefing – Our investment team regularly participate in analyst briefing which is conducted by our investee companies.*

iii. *Annual General Meeting (AGM) and Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) – We engage services of third-party representatives to vote on our investee companies resolutions. Should we need to communicate our view on any resolutions, we will attend the AGM/EGM to share them at the general meeting.*

Principle 4: Institutional investors should adopt a robust policy on managing conflicts of interest which should be publicly disclose

We are committed in adhering to the highest standard of corporate governance and maintain the integrity of decision-makers when dealing with and managing its investments. In addition, the following policies were implemented and disclosed to address possible conflict of interest within the company:

i) Cross Trade, Insider Trading, Gift & Declarations (Policies detailed in Investment manual)
ii) Whistleblowing Policy
iii) Anti-Fraud, Bribery & Corruption Policy
iv) The Group Code of Professional Ethics and Conduct for Employees
v) Group Chinese Wall Policy

Principle 5: Institutional investors should incorporate corporate governance and sustainability considerations into the investment decision-making process

A strong corporate governance is crucial to investee companies' long-*term financial performance of a company. At KIG, we integrate governance aspect fairly into our investment decision-making process. We envisage the use of a suitable ESG rating provider in the near future to assist us in establishing ESG scoring of potential investee companies which shall then form additional factor in the decision-making process.*

Principle 6: Institutional investors should publish a voting policy

KIG participates in AGM/EGMs pertaining to our investee companies either directly or indirectly. Our decision is assessed on a case-by-case basis. From time to time, we employ services of third-party proxy representatives in delivering our voting decisions effectively at shareholder meetings.

Material resolutions are generally related to (but not limited to) the following:

- *i. Appointment of auditors, board of directors*
- *ii. Compensations*
- *iii. Proxy contests*
- *iv. Capital structure*
- *v. Merger and acquisitions*
- *vi. Anti-takeover provisions*
- *vii. Corporate governance provisions*