



SINGAPORE

Proxy Voting Guidelines Benchmark Policy Recommendations

Effective for Meetings on or after February 1, 2024
Published early January, 2024

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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. The following resolutions are commonly seen at a shareholder meeting:

- 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 acquisitions.

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: Generally vote for approval of financial statements, report of board of directors, supervisors, and independent directors and other statutory reports unless there are concerns about the accounts presented or audit procedures used.

Dividend Distribution

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

- The dividend payout ratio has been consistently low without adequate explanation; or
- The payout is excessive given the company's financial position.

3. Board of Directors

Voting for Director Nominees in Uncontested Elections

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

Independence:

- The nominee has been a partner of the company's auditor within the last three years, and serves on the audit committee;
- Any non-independent director nominees where the board is less than one-third independent under ISS classification of directors¹;
- The nominee² is a member of the nomination committee and the board does not have a lead/senior independent director and/or the board is less than majority independent¹ under the following scenarios:
 - The chairman and the CEO are the same person;
 - The chairman and the CEO are immediate family members³;
 - The chairman is part of the management team; or
 - The chairman is not an independent director.
- The nominee is an executive director serving on the audit, remuneration, and/or nomination committee;
- The nominee is a non-independent director serving as the chairman of the audit committee, remuneration committee, and/or nomination committee.

When the board does not have a formal audit committee, remuneration committee, and/or nomination committee, vote against if:

- The nominee is an executive director;
- The nominee is a non-independent chairman of the board.

Under the [ISS Classification of Directors – Singapore](#), an independent non-executive director shall be considered non-independent if such director serves as a director for more than nine years.

Composition:

- 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;
 - Conflict of interest in the resolution(s) to be discussed in the board or committee meeting; and
 - Missing only one meeting (when the total of all meetings is three or fewer).

¹ Not applicable if the lack of board independence is due to the immediate retirement, abrupt resignation, or death of an independent non-executive director, provided that the company mentioned or announced a definite timeline of up to three months for the appointment of a new independent non-executive director to have adequate level of board independence.

² Except for directors newly-appointed to the committee or who served on the committee for a partial year, who are considered on a case-by-case.

³ "Immediate family members" refer to the person's spouse, child, adopted child, step-child, sibling and parent.

- The nominee sits on more than six⁴ public company boards.

In making any of the above recommendations on the election of directors, 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.

Accountability:

Problematic Audit-Related Practices

Generally vote against all members² 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.

Governance Failures

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

- Material failures of governance, stewardship, risk oversight (including, but not limited to, environmental, social, and climate change issues), 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 any company.

⁴ A commitment to reduce the number of boards to six or fewer by the next annual meeting will be considered. The commitment would need to be disclosed prior to the AGM in the relevant meeting materials, such as the meeting notice, circular, or annual report.

Classification of Directors – Singapore

Executive Director

- Employee or executive of the company or a wholly-owned subsidiary of the company;
- Any director who is classified as a non-executive, but receives salary, fees, bonus, and/or other benefits that are in line with the highest-paid executives of the company.

Non-Independent Non-Executive Director (NED)

- Any director who is attested by the board to be a non-independent NED;
- Any director specifically designated as a representative of a shareholder of the company;
- Any director who is also an employee or executive of a significant^[1] shareholder of the company;
- Any director who is also an employee or executive of a subsidiary, associate, joint venture, or company that is affiliated with a significant^[1] shareholder of the company;
- Any director who is nominated by a dissenting significant shareholder, unless there is a clear lack of material^[2] connection with the dissident, either currently or historically;
- Beneficial owner (direct or indirect) of at least 10 percent of the company's stock, either in economic terms or in voting rights (this may be aggregated if voting power is distributed among more than one member of a defined group, e.g., family members who beneficially own less than 10 percent individually, but collectively own more than 10 percent), unless market best practice dictates a lower ownership and/or disclosure threshold (and in other special market-specific circumstances);
- Government representative;
- Currently provides or has provided (or a relative^[3] provides) during the most recently concluded financial year under review professional services^[4] to the company, to an affiliate of the company, or to an individual officer of the company or of one of its affiliates in excess of USD 10,000 per year;
- Represents customer, supplier, creditor, banker, or other entity with which the company maintains transactional/commercial relationship (unless company discloses information to apply a materiality test^[5]);
- Any director who has a conflicting relationship with the company, including but not limited to cross-directorships with executive directors or the chairman of the company;
- Relative^[3] of a current employee or executive of the company or its affiliates;
- Relative^[3] of a former employee or executive of the company or its affiliates;
- A new appointee elected other than by a formal process through the General Meeting (such as a contractual appointment by a substantial shareholder);
- Founder/co-founder/member of founding family but not currently an employee or executive;
- Former employee or executive (five-year cooling off period);
- Directors with a tenure exceeding nine years; and
- Any additional relationship or principle considered to compromise independence under local corporate governance best practice guidance.

Independent NED

- No material^[2] connection, either directly or indirectly, to the company (other than a board seat) or the dissenting significant shareholder.

Employee Representative

- Represents employees or employee shareholders of the company (classified as “employee representative” but considered a non-independent NED).

Footnotes:

[1] At least 10 percent of the company's stock, unless market best practice dictates a lower ownership and/or disclosure threshold.

[2] For purposes of ISS' director independence classification, “material” will be defined as a standard of relationship financial, personal, or otherwise that a reasonable person might conclude could potentially influence one's objectivity in the boardroom in a manner that would have a meaningful impact on an individual's ability to satisfy requisite fiduciary standards on behalf of shareholders.

[3] “Relative” follows the definition of “immediate family members” which covers spouses, parents, children, stepparents, step-children, siblings, in-laws, and any person (other than a tenant or employee) sharing the household of any director, nominee for

director, executive officer, or significant shareholder of the company.

[4] Professional services can be characterized as advisory in nature and generally include the following: investment banking/financial advisory services; commercial banking (beyond deposit services); investment services; insurance services; accounting/audit services; consulting services; marketing services; and legal services. The case of participation in a banking syndicate by a non-lead bank should be considered a transaction (and hence subject to the associated materiality test) rather than a professional relationship.

[5] A business relationship may be material if the transaction value (of all outstanding transactions) entered into between the company and the company or organization with which the director is associated is equivalent to either 1 percent of the company's turnover or 1 percent of the turnover of the company or organization with which the director is associated. OR, A business relationship may be material if the transaction value (of all outstanding financing operations) entered into between the company and the company or organization with which the director is associated is more than 10 percent of the company's shareholder equity or the transaction value, (of all outstanding financing operations), compared to the company's total assets, is more than 5 percent.

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) 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 limit under the scheme and all outstanding schemes, whether the source of shares is newly issued or existing issued shares of the company, 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 limits for all outstanding schemes of up to 10 percent if each individual 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 limit that exceeds these thresholds if the annual grant limit under all plans 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. Equity awards granted or taken in lieu of cash fees generally would not be considered discretionary awards.

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;
- The auditor is being changed without explanation; or
- The non-audit fees exceed half 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. In circumstances where non-audit fees include fees related to significant one-time transactional fees that were accrued due to special projects or capital structure events (such as initial public offerings, bankruptcy emergence, and spin-offs) and the company makes public disclosure of the amount and nature of those fees that are an exception to the standard "non-audit fee" category, then such fees may be excluded from the non-audit fees considered in determining the ratio of non-audit to audit/audit-related fees for purposes of determining whether non-audit fees are excessive.

6. Share Issuance Requests

General Issuance Requests

General 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.

General Issuance Requests – Real Estate Investment Trusts

General Recommendation: 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 all Singapore companies, with the exception of Catalist-listed companies and Real Estate Investment Trusts.

For Singapore 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. For Real Estate Investment Trusts, generally vote for a general issuance of equity or equity-linked securities without preemptive rights when the unit issuance limit is not more than 20 percent of its issued unit capital and 50 percent with preemptive rights.

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, unless:

- The premium over the average trading price of the shares as implied by the price limit for on-market repurchases exceeds 5 percent; or
- The premium over the average trading price of the shares as implied by the price limit for off-market repurchases exceeds 20 percent.

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. Articles and By-law Amendments

General Recommendation: Vote case-by-case on proposed amendments to the Articles and Bye-Laws based on the details of the proposed amendments provided by the company.

In the absence of adequate information that would specify the details of proposed amendments, generally vote against:

- The proposed amendments;
- The adoption of new Articles of Association; or
- The replacement of the current constitutional document.

Vote case-by-case on the adoption of new constitutional document with no previous reference.

8. 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.

9. 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 borrowing 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 authority to issue or increase debt; as in the case of specific equity issuances and requests for 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.

10. 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.

11. Social and Environmental Issues

General Approach

ISS applies a common approach globally to evaluating social and environmental proposals which cover a wide range of topics, including consumer and product safety, environment and energy, labor 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 or long term.

General Recommendation: Generally vote case-by-case, examining primarily whether implementation of the proposal is likely to enhance or protect shareholder value. The following factors will be considered:

- If the issues presented in the proposal are being 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 or timeframe) or overly prescriptive;
- The company's approach compared with any industry standard practices for addressing the issue(s) raised by the proposal;
- Whether there are significant controversies, fines, penalties, or litigation associated with the company's practices related to the issue(s) raised in the proposal;
- If the proposal requests increased disclosure or greater transparency, whether 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 implementation would reveal proprietary or confidential information that could place the company at a competitive disadvantage.

Say on Climate (SoC) Management Proposals

General Recommendation: Vote case-by-case on management proposals that request shareholders to approve the company's climate transition action plan⁵, taking into account the completeness and rigor of the plan. Information that will be considered where available includes the following:

- The extent to which the company's climate related disclosures are in line with TCFD recommendations and meet other market standards;
- Disclosure of its operational and supply chain GHG emissions (Scopes 1, 2, and 3);
- The completeness and rigor of company's short-, medium-, and long-term targets for reducing operational and supply chain GHG emissions (Scopes 1, 2, and 3 if relevant);
- Whether the company has sought and approved third-party approval that its targets are science-based;
- Whether the company has made a commitment to be "net zero" for operational and supply chain emissions (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) by 2050;
- Whether the company discloses a commitment to report on the implementation of its plan in subsequent years;
- Whether the company's climate data has received third-party assurance;

⁵ Variations of this request also include climate transition related ambitions, or commitment to reporting on the implementation of a climate plan.

- Disclosure of how the company's lobbying activities and its capital expenditures align with company strategy;
- Whether there are specific industry decarbonization challenges; and
The company's related commitment, disclosure, and performance compared to its industry peers.

Say on Climate (SoC) Shareholder Proposals

General Recommendation: Vote case-by-case on shareholder proposals that request the company to disclose a report providing its GHG emissions levels and reduction targets and/or its upcoming/approved climate transition action plan and provide shareholders the opportunity to express approval or disapproval of its GHG emissions reduction plan, taking into account information such as the following:

- The completeness and rigor of the company's climate-related disclosure;
- The company's actual GHG emissions performance;
- Whether the company has been the subject of recent, significant violations, fines, litigation, or controversy related to its GHG emissions; and
- Whether the proposal's request is unduly burdensome (scope or timeframe) or overly prescriptive.

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