

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We, at VICOM Ltd (VICOM or Company, and together with its subsidiaries, the Group), believe that a fundamental measure of our success is the shareholder value we create over the long-term.

We will continue to:

- Focus relentlessly on our customers;
- Make sound corporate decisions to build long-term value, rather than short-term considerations;
- Spend wisely and maintain our lean culture as we understand the importance of being cost-conscious;
- Hire and retain skilled and dedicated Employees; and
- Look for sustainable ways to protect the environment.

Corporate Governance Statement

VICOM strongly believes that good Corporate Governance makes good business. To this end, we maintain the highest standards of Corporate Governance, professionalism and integrity as we build an organisation that our Shareholders, Employees, Business Partners, the Authorities and other Stakeholders can trust and be proud of.

We adhere to the revised Code of Corporate Governance issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore on 2 May 2012 (Code) and ensure that it is upheld throughout the Group. We have also adopted a Code of Business Conduct, which sets out the principles and policies upon which our businesses are to be conducted, and implemented a Whistle Blowing Policy which provides a mechanism for Employees to raise concerns about possible improprieties in financial reporting or other improper business conduct, whilst protecting the whistleblowers from reprisal within the limits of the law.

This Report sets out the corporate governance practices that were in place during the year, with specific references to the Code. For the Financial Year

2016, we are pleased to report that the Company complied substantially with the key principles and supporting guidelines set out in the Code except where specifically identified and disclosed in this Report.

1. Board Matters

In choosing directors, the Company seeks individuals who have integrity, expertise, business acumen, shareholder orientation and a genuine interest in the Group.

Principle 1: The Board's Conduct of Affairs Board's Role

At the helm of the decision-making process of the Company is the Board of Directors. The Board is headed by the non-executive and non-independent Chairman, Mr Lim Jit Poh, and is responsible for:

- (i) Providing the entrepreneurial leadership and guidance, setting strategic direction and objectives of the Group, and ensuring that adequate financial and human resources are in place to achieve the objectives;
- (ii) Ensuring that appropriate and adequate systems of internal control, risk management processes and Financial Authority Limits are in place to safeguard Shareholders' interests and the Group's assets;
- (iii) Monitoring Management performance;
- (iv) Identifying the key Stakeholder groups and guiding Management in the Company's strategy and approach in addressing the concerns of these key Stakeholder groups;
- (v) Setting the Company's values and standards (including ethical standards), and ensure that obligations to Shareholders and other Stakeholders are understood and met; and
- (vi) Considering environmental, social and governance as part

of its strategic formulation on sustainability.

Reserved Matters

VICOM has adopted internal guidelines setting forth certain matters that require the Board's approval. Under these guidelines, acquisitions of businesses, disposals or changes in equity interests in existing subsidiaries/associates, Capital Expenditure, investment in financial instruments, tender for businesses above the prescribed limits, assessing and approving key business decisions, funding and investment initiatives and other corporate actions, including approval of the Financial Authority Limits, Annual Budget and Capital Expenditure and the release of the quarterly and full-year Financial Results require approval from the Board. In addition, the acceptance of credit facilities from banks, the establishment of capital market programmes and the issuance of debt instruments require the approval of the Board.

The Board periodically reviews the adequacy of internal controls and Financial Authority Limits to ensure that while there is delegation of authority, there are sufficient checks and balances in place to monitor such delegation.

Independent Judgement

All Directors are aware of their fiduciary duties and exercise due diligence and independent judgement in ensuring that their decisions are objective and in the best interests of the Company.

Delegation by the Board

To assist the Board in the detailed consideration of the various issues at hand and to facilitate decision-making, three Board Committees are formed, namely, the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC), the Nominating Committee (NC) and the Remuneration Committee (RC). Ad hoc committees are also formed to look at specific issues from time to time.

Each Board Committee is governed and regulated by its own terms of reference, which sets out the scope of its duties and responsibilities, regulations and procedures governing the manner in which the Board Committee is to operate and how decisions are to be

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taken. Although the Board Committees are empowered to make their own decisions, the Board is ultimately responsible for all decisions made by the Board Committees.

Directors' Attendance at Board and Board Committee Meetings

At least four scheduled Board Meetings are held every year for the purpose of approving the release of the Financial

Results every quarter and the Annual Budget. The Board Meetings to approve the Financial Results are held within 45 days after the end of each quarter and the financial year. The Annual Budget is approved at the Board Meeting convened for the third quarter's results. Ad hoc Board and Board Committee Meetings are also held from time to time when the need

arises. Directors who are unable to attend the meetings in person can still participate in the discussions through tele-conferencing. Decisions of the Board and Board Committees may also be obtained via circular Resolutions. Directors are free to seek clarifications and explanations from Management on the reports and papers submitted to the Board.

Attendance of Directors at Annual General Meeting, Board and Board Committee Meetings in 2016

Name	Annual General Meeting	Board		Audit and Risk Committee		Nominating Committee		Remuneration Committee	
	Attended	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended
Lim Jit Poh	√	4	4	–	–	1	1	2	2
Kua Hong Pak	√	4	4	–	–	1	1*	2	2*
Sim Wing Yew	√	4	4	4	4*	–	–	2	2*
Goh Yeow Tin	√	4	4	4	4	1	1	–	–
Ho Kah Leong	√	4	4	4	4	–	–	2	2
Ong Teong Wan	√	4	4	4	4	1	1	–	–
Sim Cheok Lim	√	4	4	–	–	1	1	2	2
Teo Geok Har, Nancy	√	4	4	4	4	–	–	2	2

* Attended meetings by invitation of the Board Committee.

Induction and Training of Directors

Upon appointment as a Director, the Board Chairman will send an official letter of appointment to the Director, which clearly explains his/her role, duties and responsibilities.

Management will conduct a comprehensive orientation programme for newly appointed Directors, where key aspects of the businesses, including financial and corporate governance policies are discussed. Site visits will also be arranged for new Directors so that they can better familiarise themselves with the Group's operations. When a Director is appointed to a Board

Committee, he/she is provided with its terms of reference.

Directors are encouraged to attend courses to update their knowledge and better equip themselves to discharge their duties as Directors. The fees for the courses are paid for by the Company. The Company Secretary assists in professional development and training by regularly disseminating details of suitable seminars and courses organised by the Singapore Institute of Directors and other professional bodies and arranging for the Directors to attend such courses when requested.

The Company Secretary also updates the Board on corporate governance practices and circulates articles relating to changes in laws relevant to the Group's businesses.

During the year, the ComfortDelGro Corporation Limited (ComfortDelGro) Group engaged an external law firm and an external accounting firm to brief the Boards of the three listed companies in the ComfortDelGro Group including the Company on changes to corporate laws, listing requirements and new accounting standards. Details of the two training sessions are as follows:

Date	Training provider	Topic
14 March 2016	Wong Partnership LLP	Changes to Singapore corporate laws and listing requirements
4 October 2016	Deloitte & Touche LLP	Changes to financial reporting standards

Regular presentations are made by Management to the Board to enable Directors to better familiarise themselves with the Group's businesses.

**Principle 2:
Board Composition and Guidance
Board Independence**

The Board comprises eight Directors and there is a strong element of independence in the Board. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is an executive Director. Of the remaining seven non-executive Directors (NED), five are considered by the NC to be independent. This composition exceeds the Code's requirement of at least half of the Board to comprise independent Directors. No person will be able to influence the decisions of the Board as the over-whelming majority of the Directors are independent NEDs.

The NC is responsible for assessing the independence of the Directors on an annual basis. Each Director is required to complete a Confirmation of Independence checklist which is drawn up in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Code and requires each Director to assess his/her own independence. The Director is required to declare any circumstances in which he/she may be considered non-independent. The NC will then review the Confirmation of Independence to determine whether a Director is independent. The NC deems a Director who is directly associated with a 10% Shareholder in the current and immediate past financial year (as defined in the Code) as non-independent. Mr Lim Jit Poh and Mr Kua Hong Pak are deemed as non-independent as they are also Directors of ComfortDelGro, a 10% Shareholder.

As at 31 December 2016, four out of five independent Directors have served on the Board for more than nine years. They are Dr Ho Kah Leong, Mr Ong Teong Wan, Mr Sim Cheok Lim and Ms Teo Geok Har, Nancy. The NC takes the view that a Director's independence cannot be determined solely and arbitrarily on the basis of the length of time. A Director's contribution in terms of experience, expertise, professionalism, integrity, objectivity and independent judgement in engaging and challenging Management in the best interests of the Group as he/she performs his/her duties in good faith, are more critical measures in ascertaining his/her independence than the number of years served on the Board. Hence, the Board does not impose a limit on the length of service of the independent Directors. In taking a holistic approach, the Board and the NC exercise due and careful review, taking into consideration all other factors, in assessing the independence of a Director. These factors include, inter alia, if the Director has any interest, business, relationship and/or any other material contractual relationship with the Group which could reasonably be perceived to compromise his/her independence and interfere with the exercise of his/her independent business judgement. The Board is of the view that all independent Directors remain independent in the exercise of their judgement on Board matters.

Board Size, Composition and Competency

The NC annually examines the size of the Board with a view to determine its overall effectiveness, taking into account the scope and nature of the operations of the Group and the requirements of the Group's businesses.

The Directors are individuals with a broad diversity of expertise and experience including financial, legal, regulatory and business management, both domestically and internationally. Each Director provides a valuable network of industry contacts and brings in different perspectives and ideas at Board discussions.

The NC is satisfied that the Board and Board Committees comprise Directors who as a group provide an appropriate balance and diversity of skills, experience, gender, knowledge and core competencies required for the Board and Board Committees to discharge their responsibilities effectively.

The individual profile of the Directors, their principal directorships and chairmanships held currently and their directorships and chairmanships held in listed companies in the preceding three years, are found in the 'Board of Directors' and 'Directors' Particulars' sections on pages 7 to 10 and pages 37 and 38 of this Annual Report.

Non-Executive Directors' Participation

NEDs participate actively at Board and Board Committee Meetings. To facilitate this, they are kept informed of the Group's businesses and performance through monthly and quarterly reports from the Management and have unrestricted access to the Management.

**Principle 3:
Chairman and CEO
Roles of Chairman and CEO**

The roles of the Chairman and the CEO are kept separate and distinct. This is a deliberate policy and one that is strictly adhered to. This ensures Management accountability and Board independence.

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The Chairman is responsible for the effective functioning of the Board, while the CEO is responsible for the operations and management of the Group's businesses. The CEO reports to the Deputy Chairman. The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the CEO are not related.

The Chairman:

- (i) Leads the Board and promotes comprehensive, rigorous and open discussions at Board Meetings among the Directors, as well as between the Board and Management;
- (ii) Oversees the translation of the Board's decisions into executive actions;
- (iii) Ensures adequacy and timeliness of information flow between the Board and Management and effective communications with Shareholders;
- (iv) Encourages constructive relations within the Board and between the Board and Management; and
- (v) Promotes high standards of Corporate Governance and transparency.

The CEO is given full executive responsibility for the management of the Group's businesses and the implementation of the Group's strategies and policies as decided by the Board and reports to the Board on a regular basis.

Lead Independent Director

Consistent with the guidelines of the Code, as the Chairman, Mr Lim Jit Poh, is deemed non-independent, the Board had unanimously appointed Mr Goh Yeow Tin as the Lead Independent Director on 1 January 2013.

Principle 4: Board Membership

There is a formal and transparent process for the appointment and re-appointment of Directors to the Board.

Nominating Committee

The NC comprises four NEDs, of whom three including the Chairman, are independent. Consistent with the Code, the Lead Independent Director is also the Chairman of the NC who is not associated with a 10% Shareholder. The NC is responsible for regularly reviewing the composition of the Board, identifying and proposing suitable candidates for appointment to the Board and ensuring succession plans are in place. The renewal of Board membership is an ongoing process to ensure good governance and to maintain relevance in a changing business environment. All decisions by the NC are made by a majority of votes of the NC members who are present and voting.

The key terms of reference of the NC include the following:

- (i) Review the Board's succession plans and make recommendations to the Board on all appointments and re-appointments of Directors of the Company;
- (ii) Assess the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and contribution by each individual Director; and
- (iii) Develop a process for evaluation of the Board's performance, including comparison with industry peers and review of training and development plans for the Board.

Multiple Board Representations

The NC subscribes to the view that it is important for Directors to devote sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Group. Consistent with the guidelines in the Code, the NC and the

Board has adopted the following as a proactive step in ensuring this:

- A Director who is in full-time employment should not serve as a Director on the Board of more than three listed companies; and
- A Director who is not in full-time employment should not serve as a Director on the Board of more than six listed companies.

As the number of board representations should not be the only measure of a Director's commitment and ability to contribute effectively, the NC takes the view that if a Director wishes to hold more board representations than the maximum stated in the guidelines, a request must be made to the Chairman of the Board for approval. As a policy, the Chairman himself should not hold more than six directorships in listed companies.

In assessing a Director's contribution, the NC takes a holistic approach. Focussing solely on Directors' attendance at Board and Board Committee Meetings per se may not be an adequate evaluation of the contribution of the Directors. Instead, their abilities to provide valuable insights and strategic networking to enhance the businesses of the Group, availability for guidance and advice outside the scope of formal Board and Board Committee Meetings and contributions in specialised areas are also factors relevant in assessing the contributions of the Directors.

As a policy, the CEO, being an executive of the Company, besides adhering to the guidelines set on the maximum number of board representations on listed companies, will also have to seek the approval of the Chairman before accepting any directorships of companies not within the Group. In considering whether or not to grant the approval, the Chairman will consider the time commitment of the CEO and

whether the new external directorships will provide strategic fit and networking for the businesses of the Group. The Chairman will also ensure that the CEO will not accept appointments to the boards of competitors.

As at 31 December 2016, all Directors comply with the guideline on multiple board representation.

Alternate Director

Consistent with the Code, there is no alternate Director on the Board.

Process for Selection, Appointment and Re-appointment of Directors

As part of the Board Succession Plan, new Directors may be identified from time to time for appointment to the Board after the NC evaluates and assesses their suitability in strengthening the diversity of skills, experience, gender, knowledge and core competencies of the Board relevant to the businesses of the Group.

The process for selection of new Directors is as follows:

- (i) The NC assesses the desired competencies and attributes of the Board taking into account the Group's businesses and its strategic objectives.
- (ii) The NC then assesses the competencies and attributes to include into the current representation to achieve the desired mix. This forms the basis for selection of new Directors.
- (iii) New Directors are sourced through recommendations of Directors and Management and external search services.
- (iv) Potential candidates are interviewed by the NC to assess suitability and commitment.
- (v) The NC makes recommendations to the Board for approval.

The Articles of Association of the Company provide that one-third of the Directors are subject to retirement and re-election by rotation at every Annual General Meeting (AGM). All Directors are required to retire from office at least once every three years. Re-election is, however, not automatic, and all Directors are assessed by the NC on their past performance and contributions before being recommended to Shareholders for re-election. Newly appointed Directors are also subject to retirement and re-election at the AGM immediately following their appointments. At the forthcoming AGM, Mr Goh Yeow Tin, Dr Ho Kah Leong and Ms Teo Geok Har, Nancy are due for re-election pursuant to Article 95(2) of the Articles of Association. Dr Ho Kah Leong will not be seeking re-election and will retire at the conclusion of the forthcoming AGM.

Principle 5: Board Performance

Each year, the NC undertakes a process to assess the effectiveness of the Board in terms of overall performance and growth of the Group, achieving an adequate return for Shareholders, preventing conflicts of interest and balancing the competing demands of the Group. In evaluating the contributions and performance of each individual Director, factors taken into consideration include attendance at AGM, Board and Board Committee Meetings and corporate activities, contributions in specialist areas and maintenance of independence. The performance criterion is determined by the NC and does not change from year to year.

In the last quarter of 2016, the NC conducted an evaluation of Board Performance which included key points on Board's composition, Board's contributions, contributions from Board Committees and conduct of proceedings and whether the Directors had discharged their duties effectively. The findings were then presented by the Chairman of the NC to the Board

during its meeting for deliberation and discussion on possible areas for improvement to enhance overall effectiveness.

Principle 6: Access to Information Complete, Adequate and Timely Information

Prior to each Board and Board Committee Meeting, and where needed, Management provides Directors with complete, adequate and timely information. The Board also receives monthly management accounts, updates on key performance indicators and quarterly Investor Relations (IR) Reports covering IR activities and updates of analysts' and investors' views and comments. This enables the Board to make informed and sound business decisions and be kept abreast of key challenges, opportunities and developments for the Group. As a general rule, reports to the Board and Board Committees are disseminated to Directors prior to meetings to provide sufficient time for review and consideration, so that discussions at the meetings are productive and effective. All information are encrypted if distributed electronically.

Directors can request for additional information and the Board has full access to Management. Should there be a need to obtain independent professional advice on matters relating to the businesses of the Group or issues affecting the duties of the Directors, the Company will arrange for the appointment of relevant professional advisers at its own cost.

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary assists in scheduling Board and Board Committee Meetings and prepares the agenda in consultation with the Chairman and CEO. The Company Secretary attends the Board and Board Committee Meetings. The Company Secretary keeps the Directors informed of any significant developments or events relating to the Group, including

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compliance with all relevant rules and regulations. The Directors have separate and independent access to the Company Secretary. The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is subject to the approval of the Board.

2. Remuneration Matters

Principle 7:

Procedures for Developing Remuneration Policies

VICOM recognises the importance of having a skilled and dedicated workforce to manage and grow the businesses in an increasingly competitive and challenging environment. It therefore places great emphasis on motivating staff through engagement, recognition and an alignment of rewards to the performance and long-term interests of the Group.

Remuneration Committee

The RC plays an important role in the Group's remuneration policies. Besides providing the Board with an independent review and assessment of Directors' remuneration, it also reviews the remuneration framework and strategy for executive compensation, with the purpose of developing talent and building leadership bench strength to ensure the Group's continued success.

In accordance with the Code, the RC comprises four NEDs, of whom three including the Chairman are independent. Members of the RC are independent of Management and also free from any business or other relationships, which may materially interfere with the exercise of independent judgement.

All decisions by the RC are made by a majority of votes of the RC members who are present and voting. Any member of the RC with a conflict of interest in relation to the subject matter under consideration would abstain from voting, approving or making recommendations that would affect the decisions of the RC. The CEO is

not present at any RC discussions pertaining to his own compensation and the review of his performance. He is, however, in attendance when the compensation of Senior Management staff are discussed.

The terms of reference of the RC are to:

- (i) Review and recommend to the Board the remuneration framework for compensation to each Director, and ensure that the level of remuneration offered is appropriate to the level of contribution;
- (ii) Review and approve the remuneration of Senior Management staff that is aligned with the long-term interests of the Group to ensure that the overall remuneration package is attractive to retain and motivate key executives; and
- (iii) Review the Group's obligations arising in the event of termination of Directors' and key executives' services in a fair, reasonable and equitable manner, including the cessation of financial incentives that have been earned but not yet disbursed due to exceptional circumstances of misstatement or misconduct.

The RC has access to relevant remuneration data and would seek expert advice from external remuneration consultants whenever required. During the year, there was no particular requirement for the engagement of external consultants.

Principle 8:

Level and Mix of Remuneration Performance-related Remuneration

The remuneration packages of the CEO and Senior Executives of the Group comprise fixed and variable components. The variable component in the form of year-end performance bonuses, forms a significant proportion of the remuneration packages and is

dependent on the profitability of the Group and individual performance. Subject to market conditions and the operating environment, the Group targets a total compensation package with fixed to variable component ratios of 70:30 for Rank and File Employees, 60:40 for Middle Management staff and 50:50 for Senior Management staff. The Group believes that a higher proportion of performance related component would ensure greater alignment of interests of the Employees with those of Shareholders and contributes to sustainable performance in the long-term.

Short-term and Long-term Incentive Schemes

The Group advocates a performance-based remuneration system that is responsive to the evolving operating environment and labour market and the Group's and individual's performance. The amount and mix of compensation are aligned to the interests of Shareholders and promote the long-term success of the Group.

The last grant of employee share options under the 2001 VICOM Share Option Scheme was in 2010. However, the options may be exercised up to the 10th anniversary of the date of grant of the options, i.e. 2020. Where appropriate, consideration of other forms of longer term incentive schemes will be made. The current remuneration mix of fixed and variable components is considered appropriate for the Group and for each key executive role.

Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors

The structure for the payment of fees to NEDs is based on a framework comprising basic fees and additional fees for serving on Board Committees, and also for undertaking additional services for the Group. The fees are subject to the approval of Shareholders at the AGM. The CEO does not receive Director's fees for his Board Directorship with the Company.

Directors' Fee Structure

The Directors' fee structure is set out below:

Board	Basic fee (per annum)	
Chairman		\$56,500
Deputy Chairman		\$42,375*
Lead Independent Director		\$33,900
Member		\$28,250
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Board Committee	Additional fees (per annum) as	
	Chairman	Member
Audit and Risk Committee	\$18,833	\$13,183
Nominating Committee	\$9,417	\$6,592
Remuneration Committee	\$9,417	\$6,592
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Meetings	Attendance fee (per meeting)	
Board		\$1,000**
Board Committee		\$1,000**

* Fee paid to ComfortDelGro Corporation Limited, holding company of VICOM Ltd.

** Directors are only paid one attendance fee when two or more meetings are held on the same day.

Principle 9: Disclosure on Remuneration Remuneration of Directors and Key Executives

The remuneration of the Directors and the key executives of the Group (who are not Directors) for the Financial Year 2016 can be found on pages 77 to 79 of this Annual Report.

Remuneration of Certain Related Employees

During the Financial Year 2016, no key executive was an immediate family member of any Director of the Company.

3. Accountability and Audit

Principle 10: Accountability

The Board has overall accountability to the Shareholders of the Company and ensures that the Group is managed well and guided by sustainable long-term strategic objectives. The Board is responsible to provide a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects. Price sensitive information, Annual Reports and other material corporate developments are

disseminated in a timely manner and posted on the Company's website as well as SGXNet. The Financial Results are reported each quarter via SGXNet with an accompanying Negative Assurance by the Board to confirm that nothing has come to its attention that may render the results false or misleading in any material aspects. The Company believes that prompt and full compliance with statutory reporting requirements is fundamental to maintaining Shareholder confidence and trust.

VICOM has adopted an internal code to provide guidance to Directors and executives of the Group in relation to dealings in the securities of the Company, ComfortDelGro and SBS Transit Ltd (SBS Transit). Directors and executives of the Group are prohibited from dealing in the securities of the Company, ComfortDelGro and SBS Transit during the period commencing two weeks before the announcement of the Company's, ComfortDelGro's and SBS Transit's first, second and third quarter results, and one month before the announcement of the full-year results, and ending on the date of the

announcement of the relevant results. All Directors and executives are notified of the trading blackout periods before the start of the financial year and are given reminders prior to each trading blackout period.

All Directors and executives of the Group are also told that they must not deal in (i) the securities of the Company, ComfortDelGro and SBS Transit on short-term consideration and/or while in possession of unpublished material price-sensitive information relating to the relevant securities; and (ii) the securities of other listed companies while in possession of unpublished material price-sensitive information relating to those securities. In line with the changes to the SGX-ST Listing Manual, the Group has put in place a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on compilation of information on privy persons who have access to material information of transactions that have yet to be disclosed to the public. The SOP prescribes that the person-in-charge of such transactions must remind all privy persons to keep all material information strictly confidential.

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Principle 11: Risk Management and Internal Controls

Risk management is an important and integral part of VICOM's strategic planning and decision-making process. Key risks are identified and presented to the ARC and Board annually. Ownership of the risk management process is clearly defined and cascaded to the executive and functional level, with stewardship retained at Senior Management. Plans that are necessary to manage and mitigate the risks are in place and closely monitored. The adequacy of the risk governance, risk policy and internal controls in place is also assessed as part of the process. A detailed description of the Group's approach to internal controls and risk management can be found from pages 39 to 41 of this Annual Report.

The Internal and External Auditors conduct reviews in accordance with their audit plans to assess the adequacy of the internal controls that are in place. Any material non-compliance and recommendations for improvements are reported to the ARC. The ARC also reviews the effectiveness of the actions taken by Management on the recommendations made by the Internal and External Auditors. The recommendations are followed up as part of the Group's continuous review of the system of internal controls.

For the Financial Year 2016, the Board has received assurance from the CEO and the Vice President (Special Grade), Finance that (i) the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements are prepared in compliance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and are correct in all material aspects and give a true and fair view of the operations and finances of the Group; and (ii) the Group's risk management and internal control systems (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls) are adequate and effective.

Based on these reviews, the Board is of the view, with the concurrence of the ARC, that there are adequate

and effective internal controls in place within the Group to address its financial, operational, compliance and information technology risks and to provide reasonable assurance against material financial misstatements or loss.

Principle 12: Audit and Risk Committee

The Company's ARC comprises four independent NEDs. None of the ARC members are previous partners or directors of the External Auditors within the previous 12 months and none of the ARC members hold any financial interest in the External Auditors.

The Board has reviewed and is satisfied that the members of the ARC are appropriately qualified to discharge their responsibilities. The members of the ARC collectively have current and related financial management expertise and experience. They keep abreast of relevant changes to accounting standards and issues through attendance at relevant seminars/talks, articles and news circulated by the Company Secretary and regular updates by the External Auditors at ARC Meetings.

The roles of the ARC are aligned with the provisions of Section 201B(5) of the Companies Act, Cap. 50 and include the following:

- (i) Risk identification and reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls and risk management systems to ensure effectiveness in the management of risks and compliance with internal policies and external regulations;
- (ii) Review the effectiveness of the Group's internal audit function;
- (iii) Review the quarterly and annual financial statements, and also significant accounting and reporting issues and their impact on financial statements so as to ensure the integrity of the financial statements and any formal announcements relating to the

Group's financial performance, and recommend to the Board the acceptance of such financial statements;

- (iv) Review the scope and results of the audits undertaken by the Internal and External Auditors, including non-audit services performed by the External Auditors to ensure that there is a balance between maintenance of objectivity and cost effectiveness;
- (v) Review Interested Person Transactions;
- (vi) Recommend the appointment, re-appointment or removal of the External Auditors at the AGM and review the fees due to them;
- (vii) Review the audit plans and reports of the Internal and External Auditors; and
- (viii) Review the effectiveness of the Group's Whistle Blowing Policy. The Whistle Blowing Policy is described on page 41 of this Annual Report.

Audit and Risk Committee's Activities

The ARC held four meetings during the financial year under review. The CEO, Vice President (Special Grade), Finance, Group Financial Officer of ComfortDelGro, Group Internal Audit Officer (GIAO) and the External Auditors were present at these meetings. The ARC reviewed and considered the following:

- (i) Overall scope of both internal and external audits and results of their respective audits;
- (ii) Significant internal and external audit observations and Management's responses;
- (iii) Quarterly and full year results announcements and the financial statements and recommendation to the Board;
- (iv) Interested Person Transactions;

- (v) Adequacy of internal controls;
- (vi) Independence of the External Auditors; and
- (vii) Re-appointment of External Auditors and its remuneration and recommendation to the Board.

In the performance of its duties, the ARC has explicit authority to

investigate the affairs falling within its terms of reference, with full access to and cooperation from Management, discretion to invite any Director to attend its meetings and reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its duties properly.

The ARC meets with the Internal and External Auditors annually in the

absence of Management. During these meetings, the Auditors may raise issues encountered in the course of their work directly to the ARC.

Significant Financial Reporting Matters

In the review of the financial statements of the Group, the ARC considered the following key audit matters:

Significant Matters

Review of significant matters by ARC

Goodwill impairment review

The ARC considered the approach and methodology applied to the valuation model for goodwill impairment assessment. Following the review and discussions with Management and the External Auditor, the ARC is satisfied that the key assumptions used in the impairment assessment of goodwill are reasonable.

Allowance for expected credit losses for trade receivables

The ARC reviewed the aging profiles of the trade receivables and Management's assessment of the recoverability of trade receivables. Following the review and discussions with Management and the External Auditor, the ARC concurs with the judgements made by Management in making the allowance for expected credit losses for trade receivables.

Following the review and discussions on the above, the ARC recommended to the Board to approve the financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

Review of Independence of External Auditor

Prior to the re-appointment of the External Auditors, the ARC assesses their independence based on the guidelines set by the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority. Having satisfied itself that the independence of the External Auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP, is not impaired by their provision of non-audit services to the Group and that Rules 712, 715 and 716 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual have been complied with, the ARC has recommended to the Board that Deloitte & Touche LLP be nominated for re-appointment as the Company's External Auditors at the next AGM.

As a further safeguard of Deloitte & Touche LLP's independence, the Deloitte & Touche LLP's partner-in-charge of auditing the Company is changed every five years.

Principle 13: Internal Audit

The internal audit function of the Group is performed by the ComfortDelGro Group Internal Audit Division comprising six suitably qualified and experienced Internal Audit staff including the GIAO. Most of the Group Internal Audit staff have professional qualifications and are members of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants; Information Systems Audit and Control Association or Institute of Internal Auditors. The GIAO reports functionally to the Chairman of the ARC.

The ComfortDelGro Group Internal Audit Division adopts a risk-based approach in its continuous audit work with focus on material internal control systems including financial, operational, information technology and compliance controls. Based on the audit plan, it provides an independent and objective evaluation of the internal control systems and corporate governance processes of the Group. The audit plan is developed by the GIAO in consultation with, but independent of, Management and is subject to the

ARC's approval before the start of each financial year. Quarterly internal audit summary reports are also prepared and submitted to the ARC on the status of audits carried out. Any material non-compliance or lapses in internal controls are reported to the ARC and the CEO for improvements to be made. The ARC has full access to the GIAO and the independence of the internal audit function is ensured as the ARC meets with the GIAO at least once a year in the absence of Management. The ComfortDelGro Group Internal Audit Division is given unfettered access to all the Group's documents, records, properties and personnel, including access to the ARC.

The activities and organisational structure of the ComfortDelGro Group Internal Audit Division are monitored and reviewed by the ARC periodically to ensure that it has the necessary resources to adequately perform its functions and that there are no unjustified restrictions and limitations placed on the performance of its duties.

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The ComfortDelGro Group Internal Audit Division has adopted the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing laid down in the International Professional Practices Framework issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA Standards). The ComfortDelGro Group Internal Audit Division successfully completed its external Quality Assurance Review in 2014 by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and continues to meet or exceed the IIA Standards in all key aspects.

4. Shareholders Rights and Responsibilities

Principle 14:

Shareholders Rights Disclosure of Information to Shareholders

The Company notifies Shareholders in advance of the dates of release of its Financial Results through the Company's website as well as SGXNet. Communications with Stakeholders is conducted through announcements to the SGXNet, media and analyst briefings after the announcement of the Financial Results, as well as the posting of announcements and press releases on the Company's website. Shareholders may send in their requests or queries through the feedback channel provided on the website. The ComfortDelGro Group's IR team is accessible throughout the year to address Shareholders' queries. The contact details of the Group Investor Relations & Special Projects Officer (GIRSPPO) can be found on the website.

Beyond complying with the requirements of the Code, the SGX-ST Listing Manual and the Companies Act, Cap. 50, the Company has also taken various additional measures to enhance Corporate Governance and improve transparency, including:

- (i) The Notice of AGM is released publicly at least 28 days before the AGM is held; and
- (ii) The Annual Report (by way of a CD-ROM) is sent to all Shareholders (including foreign Shareholders) at least 21 days before the AGM to ensure that

all Shareholders have adequate time to review the Annual Report before the AGM. The move to electronic documentation demonstrates the Group's commitment towards Green and sustainable efforts. Upon request, hard copies are provided to Shareholders.

Principle 15:

Communication with Shareholders Regular, Effective and Fair Communications with Shareholders

It is our policy to disseminate accurate and pertinent information to the market in a timely manner as part of good Corporate Governance. We have put in place an IR programme to promote regular, effective and fair communications with Shareholders and the investment community. The dedicated IR team works with Senior Management to proactively carry out this engagement programme.

Communications with the SGX-ST is handled by the Company Secretary, while communications with Shareholders, analysts and fund managers is handled by the GIRSPPO. Specific guidelines have been laid down for compliance in respect of all public communications. The Company does not practise selective disclosure in the communication of material information. In addition, the Company has also put in place operational procedures to respond promptly to queries from the SGX-ST on any unusual trading activities in its securities.

The Sustainability Report section found in this Annual Report highlights the economic, environmental and social aspects of our developments and operations.

Dividend Policy

The Company's dividend policy is to pay out at least 50% of profit attributable to Shareholders of the Company. The dividend policy takes into account the long-term objective of maximising shareholder value, availability of cash and retained earnings, projected Capital Expenditure and growth opportunities. The Company declares dividend semi-annually and informs its

Shareholders of the dividend payments via announcements in the SGXNet. Dividends are paid to Shareholders in an equitable and timely manner.

Principle 16:

Conduct of Shareholder Meeting

The Company views the AGM as a good opportunity for Shareholders to meet the Board and Senior Management. The top criteria for selecting the AGM venue is an easy to reach location within Singapore accessible by public transport. Shareholders are informed of Shareholders' Meetings through notices published in the newspapers and circulars sent to all Shareholders. All registered Shareholders are invited to attend and participate actively in the AGM and are given the opportunity to seek clarification or question the Group's strategic direction, business, operations, performance and proposed Resolutions.

All Directors including the Chairman of the Board, CEO and the Chairmen of the various Board Committees together with Senior Management and the Company Secretary are present to address any question or feedback raised by the Shareholders at the AGM and thereafter, including those pertaining to the proposed Resolutions before the Resolutions are voted on. The External Auditors are also present to address Shareholders' queries about the conduct of audit and the preparation and contents of the Auditor's Report.

The Board had since 2009 removed and stopped seeking the general authority to issue shares to address concerns from the Shareholders that if this general authority to share issue was mandated, the Company could subsequently issue shares pursuant to this mandate, which would dilute their shareholding percentages and affect their voting rights.

The Articles of Association of the Company provide for voting in person and by proxy at the AGM of the Company. Each Shareholder is allowed to appoint up to two proxies to vote on his behalf at Shareholders' Meetings through proxy forms sent in advance. With the amendments to the Companies

Act, Cap. 50 which took effect on 3 January 2016, relevant intermediaries such as the Central Provident Fund and custodian banks are entitled to appoint more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at Shareholders' Meetings. Shareholders who hold shares through these relevant intermediaries will be allowed to attend, speak and vote at the forthcoming AGM subject to being appointed a proxy by their respective relevant intermediaries. The Company's Articles of Association will also be amended, subject to Shareholders' approval, to reflect the same.

Each issue or matter requiring Shareholders' approval is tabled as a separate and distinct Resolution. All the Resolutions at the Shareholders' Meetings are single item Resolutions. The Company will consider implementing absentia voting methods such as voting via mail, e-mail or fax when security, integrity and other pertinent issues are satisfactorily resolved.

The Company prepares Minutes of General Meetings that include substantial and relevant comments or queries from Shareholders relating to the agenda of the meeting and responses from the Board and Management. The Minutes are available to Shareholders upon their request.

The Company has adopted electronic poll voting for General Meetings since 2013 to ensure greater transparency and efficiency in the voting process and results. Shareholders are invited to vote on each of the Resolutions by poll, using an electronic voting system. The results of all votes cast for or against each Resolution or abstentions if any and the respective percentages ("Voting Results") and the names of the independent scrutineers for the AGM are presented during the AGM and are announced via the SGXNet after the AGM. Voting by poll is the most accurate means of tabulating Shareholders' votes according to the number of shares owned. We believe that this will encourage greater Shareholders' participation at the

Company's General Meetings and demonstrates VICOM's commitment to high standards of Corporate Governance and transparency.

5. Additional Measures to Enhance Corporate Governance

The Company has also undertaken various additional measures to enhance Corporate Governance as follows:

Corporate Gifts/Entertainment Policy

Whilst business gifts and entertainment are courtesies that build goodwill and sound working relationships among Business Partners, the Group does not tolerate the improper use of gifts or entertainment to gain any special advantage in a business relationship.

The Group discourages the receipt of gifts or acceptance of entertainment, loans or other favours as these may compromise an employee's ability to make objective, independent and fair business decisions. Offering excessive gifts in whatever form or entertainment to others can also be opened to misinterpretation. Employees are therefore not permitted to offer or accept any gifts or entertainment without first seeking their supervisor's authorisation.

Employees who receive gifts directly or indirectly in relation to their employment with the Group are expected to notify their supervisors and declare such gifts to the Group Human Resource Department. All gifts declared are processed through structured corporate procedures to ensure proper accountability.

Business gifts presented and entertainment on the Group's behalf are consistent with generally accepted business practices and ethical standards and do not violate any applicable laws, regulations or policies of any country we operate in or company in which we have dealings with.

Block Leave Policy

As a further risk mitigation measure and to enhance governance, the Group

has a Block Leave Policy in place which applies to Employees holding key functions. This arrangement allows covering officers to fully step into the duties of the Employees on leave as an additional check and balance against any breaches.

Information Protection Policy

The Group has also implemented an Information Protection Policy to ensure that all documents and data information of the Group are properly safeguarded.

Information is classified into secret, confidential, restricted and unrestricted use based on its nature, contents and implications. Processes and systems used to store, process or communicate the information provide protection from unauthorised disclosure and use.

Data Protection Policy

Business Units in Singapore have implemented data protection policies and practices to ensure compliance with the obligations under the Personal Data Protection Act and Do Not Call provisions that came into force in 2014.

Interested Person Transactions

Listing Manual – Rule 907

Name of Interested Person	Aggregate value of all Interested Person Transactions during the financial year under review (excluding transactions less than \$100,000 and transaction conducted under Shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920
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ComfortDelGro and Associates	\$2,243,440
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There is no Shareholders' mandate for Interested Person Transactions pursuant to Rule 920 of the Listing Manual.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Disclosure on Compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance 2012

Guideline	Questions	How has the Company complied?
General	(a) Has the Company complied with all the principles and guidelines of the Code? If not, please state the specific deviations and the alternative corporate governance practices adopted by the Company in lieu of the recommendations in the Code.	Yes, the Company has complied with all the principles and guidelines of the Code except for the detailed disclosure of the remuneration of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Group's top five key executives. The Board had considered this matter carefully and has decided against such disclosure. Given the wage disparities and the keen competition in the industry and the likely competitive pressures resulting from such disclosures, it is felt that the disadvantages of disclosure outweigh the benefits.
	(b) In what respect do these alternative corporate governance practices achieve the objectives of the principles and conform to the guidelines in the Code?	The remuneration of the key executives are reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee, which comprises four non-executive Directors, of whom three including the Chairman, are independent.
Board Responsibility		
Guideline 1.5	What are the types of material transactions which require approval from the Board?	VICOM has adopted internal guidelines setting forth certain matters that require the Board's approval. Under these guidelines, acquisitions of businesses, disposals or changes in equity interests in existing subsidiaries/associates, capital expenditure, investment in financial instruments, tender for businesses above the prescribed limits, assessing and approving key business decisions, funding and investment initiatives and other corporate actions, including approval of the Financial Authority Limits, Annual Budget and Capital Expenditure and the release of the quarterly and full-year Financial Results require approval from the Board. In addition, the acceptance of credit facilities from banks, the establishment of capital market programmes and the issuance of debt instruments require the approval of the Board.
Members of the Board		
Guideline 2.6	(a) What is the Board's policy with regard to diversity in identifying director nominees?	The Board believes that it is important to have diversity of competencies including gender diversity to support the growth of the Group. The Nominating Committee (NC) reviews annually the balance and diversity of skills, experience, gender and knowledge required by the Board and the size of the Board.

Guideline	Questions	How has the Company complied?
	(b) Please state whether the current composition of the Board provides diversity on each of the following – skills, experience, gender and knowledge of the Company, and elaborate with numerical data where appropriate.	Yes. The NC is satisfied that the Board and Board Committees comprise Directors who as a group provide an appropriate balance and diversity of skills, experience, gender, knowledge and core competencies required for the Board and Board Committees to discharge their responsibilities effectively. The Company has one female Director on its Board since 1995.
	(c) What steps has the Board taken to achieve the balance and diversity necessary to maximise its effectiveness?	The NC reviews the composition of the Board annually to ensure that the Board is of an adequate size with the right mix of skills and experience that facilitates effective decision making.
Guideline 4.6	Please describe the Board nomination process for the Company in the last financial year for (i) selecting and appointing new directors and (ii) re-electing incumbent directors.	<p data-bbox="847 772 1046 799">For new Directors</p> <p data-bbox="847 801 1449 920">The NC annually reviews the size, effectiveness, diversity of skills and core competencies of the Board taking into consideration the current and future business needs of the Group.</p> <p data-bbox="847 958 1495 1200">The NC considers the range of skills, knowledge, attributes and experience of the existing Directors, the retirement and re-election of Directors, each Director's contribution and commitment and whether new competencies are required to enhance the effectiveness of the Board. When the need for a new Director arises, the NC will shortlist and meet potential candidates and recommend the most suitable candidate to the Board for appointment as a Director.</p> <p data-bbox="847 1234 1118 1261">For incumbent Directors</p> <p data-bbox="847 1263 1495 1413">Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association, one-third of the Directors retire from office at the Company's Annual General Meeting (AGM). Newly appointed Directors are subject to retirement and re-election at the AGM immediately following their appointments.</p> <p data-bbox="847 1451 1495 1599">The NC reviewed each of the retiring Director's contribution and performance, such as attendance, preparedness, participation and candour, and made the relevant recommendations to the Board for subsequent Shareholders' approval at the AGM.</p>
Guideline 1.6	(a) Are new directors given formal training? If not, please explain why.	Yes.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Guideline	Questions	How has the Company complied?
	(b) What are the types of information and training provided to (i) new directors and (ii) existing directors to keep them up-to-date?	<p>Management will conduct a comprehensive orientation programme for newly appointed Directors, where key aspects of the businesses, including financial and corporate governance policies are discussed. Site visits will also be arranged for new Directors so that they can better familiarise themselves with the Group's operations. When a Director is appointed to a Board Committee, he/she is provided with its terms of reference.</p> <p>The Company Secretary assists in professional development and training by regularly disseminating details of suitable seminars and courses organised by the Singapore Institute of Directors and arranging for the Directors to attend such courses when requested. The Company Secretary also updates the Board on corporate governance practices and circulates articles relating to changes in laws relevant to the Group's businesses.</p>
Guideline 4.4	(a) What is the maximum number of listed company board representations that the Company has prescribed for its directors? What are the reasons for this number?	The Board has determined that the maximum number of listed company board representations held by a Director who is not in full-time employment should not exceed six. For a Director who is in full-time employment, it should not exceed three. This is to ensure that all Directors have sufficient time and attention to discharge their duties adequately.
	(b) If a maximum number has not been determined, what are the reasons?	Not Applicable
	(c) What are the specific considerations in deciding on the capacity of directors?	The contributions of a Director are key in deciding on a Director's capacity to take on other multiple board appointments.
Board Evaluation		
Guideline 5.1	(a) What was the process upon which the Board reached the conclusion on its performance for the financial year?	In the last quarter of 2016, the NC conducted an evaluation of Board Performance which included key points on Board's composition, Board's contributions, contributions from Board Committees and conduct of proceedings and whether the Directors had discharged their duties effectively. The findings were then presented by the NC Chairman to the Board during its Meeting for the Board to deliberate on the findings and discuss possible areas of improvement to enhance the Board's overall effectiveness.
	(b) Has the Board met its performance objectives?	Yes. The Board was effective as a whole based on the overall assessment for 2016.
Independence of Directors		
Guideline 2.1	Does the Company comply with the guideline on the proportion of independent directors on the Board? If not, please state the reasons for the deviation and the remedial action taken by the Company.	Yes. The Board comprises the CEO and seven non-executive Directors. Of the seven non-executive Directors, five of them are considered by the NC to be independent which exceeds the Code's requirement of at least half of the Board to comprise independent Directors where the Chairman is not an independent Director.

Guideline	Questions	How has the Company complied?
Guideline 2.3	(a) Is there any director who is deemed to be independent by the Board, notwithstanding the existence of a relationship as stated in the Code that would otherwise deem him not to be independent? If so, please identify the director and specify the nature of such relationship.	No.
	(b) What are the Board's reasons for considering him independent? Please provide a detailed explanation.	Not Applicable.
Guideline 2.4	Has any independent director served on the Board for more than nine years from the date of his first appointment? If so, please identify the director and set out the Board's reasons for considering him independent.	<p>Yes, Dr Ho Kah Leong, Mr Ong Teong Wan, Mr Sim Cheok Lim and Ms Teo Geok Har, Nancy are independent Directors who have served on the Board for more than nine years as at 31 December 2016.</p> <p>The NC considered that these Directors have each demonstrated independent judgement at Board and Board Committee Meetings, and was of the firm view that they have at all times been exercising independent judgement in the best interests of the Company in the discharge of their duties as Directors.</p>
Disclosure on Remuneration		
Guideline 9.2	Has the Company disclosed each director's and the CEO's remuneration as well as a breakdown (in percentage or dollar terms) into base/fixed salary, variable or performance-related income/bonuses, benefits in kind, stock options granted, share-based incentives and awards, and other long-term incentives? If not, what are the reasons for not disclosing so?	<p>For non-executive Directors, disclosures are made in accordance with the provisions of the Code.</p> <p>For CEO, disclosure is made in bands of \$250,000 and deviation from the Code is explained in the Notes to Financial Statements as follows:</p> <p>Given the wage disparities and the keen competition in the industry and the likely competitive pressures resulting from such disclosures, it is felt that the disadvantages of disclosure outweigh the benefits.</p>
Guideline 9.3	(a) Has the Company disclosed each key management personnel's remuneration, in bands of \$250,000 or in more detail, as well as a breakdown (in percentage or dollar terms) into base/fixed salary, variable or performance-related income/bonuses, benefits in kind, stock options granted, share-based incentives and awards, and other long-term incentives? If not, what are the reasons for not disclosing so?	<p>Disclosures are made in bands of \$250,000 and deviation from the Code is explained in the Notes to Financial Statements as follows:</p> <p>Given the wage disparities and the keen competition in the industry and the likely competitive pressures resulting from such disclosures, it is felt that the disadvantages of disclosure outweigh the benefits.</p>

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Guideline	Questions	How has the Company complied?
	(b) Please disclose the aggregate remuneration paid to the top five key management personnel (who are not directors or the CEO).	<p>Disclosed as an aggregate together with remuneration of the Directors and deviation from the Code is explained in the Notes to Financial Statements as follows:</p> <p>Given the wage disparities and the keen competition in the industry and the likely competitive pressures resulting from such disclosures, it is felt that the disadvantages of disclosure outweigh the benefits.</p>
Guideline 9.4	Is there any employee who is an immediate family member of a director or the CEO, and whose remuneration exceeds \$50,000 during the year? If so, please identify the employee and specify the relationship with the relevant director or the CEO.	Nil.
Guideline 9.6	(a) Please describe how the remuneration received by executive directors and key management personnel has been determined by the performance criteria.	<p>The Group advocates a performance-based remuneration system that aligns the remuneration of CEO and Senior Management to business results and shareholder returns. The total remuneration mix comprises fixed and variable components. The variable component, in the form of an annual performance incentive bonus, forms a significant proportion of the remuneration packages.</p> <p>The annual performance incentive is linked to the Group's and the individual's performance. The Performance Scorecard is used to measure both financial and non-financial performance of Senior Executives. The individual's scorecard performance areas are linked to the overall strategic goals and objectives of the Group.</p>
	(b) What were the performance conditions used to determine their entitlement under the short-term and long-term incentive schemes?	<p>The amount and mix of reward incentives, which are developed with a focus on long-term shareholders' returns, are responsive to the operating environment and labour market.</p> <p>In awarding the incentives, the Group takes into account the Senior Executive's performance in four key broad areas of the Performance Scorecard, namely</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Financial; Customers; Processes; and People Development.

Guideline	Questions	How has the Company complied?
	(c) Were all of these performance conditions met? If not, what were the reasons?	Yes.
Risk Management and Internal Controls		
Guideline 6.1	What types of information does the Company provide to independent directors to enable them to understand its business, the business and financial environment as well as the risks faced by the Company? How frequently is the information provided?	Prior to each Board and Board Committee Meeting, Management provides Directors with complete, adequate and timely information. The Board also receives monthly management accounts and quarterly Investor Relations (IR) Reports covering IR activities and updates of analysts' views and comments. This enables the Board to make informed and sound business decisions and be kept abreast of key challenges, opportunities and developments for the Group.
Guideline 13.1	Does the Company have an internal audit function? If not, please explain why.	Yes.
Guideline 11.3	(a) In relation to the major risks faced by the Company, including financial, operational, compliance, information technology and sustainability, please state the bases for the Board's view on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and risk management systems.	Risk management is an important and integral part of VICOM's strategic planning and decision-making process. Key risks are identified and presented to the Board annually. Ownership of the risk management process is clearly defined and cascaded to the executive and functional level, with stewardship retained at Senior Management. Plans that are necessary to manage and mitigate the risks are in place and closely monitored. The adequacy of the internal controls in place is also assessed as part of the process. Based on these reviews, the Board is of the view, with the concurrence of the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC), that there are adequate and effective internal controls in place within the Group to address its financial, operational, compliance and information technology risks.
	(b) In respect of the past 12 months, has the Board received assurance from the CEO and the CFO as well as the internal auditor that: (i) the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances; and (ii) the Company's risk management and internal control systems are effective? If not, how does the Board assure itself of points (i) and (ii) above?	For the Financial Year (FY) 2016, the Board has received assurance from the CEO and the Vice President (Special Grade), Finance that (i) the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements are prepared in compliance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and are correct in all material aspects and give a true and fair view of the operations and finances of the Group; and (ii) the Group's risk management and internal control systems (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls) are adequate and effective.
Guideline 12.6	(a) Please provide a breakdown of the fees paid in total to the external auditors for audit and non-audit services for the financial year.	The audit and non-audit fees to the External Auditors of the Company and its subsidiaries for FY 2016 are \$64,140 and \$21,690 respectively.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Guideline	Questions	How has the Company complied?
	(b) If the external auditors have supplied a substantial volume of non-audit services to the Company, please state the bases for the Audit Committee's view on the independence of the external auditors.	The ARC undertook a review of the independence and objectivity of the External Auditors by reviewing the non-audit fees awarded to them and has confirmed that the non-audit services performed by the External Auditors were not substantial and would not affect their independence.
Communication with Shareholders		
Guideline 15.4	(a) Does the Company regularly communicate with shareholders and attend to their questions? How often does the Company meet with institutional and retail investors?	<p>Yes, the Company is committed to disseminating accurate and pertinent information to the Shareholders in a timely manner. Communications with Shareholders and investors are handled centrally at the ComfortDelGro Group level. In FY 2016, nearly 220 meetings and conference calls were held with institutional investors and analysts and also participation in seven investor conferences in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Taipei, London, Edinburgh and Hong Kong. These provided access to a wide cross-section of institutional investors from around the world.</p> <p>For the retail investors, they can send in their queries through a link on the IR page of the Company's website. The telephone and email contact details of the Group Investor Relations & Special Projects Officer are also listed on the page.</p> <p>All Shareholders also have the opportunity to interact and speak with the Directors and Senior Management at the Company's AGMs and thereafter.</p>
	(b) Is this done by a dedicated IR team (or equivalent)? If not, who performs this role?	Yes, there is a dedicated IR team, which works closely with Senior Management to carry out the investor engagement programme.
	(c) How does the Company keep shareholders informed of corporate developments, apart from SGXNet announcements and the annual report?	All announcements to SGX-ST, news releases, financial results, financial calendar and the Annual Reports are posted on the IR page of the Company's website.
Guideline 15.5	If the Company is not paying any dividends for the financial year, please explain why.	Not Applicable.