



ITEM	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STANDARD	GUIDING REFERENCE	RESPONSE	PUBLIC DISCLOSURES AND COMMENTS
A.1	Basic Shareholder Rights			
A.1.1	Does the company pay (interim and final/annual) dividends in an equitable and timely manner; that is, all shareholders are treated equally and paid within 30 days after being (i) declared for interim dividends and (ii) approved by shareholders at general meetings for final dividends? In case the company has offered Scrip dividend, did the company paid the dividend within 60 days?	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II: The rights and equitable treatment of shareholders and key ownership functions (A) Basic shareholder rights should include the right to: (6) share in the profit of the corporation.</i>	YES	<p>GT Capital Holdings, Inc. ("GT Capital, "GTCAP" or the "Corporation") declared regular and special cash dividends to its common shareholders (as of June 05, 2020) last May 21, 2020, the dividends payable on or before June 19, 2020. Further, the Corporation declared regular cash dividends to its stockholders of unlisted Voting Preferred Shares (as of June 05, 2020) on May 21, 2020, the dividends payable on or before June 19, 2020. GTCAP likewise declared cash dividends to its perpetual preferred shareholders on December 15, 2020.</p> <p>On March 22, 2021, GTCAP declared regular cash dividends to its common and unlisted Voting Preferred shareholders (as of April 7, 2021), the dividends payable on or before April 21, 2021.</p> <p>Declaration of Dividends for common shareholders https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=486114d6c3247cf90de8473cebbd6407 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=64e4d0f74242bdf50de8473cebbd6407 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=5cfdfeae8168cf55d542af6f1e997b9</p> <p>Declaration of Dividends for unlisted voting preferred shareholders https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=8bf32fbdcf5311d95d542af6f1e997b9 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=633baf8602614c9b0de8473cebbd6407</p> <p>GTCAP Declaration of Dividends for perpetual preferred shareholders https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=2d3b25f8ca444f120de8473cebbd6407 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=f1af152df460fc9f0de8473cebbd6407 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=3b7375c95ab5814e0de8473cebbd6407 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=253d3aa18d8bea4b0de8473cebbd6407 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=0c80790879e9759a0de8473cebbd6407 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=18d32893b16149230de8473cebbd6407 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=bc1bd6b74f4342550de8473cebbd6407 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=6e661585bc7dfae10de8473cebbd6407</p>
A.2	Right to participate in decisions concerning fundamental corporate changes.			
	<i>Do shareholders have the right to participate in:</i>			
A.2.1 (Default)	Amendments to the company's constitution?	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (B) Shareholders should be sufficiently informed about, and have the right to approve or participate in, decisions</i>	YES	<p>Stockholders have the right to participate in the amendments to GT Capital's Articles of Incorporation ("AOI") and By-Laws. The stockholders may vote in person or by proxy.</p> <p>The 2020 Minutes of Annual Stockholders' Meeting ("ASM") reflect the participation of GT Capital's shareholders in amending its AOI.</p>



		<p>concerning fundamental corporate changes such as: (1) amendments to the statutes, or articles of incorporation or similar governing documents of the company.</p>		<p>GTCAP 2020 ASM Minutes, Item 9. Amendment of Articles of Incorporation, p. 5-6 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/2020%20GT%20Capital%20ASM%20Draft%20Minutes.pdf</p> <p>The 2016 Minutes of the ASM reflect the participation of GT Capital’s shareholders in amending its By-Laws.</p> <p>GTCAP 2016 ASM Minutes, Item 9. Amendment of Amended By-Laws, p. 4 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/5-11-16%20ASM%20PDF.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP Amended By-Laws, Article IX, Section 1, p. 12 “Section 1. These by-laws may be amended or repealed by the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the Board of Directors and stockholders representing a majority of the outstanding capital stock at any stockholders’ meeting called for the purpose. ... ” https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2018/06/Amended%20By-Laws.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP Amended Manual on Corporate Governance (“MCG”), Section 6.3.4, p.27 “6.3.4. In all matters which require a vote of shareholders under the Corporation Code, the company shall allow voting in person or by proxy.” https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p>
A.2.2 (Default)	The authorization of additional shares?	<p><i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (B):</i> <i>(2) the authorisation of additional shares.</i></p>	YES	<p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 6.3.4, p.27 “6.3.4. In all matters which require a vote of shareholders under the Corporation Code, the company shall allow voting in person or by proxy.” https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p> <p>Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines, Section 15. Section 15. Amendment of Articles of Incorporation. – Unless otherwise prescribed by this Code or by special law, and for legitimate purposes, any provision or matter stated in the articles of incorporation may be amended by a majority vote of the board of directors or trustees and the vote or written assent of the stockholders representing at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital stock, without prejudice to the appraisal right of dissenting stockholders in accordance with the provisions of this Code.xxx”</p>
A.2.3 (Default)	The transfer of all or substantially all assets, which in effect results in the sale of the company?	<p><i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (B):</i> <i>(3) extraordinary transactions, including the transfer of all or substantially all assets, that in effect result in the sale of the company</i></p>	YES	<p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 6.3.4, p. 27 “6.3.4. In all matters which require a vote of shareholders under the Corporation Code, the company shall allow voting in person or by proxy.” https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p> <p>Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines, Section 39. “Section 39. Sale or Other Disposition of Assets. – Subject to the provisions of Republic Act No. 10667, otherwise known as “Philippine Competition Act”, and other related laws, a corporation may, by a majority vote of its board of directors or trustees, sell, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of its property and assets, upon such terms and conditions and for such consideration, as its board of directors or trustees may deem expedient.</p> <p>A sale of all or substantially all of the corporation’s properties and assets, including its goodwill, must be authorized by the vote of the stockholders representing at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital stock, or at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members, in a stockholder’s or members’ meeting duly called for the purpose.</p>



				xxx"
A.3	Right to participate effectively in and vote in general shareholder meetings and should be informed of the rules, including voting procedures that govern general shareholder meetings.			
A.3.1 (Default)	Do shareholders have the opportunity, evidenced by an agenda item, to approve remuneration (fees, allowances, benefit-in-kind and other emoluments) or any increases in remuneration for the non-executive directors/commissioners?	<i>OECD Principle II (C)</i> (3) Effective shareholder participation in key corporate governance decisions, such as the nomination and election of board members, should be facilitated. Shareholders should be able to make their views known on the remuneration policy for board members and key executives. The equity component of compensation schemes for board members and employees should be subject to shareholder approval.	YES	The Compensation Committee, on behalf of the Board of Directors, designates the amount of remuneration of the directors and officers of the Corporation. The shareholders ratify all acts, transactions, and resolutions approved by the Board of Directors, which includes actions by the Compensation Committee. GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes, Item 6. Ratification of Corporate Acts https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GTCAP%20ASM%20May%2017%202021%20Minutes%20[Draft].pdf GTCAP 2020 ASM Minutes, Item 6. Ratification of Corporate Acts https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/2020%20GT%20Capital%20ASM%20Draft%20Minutes.pdf
A.3.2	Does the company provide non-controlling shareholders a right to nominate candidates for board of directors/commissioners?		YES	GT Capital recognizes the right of its non-controlling shareholders to nominate candidates for the Board of Directors (the "Board"). GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 6.3.7, p. 27 "6.3.7 Shareholders may nominate candidates for seats in the Board of Directors ..." https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf
A.3.3	Does the company allow shareholders to elect directors/commissioners individually?		YES	The Proxy Form which allows shareholders to vote for each individual director for the next ASM is included in the Corporation's Definitive Information Statement (DIS). GTCAP 2021 DIS (containing May 17, 2021 ASM Notice, Agenda, and Proxy) https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC.%20SEC%20Form%20020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf GTCAP 2020 DIS (containing June 05, 2020 ASM Notice, Agenda, and Proxy) https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GT%20Capital%20SEC%20Form%20IS%20Amended%20DIS%20-%20FINAL.pdf
A.3.4	Does the company disclose the voting procedures used before the start of meeting?	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (C): Shareholders should have the opportunity to participate effectively and vote in general shareholder meetings and should be informed of the rules, including voting procedures, that govern general shareholder meetings</i>	YES	GT Capital's Voting Procedure during the ASM was disclosed in its DIS and was reiterated by the Head of Legal and Compliance during the recent ASM. GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes, Item 3. Voting Procedures https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GTCAP%20ASM%20May%2017%202021%20Minutes%20[Draft].pdf GTCAP 2021 DIS, Item 4(c) – Voting Securities and Principal Holders Thereof and Item 19 – Voting Procedures, p. 8, 27 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC.%20SEC%20Form%20020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf
A.3.5	Do the minutes of the most recent	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II</i>	YES	During the 2021 ASM, as reflected in the minutes, there was an opportunity for the shareholders to ask questions by



	AGM record that there was an opportunity allowing for shareholders to ask questions or raise issues?	<i>(C): (3) Shareholders should have the opportunity to ask questions to the board, including questions relating to the annual external audit, to place items on the agenda of general meetings, and to propose resolutions, subject to reasonable limitations.</i>		sending the same via electronic mail. GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes, Item 1. Call to Order, p.1 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GTCAP%20ASM%20May%2017%202021%20Minutes%20[Draft].pdf
A.3.6	Does the company disclose the voting results including approving, dissenting, and abstaining votes for all resolutions/each agenda item for the most recent AGM?	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (C): (3) Shareholders should have the opportunity to ask questions to the board, including questions relating to the annual external audit, to place items on the agenda of general meetings, and to propose resolutions, subject to reasonable limitations.</i>	YES	GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GTCAP%20ASM%20May%2017%202021%20Minutes%20[Draft].pdf Results of May 17, 2021 ASM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=a6db923afcad9b675d542af6f1e997b9
A.3.7	Does the company disclose the list of board members who attended the most recent AGM?	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (C); and ICGN (2014) 1.4: The board of directors should meet regularly to discharge its duties and directors should allocate adequate time to meeting preparation and attendance. Board members should know the business, its operations and senior management well enough to contribute effectively to board discussions and decisions.</i>	YES	The Minutes of the 2021 ASM provides the list of board members who attended the 2021 ASM. GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes, Item 1 and Item 7, p. 1, 7 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GTCAP%20ASM%20May%2017%202021%20Minutes%20[Draft].pdf
A.3.8	Does the company disclose that all board members and the CEO (if he is not a board member) attended the most recent AGM?	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (C); and ICGN (2014) 1.4: The board of directors should meet regularly to discharge its duties and directors should allocate adequate time to meeting preparation and attendance. Board members should know the business, its operations and senior management well enough to contribute effectively to board discussions and decisions.</i>	YES	The Minutes of the 2021 ASM provides the list of board members who attended the 2021 ASM. All members of the board attended the 2021 ASM. GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes, Item 1 and Item 7, p. 1, 7 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GTCAP%20ASM%20May%2017%202021%20Minutes%20[Draft].pdf
A.3.9	Does the company allow voting in absentia?	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (C): (5) Shareholders should be able to vote in person or in absentia, and equal effect should be given to votes whether cast in person or in absentia</i>	YES	Shareholders are allowed to vote by proxy. GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes: Item 3 Voting Procedures https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GTCAP%20ASM%20May%2017%202021%20Minutes%20[Draft].pdf GTCAP 2021 DIS, Item 4 (c), p. 8



				<p>"To ensure the safety and well-being of our shareholders in light of the current circumstances, GT Capital shall, subject to validation, allow attendance and participation (including voting) only by remote communication, voting in absentia or through the Chairman of the meeting as proxy."</p> <p>https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]%20GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC.%20SEC%20Form%20020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf</p>
A.3.10	Did the company vote by poll (as opposed to by show of hands) for all resolutions at the most recent AGM?		YES	<p>All voting during the latest ASM of GT Capital were done by poll.</p> <p>GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes, Item 3. Voting Procedures https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GTCAP%20ASM%20May%2017%202021%20Minutes%20[Draft].pdf</p>
A.3.11	Does the company disclose that it has appointed an independent party (scrutineers/inspectors) to count and/or validate the votes at the AGM?		YES	<p>All votes during the 2021 ASM were received and tabulated by the GT Capital's Stock Transfer Agent, MBTC-Trust Banking Group, and validated by the external auditor, Sycip Gorres Velayo & Company.</p> <p>GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes, Item 3. Voting Procedures (see footnote) https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GTCAP%20ASM%20May%2017%202021%20Minutes%20[Draft].pdf</p>
A.3.12	Does the company make publicly available by the next working day the result of the votes taken during the most recent AGM/EGM for all resolutions?	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (C): (1) Shareholders should be furnished with sufficient and timely information concerning the date, location and agenda of general meetings, as well as full and timely information regarding the issues to be decided at the meeting.</i>	YES	<p>Results of the stockholders' meeting are promptly reported and disclosed on PSE Edge, and the minutes are made publicly available by the next working day.</p> <p>Results of May 17, 2021 ASM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=a6db923afcad9b675d542af6f1e997b9</p> <p>GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GTCAP%20ASM%20May%2017%202021%20Minutes%20[Draft].pdf</p>
A.3.13	Does the company provide at least 21 days notice for all AGMs and EGMs?	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (C): (1) Shareholders should be furnished with sufficient and timely information concerning the date, location and agenda of general meetings, as well as full and timely information regarding the issues to be decided at the meeting.</i>	YES	<p>GT Capital ensures, as far as practicable, at least twenty eight (28) days' notice for all resolutions. For the 2021 ASM, notice was disclosed and posted in the PSE on March 29, 2021 or forty-nine (49) days before the ASM, through the Preliminary Information Statement ("PIS").</p> <p>GTCAP 2021 PIS (containing the May 17, 2021 ASM Notice, Agenda, and Proxy) https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=ea48594c8d1366085d542af6f1e997b9</p>
A.3.14 (Default)	Does the company provide the rationale and explanation for each agenda item which require shareholders' approval in the notice of AGM/circulars and/or the accompanying statement?	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (C): (1) Shareholders should be furnished with sufficient and timely information concerning the date, location and agenda of general meetings, as well as full and timely information regarding the issues to be decided at the meeting.</i>	YES	<p>GT Capital provided the rationale and explanation for each agenda item in the notice of the ASM, as reflected in the DIS.</p> <p>GTCAP 2021 DIS, Explanation/Rationale for each Agenda Item https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]%20GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC.%20SEC%20Form%20020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf</p>
A.3.15	Does the company give the opportunity for shareholder to place item/s on the agenda of AGM?	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (C): (3) Shareholders should have the opportunity to ask</i>	YES	<p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 6.6.2, p.28</p> <p>"6.6.2 The minority shareholders shall be granted the right to propose the holding of a meeting, and the right to propose items in the agenda of the meeting, provided the items are for legitimate business purposes."</p>



		<i>questions to the board, including questions relating to the annual external audit, to place items on the agenda of general meetings, and to propose resolutions, subject to reasonable limitations.</i>		https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf
A.4	Markets for corporate control should be allowed to function in an efficient and transparent manner.			
A.4.1	In cases of mergers, acquisitions and/or takeovers requiring shareholders' approval, does the board of directors/commissioners of the company appoint an independent party to evaluate the fairness of the transaction price?	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (H): Markets for corporate control should be allowed to function in an efficient and transparent manner. (1) The rules and procedures governing the acquisition of corporate control in the capital markets, and extraordinary transactions such as mergers, and sales of substantial portions of corporate assets, should be clearly articulated and disclosed so that investors understand their rights and recourse. Transactions should occur at transparent prices and under fair conditions that protect the rights of all shareholders according to their class.</i>	YES	<p>GT Capital observes the principle of fair treatment to all shareholders. In order to ensure the fairness of the transaction price in case of mergers, acquisitions, and/or takeovers, a report on fair value and on equitable shares and conditions shall accompany the resolutions on the same put forward in the ASM. In 2020, there were no mergers, acquisitions, and/or takeovers which required shareholders' approval.</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 6.2.2, p. 25 "6.2.2 On all matters of importance to investors, especially institutional investors, such as decisions related to mergers and acquisitions, our company shall observe the principle of fair treatment of all shareholders. All resolutions put forward in an ASM concerning mergers and acquisitions shall be accompanied by a report on fair value and on equitable terms and conditions for all shareholders, from an independent valuation company." https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Appointment of Independent Party, p.77 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p>
A.5	The exercise of ownership rights by all shareholders, including institutional investors, should be facilitated.			
A.5.1	Does the company disclose its practices to encourage shareholders to engage the company beyond AGM?	<i>G20/OECD (2015) Principle II (D): Shareholders, including institutional shareholders, should be allowed to consult with each other on issues concerning their basic shareholder rights as defined in the Principles, subject to exceptions to prevent abuse.</i>	YES	<p>GT Capital allows its shareholders to contact its offices via its website or through disclosed telephone numbers and e-mail addresses. Further, GT Capital conducts periodical analysts' and investors' briefings. The Corporation also has an investor relations program to better respond to feedback from investors and shareholders and other stakeholders.</p> <p>GT Capital Website- Contact Us https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/contact-us</p> <p>Notice of Analysts'/Investors' Briefings https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=db450e2f3e21191f5d542af6f1e997b9 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=7155516110785d625d542af6f1e997b9</p>



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B.1	Shares and voting rights			
B.1.1 (Default)	Do the company's ordinary or common shares have one vote for one share?	<i>OECD Principle III (A) All shareholders of the same series of a class should be treated equally. (1) Within any series of a class, all shares should carry the same rights. All investors should be able to obtain information about the rights attached to all series and classes of shares before they purchase. Any changes in voting rights should be subject to approval by those classes of shares which are negatively affected. ICGN 8.3.1 Unequal voting rights Companies' ordinary or common shares should feature one vote for one share. Divergence from a 'one-share, one-vote' standard which gives certain shareholders power which is disproportionate to their equity ownership should be both disclosed and justified.</i>	YES	The Corporation observes the basic principle of "one vote per one common share" and does not intend to deviate from this principle. Amended MCG, Section 6.3.1, p. 26 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf
B.1.2 (Default)	Where the company has more than one class of shares, does the company publicise the voting rights attached to each class of shares (e.g. through the company website / reports/ the stock exchange/ the regulator's website)?	<i>OECD Principle III (A) All shareholders of the same series of a class should be treated equally. (1) Within any series of a class, all shares should carry the same rights. All investors should be able to obtain information about the rights attached to all series and classes of shares before they purchase. Any changes in voting rights should be subject to approval by those classes of shares which are negatively affected. ICGN 8.3.1 Unequal voting rights Companies' ordinary or common shares should feature one vote for one share. Divergence from a 'one-share, one-vote' standard which gives certain shareholders power which is disproportionate to their equity ownership should be both disclosed and justified.</i>	YES	GTCAP Amended AOI https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2021/01/GTCAP%20AMENDED%20AOI%2012-17-21.pdf
B.2	Notice of AGM			
B.2.1	Does each resolution in the most recent AGM deal with only one item, i.e., there is no bundling of several items into the same resolution?	<i>OECD Principle II C. Shareholders should have the opportunity to participate effectively and vote in general shareholder meetings and should be informed of the rules, including voting procedures, that govern shareholder meetings: 1. Shareholders should be furnished with sufficient and timely information concerning the</i>	YES	It is GT Capital's policy that there shall be no bundling of several issues in one resolution. This is reflected in the Corporation's MCG, the Notice of the ASM, and the GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes. GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 6.2.3.c, p. 26 "6.2.3.c Each resolution shall relate to only one agenda item, and it shall include a brief rationale or explanation for its inclusion in the ASM. There shall be no bundling of several issues in one resolution." https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf GTCAP 2021 DIS, Notice of May 17, 2021 ASM https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC._SEC%20Form%2020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf



		<i>date, location and agenda of general meetings, as well as full and timely information regarding the issues to be decided at the meeting.</i>		GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GTCAP%20ASM%20May%2017%202021%20Minutes%20[Draft].pdf
B.2.2.	Is the company's notice of the most recent AGM / circulars fully translated into English and published on the same date as the local-language version?	<i>2. Processes and procedures for general shareholder meetings should allow for equitable treatment of all shareholders. Company procedures should not make it unduly difficult or expensive to cast votes.</i>	YES	All GT Capital notices, circulars, and press releases are in the English language. GTCAP 2021 DIS, Notice of May 17, 2021 ASM https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC.%20SEC%20Form%2020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf
	<i>Does the notice of AGM/circulars have the following details:</i>	<i>4. Effective shareholder participation in key corporate governance decisions, such as the nomination and election of board members, should be facilitated.</i>		
B.2.3	Are the profiles of directors/commissioners (at least age, academic qualification, date of appointment, experience, and directorships in other listed companies) in seeking election/re-election included?	<i>5. Shareholders should be able to vote in person or in absentia, ICGN Principle 3.1 Composition (Board) There should be a sufficient mix of individuals with relevant knowledge, independence, competence, industry experience and diversity of perspectives to generate effective challenge, discussion and objective decision-making.</i>	YES	The profiles of GT Capital's Directors, their professional background, and other material information are found in GT Capital's DIS and SEC Form 17-A (Annual Report), and GT Capital's Annual Report. GTCAP 2021 DIS, p. 13-16 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC.%20SEC%20Form%2020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf GTCAP SEC Form 17-A for year ended December 31, 2020, p. 133 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=dc4535b9aa3fc9fe5d542af6f1e997b9 GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Board of Directors, p. 96 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
B.2.4	Are the auditors seeking appointment/re-appointment clearly identified?	<i>3.4 Appointment process The process for director nomination and election/re-election should be disclosed, along with information about board candidates which includes:</i>	YES	For the year 2021, the recommendation for re-appointment of Sycip Gorres Velayo & Co. ("SGV") is included in the Corporation's DIS. GTCAP 2021 DIS, Item 7. Independent Public Accountants, p.25 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC.%20SEC%20Form%2020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf
B.2.5	Were the proxy documents made easily available?	<i>a) board member identities and rationale for appointment; b) core competencies, qualifications, and professional background; c) recent and current board and management mandates at other companies, as well as significant roles on non-profit/charitable organisations; d) factors affecting independence, including</i>	YES	The Proxy Form for the 2021 ASM of GT Capital was available in the website and in the 2021 DIS, as disclosed via PSE Edge. Copies of the DIS, with an attached proxy form, were also transmitted to stock brokers through GT Capital's Stock Transfer Agent, MBTC-Trust. https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=1fb3a007d18843a85d542af6f1e997b9 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC.%20SEC%20Form%2020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf



		<i>relationship(s) with controlling shareholders; e) length of tenure; 9.2 Major decisions Shareholders should have the right to vote on major decisions which may change</i>		
B.3	Insider trading and abusive self-dealing should be prohibited.			
B.3.1 (Default)	Does the company have policies and/or rules prohibiting directors/commissioners and employees to benefit from knowledge which is not generally available to the market?	<i>OECD Principle III (B) Insider trading and abusive dealing should be prohibited ICGN 3.5 Employee share dealing Companies should have clear rules regarding any trading by directors and employees in the company's own securities. Among other issues, these must seek to ensure individuals do not benefit from knowledge which is not generally available to the market. ICGN 8.5 Shareholder rights of action ... Minority shareholders should be afforded protection and remedies against abusive or oppressive conduct.</i>	YES	GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 6.6.5. p. 28 "6.6.5 The company considers insider trading a very serious offense and shall prohibit the continued service of any director, officer, or employee who has been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of insider trading." https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Policies on Insider Trading, p. 70. https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
B.3.2	Are the directors/commissioners required to report their dealings in company shares within 3 business days?		YES	Outside the Blackout Period, in compliance with PSE's Revised Disclosure Rules and the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Securities Regulation Code, GT Capital requires its directors, principal officers and its principal stockholder (Grand Titan Capital Holdings, Inc.) to report all dealings and transactions of GT Capital shares within three (3) business days after the transaction. GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 6.6.6, p.28 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf
B.4	Related party transactions by directors and key executives.			
B.4.1 (Default)	Does the company have a policy requiring directors /commissioners to disclose their interest in transactions and any other conflicts of interest?	<i>OECD Principle II F. Related-party transactions should be approved and conducted in a manner that ensures proper management of conflict of interest and protects the interest of the company and its shareholders. 1. Conflicts of interest inherent in related-party transactions should be addressed. 2. Members of the board and key executives should be required to disclose to the board whether they, directly, indirectly or on behalf of third parties, have a</i>	YES	A policy on conflict of interest is embedded in GT Capital's MCG. GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.1.3 (a), p.5 " Section 2.1.3 A director should observe the following norms of conduct: (a) Conduct fair business transactions with the corporation and ensure that his personal interest does not conflict with the interests of the corporation. ... If an actual or potential conflict of interest may arise on the part of a director, he should fully and immediately disclose it and should not participate in the decision-making process..." https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf GTCAP Code of Ethics, Standards, p. 2 "6. Conflicts of interest shall be avoided, but in cases where such arise and are unavoidable, the same shall be addressed by making the appropriate disclosure. All transactions shall be done in the regular course of business and on an arms-length basis."



		<i>material interest in any transaction or matter directly affecting the corporation.</i>		https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2018/06/Code%20of%20Ethics.pdf
B.4.2	Does the company have a policy requiring a committee of independent directors/commissioners to review material RPTs to determine whether they are in the best interests of the company and shareholders?	<i>ICGN Principle 9.3 Conflicts of interest Policies and procedures on conflicts of interest should be established, understood and implemented by directors, management, employees and other relevant parties. If a director has an interest in a matter under consideration by the board, then the director should promptly declare such an interest and be precluded from voting on the subject or exerting influence. 9.4 Related party transactions The process for reviewing and monitoring related party transactions should be disclosed. For significant transactions, a committee of independent directors should be established to vet and approve the transaction.</i>	YES	<p>GT Capital's Corporate Governance and Related Party Transactions Committee ("CGRPT Committee") is mandated to pass upon and provide clearance for transactions with Related Parties which involve disbursements of funds exceeding One Hundred Million Pesos (Php100,000,000.00). In all cases, the Committee shall make its decision taking into consideration the best interest of the Corporation.</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Corporate Governance and Related Party Transactions Committee, p. 74 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP website https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/about/board-committees</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Annex D - GTCAP CGRPT Committee Charter, p. 3 The Committee shall pass upon and provide clearance for transactions with Related Parties ("Related Party Transactions") which involve disbursements of funds exceeding One Hundred Million Pesos (Php100,000,000.00). In all cases, the Committee shall make its decision taking into consideration the best interest of the Corporation. When passing upon Related Party Transactions, the non-independent members of the Committee shall inhibit themselves from voting on the matter at hand." https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%202019.pdf</p>
B.4.3 (Default)	Does the company have a policy requiring board members (directors/commissioners) to abstain from participating in the board discussion on a particular agenda when they are conflicted?		YES	<p>Under GT Capital's Amended MCG, directors are prohibited from using their position to profit or gain benefits or advantages for themselves or their related interests, and are obliged to avoid situations which may compromise their impartiality. If an actual or potential conflict of interest arises, the conflicted director is required to fully and immediately disclose such conflict of interest and abstain from participating in the Board discussion of that item on the agenda.</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Policy on Conflict of Interest, p. 70 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.1.3(a), p. 5 " Section 2.1.3(a) ... If an actual or potential conflict of interest may arise on the part of a director, he should fully and immediately disclose it and should not participate in the decision-making process..." https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%202019.pdf</p>
B.4.4 (Default)	Does the company have policies on loans to directors and commissioners either forbidding this practice or ensuring that they are being conducted at arm's length basis and at market rates?		YES	<p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Annex D - GTCAP CGRPT Committee Charter, p. 3 Loans or Assistance to a Related Party shall be prohibited, except when the following conditions are present: (a) Management has, based on the judgment of the Board, sufficiently justified the loan or assistance to the related party; (b) The loan or assistance shall be provided on an arms' length basis; (c) The terms and conditions of the loan do not deviate substantially from market terms and conditions and do not jeopardize the best interest of the company." https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%202019.pdf</p>
B.5	Protecting minority shareholders from abusive actions			
B.5.1	Does the company disclose that RPTs	<i>OECD Principle II</i>	YES	Please refer to Note 27 (Related Party Transactions) of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which are



	<p>are conducted in such a way to ensure that they are fair and at arms' length?</p>	<p><i>E. All shareholders of the same series of a class should be treated equally.</i></p> <p><i>F. Related-party transactions should be approved and conducted in a manner that ensures proper management of conflict of interest and protects the interest of the company and its shareholders.</i></p> <p><i>G. Minority shareholders should be protected from abusive actions by, or in the interest of, controlling shareholders acting either directly or indirectly, and should have effective means of redress. Abusive self-dealing should be prohibited.</i></p> <p><i>ICGN Principle</i></p> <p><i>9.3 Conflicts of interest</i></p> <p><i>Policies and procedures on conflicts of interest should be established, understood and implemented by directors, management, employees and other relevant parties. If a director has an interest in a matter under consideration by the board, then the director should promptly declare such an interest and be precluded from voting on the subject or exerting influence.</i></p> <p><i>9.4 Related party transactions</i></p> <p><i>The process for reviewing and monitoring related party transactions should be disclosed. For significant transactions, a committee of independent directors should be established to vet and approve the transaction.</i></p> <p><i>ICGN Principle 9.5 Shareholder approval</i></p> <p><i>Shareholders should have the right to approve significant related party transactions and this should be based on the approval of a majority of</i></p>	<p>attached to the 2021 DIS and GTCAP SEC Form 17-A for 2020.</p> <p>GTCAP SEC Form 17-A for 2020, Transactions with Related Parties, p. 9 Note 27, p. 88 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=dc4535b9aa3fc9fe5d542af6f1e997b9</p> <p>GTCAP 2021 DIS, p. 23 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]%20GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC._SEC%20Form%2020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, p. 75 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p>
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		<p><i>disinterested shareholders.</i> <i>ICGN Principle 9.10 Equality and redress</i> <i>Minority shareholders should be protected from abusive actions by, or in the interest of, controlling shareholders acting either directly or indirectly, and should have effective means of redress.</i></p>		
B.5.2	In case of related party transactions requiring shareholders' approval, is the decision made by disinterested shareholders?	<p><i>OECD Principle II</i> <i>G. Minority shareholders should be protected from abusive actions by, or in the interest of, controlling shareholders acting either directly or indirectly, and should have effective means of redress. Abusive self-dealing should be prohibited.</i> <i>ICGN Principle 9.5 Shareholder approval</i> <i>Shareholders should have the right to approve significant related party transactions and this should be based on the approval of a majority of disinterested shareholders.</i> <i>ICGN Principle 9.10 Equality and redress</i> <i>Minority shareholders should be protected from abusive actions by, or in the interest of, controlling shareholders acting either directly or indirectly, and should have effective means of redress.</i></p>	N/A	There were no related party transactions requiring shareholders' approval in 2020.
C.1	The rights of stakeholders that are established by law or through mutual agreements are to be respected.			
	<i>Does the company disclose a policy and practices that address :</i>			
C.1.1	The existence and scope of the company's efforts to address customers' welfare?	<p><i>OECD Principle IV (A)</i> <i>The rights of stakeholders that are established by law or through mutual agreements are to be</i></p>	YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Customer Welfare and Safety, Environment-Friendly Value Chain and Interaction with Communities, p. 84 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf



		<i>respected. In all OECD countries, the rights of stakeholders are established by law (e.g., labour, business, commercial and insolvency laws) or by contractual relations. Even in areas where stakeholder interests are not legislated, many firms make additional commitments to stakeholders, and concern over corporate reputation and corporate performance often requires the recognition of broader interests.</i>		MCG, Section 2.3.5, p. 18 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf
C.1.2	Supplier/contractor selection procedures?		YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Procurement Policies, p. 71 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
C.1.3	The company's efforts to ensure that its value chain is environmentally friendly or is consistent with promoting sustainable development?	<i>are not legislated, many firms make additional commitments to stakeholders, and concern over corporate reputation and corporate performance often requires the recognition of broader interests.</i>	YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Customer Welfare and Safety, Environment-Friendly Value Chain and Interaction with Communities, p. 84 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf MCG, Section 2.3.5, p. 18 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf
C.1.4	The company's efforts to interact with the communities in which they operate?	<i>Global Reporting Initiative: Sustainability Report (C1.1 - C.15) International Accounting Standards 1: Presentation of Financial Statements</i>	YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report Customer Welfare and Safety, Environment-Friendly Value Chain and Interaction with Communities, p. 84 Corporate Social Responsibility, p. 50 Component Company Highlights: Metrobank Foundation, Inc., p. 38 Component Company Highlight: GT Foundation, Inc., p. 50 Component Company Highlight: Toyota Motor Philippines Corporation, p. 56 Component Company Highlight: Federal Land, Inc., p. 59 Component Company Highlight: AXA Philippines, p. 61 Component Company Highlight: Metro Pacific Investments Corporation., p. 63 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf MCG, Section 2.3.5, p. 18 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf GTCAP website https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/csr
C.1.5	The company's anti-corruption programmes and procedures?		YES	Under GT Capital's Employee Code of Discipline, "Bribery or offering or accepting anything of value for personal gain but against the interest of the Company" is listed as an offense against the Corporation's interests and policies. The erring employee is subject to the penalty of dismissal on first offense. GTCAP Employee Code of Discipline, A-1 Dishonesty, 3.4 List of Offenses and Respective Disciplinary Actions, p. 3-3 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2018/06/GT%20Capital%20Code%20of%20Discipline.PDF GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Code of Discipline and Anti-corruption Programs, p. 68 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
C.1.6	How creditors' rights are safeguarded?		YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Creditor Protection, p. 83 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
C.1.7	Does the company have a separate report/section that discusses its efforts on environment/economy and social issues?		YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report Customer Welfare and Safety, Environment-Friendly Value Chain and Interaction with Communities, p. 84 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf Sustainability Report 2020



				https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/sustainability-reports/GT%20Capital%20Holdings,%20Inc.%20Sustainability%20Report%202020.pdf
C.2	Where stakeholder interests are protected by law, stakeholders should have the opportunity to obtain effective redress for violation of their rights.			
C.2.1	Does the company provide contact details via the company's website or Annual Report which stakeholders (e.g. customers, suppliers, general public etc.) can use to voice their concerns and/or complaints for possible violation of their rights?	<i>OECD Principle IV (B)</i> Where stakeholder interests are protected by law, stakeholders should have the opportunity to obtain effective redress for violation of their rights. The governance framework and processes should be transparent and not impede the ability of stakeholders to communicate and to obtain redress for the violation of rights.	YES	There are a number of avenues which the Corporation's stakeholders can use to voice their concerns and/or complaints for possible violations of their rights such as via e-mail, telephone, and/or fax. GTCAP website http://www.gtcapital.com.ph/contact-us/ GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, p. 87 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf Investor Relations https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/investor-relations
C.3	Mechanisms for employee participation should be permitted to develop.			
C.3.1	Does the company explicitly disclose the policies and practices on health, safety and welfare for its employees?	<i>OECD Principle IV (C)</i> Performance-enhancing mechanisms for employee participation should be permitted to develop. In the context of corporate governance, performance enhancing mechanisms for participation may benefit companies directly as well as indirectly through the readiness by employees to invest in firm specific skills. Firm specific skills are those skills/competencies that are related to production technology and/or organizational aspects that are unique to a firm. Examples of mechanisms for employee participation include: employee representation on boards; and governance processes such as works councils	YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Policies on Practices on Health, Safety and Welfare of Employees, p. 79 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf



		that consider employee viewpoints in certain key decisions. With respect to performance enhancing mechanisms, employee stock ownership plans or other profit sharing mechanisms are to be found in many countries.		
C.3.2	Does the company explicitly disclose the policies and practices on training and development programmes for its employees?		YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Training and Developmental Programs for Employees, p. 80 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
C.3.3	Does the company have a reward/compensation policy that accounts for the performance of the company beyond short-term financial measures?		NO	Employees receive annual variable compensation based on performance such as performance bonuses and merit-based raises, and are encouraged contribute in terms of short term and long term goal-setting, subject to the guidance of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, p. 79 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
C.4	Stakeholders including individual employee and their representative bodies, should be able to freely communicate their concerns about illegal or unethical practices to the board and their rights should not be compromised for doing this.			
C.4.1	Does the company have a whistle blowing policy which includes procedures for complaints by employees and other stakeholders concerning alleged illegal and unethical behaviour and provide contact details via the company's website or annual report?	<i>OECD Principle IV (E): Unethical and illegal practices by corporate officers may not only violate the rights of stakeholders but also be to the detriment of the company and its shareholders in terms of reputation effects and an increasing risk of future financial liabilities. It is therefore to the advantage of the company and its shareholders to establish procedures and safe-harbours for complaints by employees, either personally or through their representative bodies, and others outside the company, concerning illegal and unethical behaviour.</i>	YES	The Corporation's Whistleblowing Policy provides the procedures for complaints by employees concerning illegal and unethical behaviour. Employees may report the same to the Chief Audit Executive ("CAE"). Depending on the sensitivity of the issue, the CAE may either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Investigate the complaint himself/herself; b. Appoint an investigating officer; c. Create a special task force, internally or outsourced; or d. Elevate the complaint to the Discipline, Ethics, and Values Committee. <p>Finding and recommendations are expected within sixty (60) days upon receipt of the report, unless more time is required under the circumstances.</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Whistleblowing Policy, p. 68 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP Whistleblowing Policy, Procedures, p. 2 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/governance/policies https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2018/06/GT%20Capital%20Whistle%20Blowing%20Policy.pdf</p>



C.4.2	Does the company have a policy or procedures to protect an employee/person who reveals alleged illegal/unethical behaviour from retaliation?		YES	Under GT Capital's Whistleblowing Policy, aside from maintaining the confidentiality of the identity of the whistleblower, the Corporation will not retaliate against a whistleblower who is an employee of the Corporation in the terms and conditions of employment. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Whistleblowing Policy, Non-Retaliation Policy, p. 68 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
D.1	Transparent ownership structure			
D.1.1	Does the information on shareholdings reveal the identity of beneficial owners, holding 5% shareholding or more?	<i>OECD Principle V: Disclosure and Transparency (A) Disclosure should include, but not limited to, material information on: (3) Major share ownership and voting rights, including group structures, intra-group relations, ownership data, and beneficial ownership. ICGN 7.6 Disclosure of ownership ... the disclosure should include a description of the relationship of the company to other companies in the corporate group, data on major shareholders and any other information necessary for a proper understanding of the company's relationship with its public shareholders.</i>	YES	The Corporation discloses its top 100 shareholders every quarter, which includes those holding 5% or more of its issued and outstanding shares (common and preferred), the latest of which was made in the PSE on April 16 and 19, 2021 for the period ended March 31, 2021. No director or officer has shareholdings in GT Capital amounting to 5% or more of its outstanding capital stock. https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=94824e93c46703485d542af6f1e997b9 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=4d475f82cb5a76285d542af6f1e997b9 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=7e916d8c75f8a3ea5d542af6f1e997b9 List of Top 100 Stockholders https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/disclosures?group=Top%20100%20Stockholders
D.1.2	Does the company disclose the direct and indirect (deemed) shareholdings of major and/or substantial shareholders?		YES	The Corporation discloses its top 100 shareholders every quarter, which includes those holding 5% or more of its issued and outstanding shares (common and preferred), the latest of which was made in the PSE on April 16 and 19, 2021 for the period ended March 31, 2021. No director or officer has shareholdings in GT Capital amounting to 5% or more of its outstanding capital stock. https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=94824e93c46703485d542af6f1e997b9 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=4d475f82cb5a76285d542af6f1e997b9 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=7e916d8c75f8a3ea5d542af6f1e997b9 List of Top 100 Stockholders https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/disclosures?group=Top%20100%20Stockholders The Corporation also discloses its Public Ownership quarterly, which includes the direct and indirect shareholdings of its major shareholder, Grand Titan Holdings, Inc., the latest of which was made in the PSE on April 16, 2021 with March 31, 2021 as the Report Date. https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=b90629ae48ee12935d542af6f1e997b9 Public Ownership Reports https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/disclosures?group=Public%20Ownership%20Report
D.1.3	Does the company disclose the direct and indirect (deemed) shareholdings of directors (commissioners)?		YES	The Corporation discloses its Public Ownership Report quarterly, which includes the direct and indirect shareholdings of its directors, the latest of which was made in the PSE on April 16, 2021 with March 31, 2021 as the Report Date. https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=b90629ae48ee12935d542af6f1e997b9 Public Ownership Reports https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/disclosures?group=Public%20Ownership%20Report
D.1.4	Does the company disclose the direct		YES	The Corporation discloses the shareholdings of its directors and principal officers through both PSE Edge and on the



	and indirect (deemed) shareholdings of senior management?			website. It also discloses changes in their beneficial ownership of securities (SEC Form 23-B). PSE Edge http://edge.pse.com.ph/companyDisclosures/form.do?cmpy_id=633 Website: https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/disclosures?group=SEC%20FORM%2023-A/B
D.1.5	Does the company disclose details of the parent/holding company, subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and special purpose enterprises/ vehicles (SPEs)/ (SPVs)?		YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Component Company Highlights, p. 12-37 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf GTCAP website, Corporate Profile https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/about/corporate-profile GTCAP 2021 DIS, Brief Description of the General Nature and Scope of the Corporation's Business and Subsidiaries, p. 59 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC.%20SEC%20Form%2020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf
D.2	Quality of Annual Report			
	<i>Does the company's annual report disclose the following items:</i>			
D.2.1	Corporate Objectives	<i>OECD Principle V (A): (1) The financial and operating results of the company; (2) Company objectives, including ethics, environment, and other public policy commitments; (3) Major share ownership and voting rights, including group structures, intra-group relations, ownership data, beneficial ownership; (4) Remuneration policy for members of the board and key executives, including their qualifications, the selection process, other company directorships and whether they are regarded as independent by the board;(6) Foreseeable risk factors, including risk management system; (7) Issues regarding employees and other stakeholders;</i>	YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, p. 90-91 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf



		<p><i>(8) Governance structure and policies, in particular, the content of any corporate governance code or policy and the process by which it is implemented.</i></p> <p><i>OECD Principle V (E): Channels for disseminating information should provide for equal, timely and cost-efficient access to relevant information by users.</i></p> <p><i>ICGN 2.4 Composition and structure of the board</i></p> <p><i>ICGN 2.4.1 Skills and experience</i></p> <p><i>ICGN 2.4.3 Independence</i></p> <p><i>ICGN 5.0 Remuneration</i></p> <p><i>ICGN 5.4 Transparency</i></p> <p><i>UK Corporate Governance Code (2010)</i></p> <p><i>A.1.2 - the number of meetings of the board and those committees and individual attendance by directors.</i></p> <p><i>CLSA-ACGA (2010) CG Watch 2010 - Appendix 2</i></p> <p><i>(I) CG rules and practices</i></p> <p><i>(19) Disclose the exact remuneration of individual directors.</i></p>		
D.2.2	Financial Performance indicators		YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, p. 6-7 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
D.2.3	Non-Financial Performance indicators		YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, p. 90-91 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
D.2.4	Dividend Policy		YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Shareholder Meetings and Dividend Policy, p. 86 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
D.2.5	Biographical details (at least age, academic qualifications, date of first appointment, relevant experience, and any other directorships of listed companies) of all directors/commissioners		YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, p. 96-99 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
D.2.6	Attendance details of each		YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Board Attendance, p. 72



	director/commissioner in all directors/commissioners meetings held during the year			https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
D.2.7	Total remuneration of each member of the board of directors/commissioners		NO	The Corporation discloses the total remuneration of the directors in the aggregate. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, p. 75 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
	<i>Corporate Governance Confirmation Statement</i>			
D.2.8	Does the Annual Report contain a statement confirming the company's full compliance with the code of corporate governance and where there is non-compliance, identify and explain reasons for each such issue?	<i>OECD PRINCIPLE V (A) (8) UK CODE (JUNE 2010): Listing Rules 9.8.6 R (for UK incorporated companies) and 9.8.7 R (for overseas incorporated companies) state that in the case of a company that has a Premium listing of equity shares, the following items must be included in its Annual Report and accounts: a statement of how the listed company has applied the Main Principles set out in the UK CG Code, in a manner that would enable shareholders to evaluate how the principles have been applied; a statement as to whether the listed company has complied throughout the accounting period with all relevant provisions set out in the UK CG Code; or not complied throughout the accounting period with all relevant provisions set out in the UK CG Code, and if so, setting out: (i) those provisions, if any, it has not complied with; (ii) in the case of provisions whose requirements are of a continuing nature, the period within which, if any, it did not comply with some or all of those provisions; and (iii) the company's reasons for</i>	YES	GT Capital is fully compliant with the Revised Code of Corporate Governance as well as with all pertinent laws, rules and regulations imposed in the conduct of its business. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, 2020 Compliance, p. 67 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf



		<p><i>non-compliance.</i> <i>ASX CODE:</i> <i>Under ASX Listing Rule 4.10.3, companies are required to provide a statement in their Annual Report disclosing the extent to which they have followed the Recommendations in the reporting period. Where companies have not followed all the Recommendations, they must identify the Recommendations that have not been followed and give reasons for not following them. Annual Reporting does not diminish the company's obligation to provide disclosure under ASX Listing Rule 3.1.</i></p>		
D.3	Disclosure of related party transactions (RPT)			
D.3.1	Does the company disclose its policy covering the review and approval of material RPTs?	<p><i>OECD Principle V: Disclosure and Transparency</i> <i>(A) Disclosure should include, but not limited to, material information on:</i> <i>(5) Related party transactions</i> <i>ICGN 2.11.1 Related party transactions</i> <i>The company should disclose details of all material related party transactions in its Annual Report.</i></p>	YES	<p>The CGRPT Committee, when it functions as GT Capital's Related Party Transactions Committee, passes upon and provides clearance for transactions with Related Parties which involve disbursements of funds exceeding One Hundred Million Pesos (Php100,000,000.00). In all cases, the Committee shall make its decision taking into consideration the best interest of the Corporation. The policies which guide the CGRPT Committee when acting as an RPT Committee are found in the Corporate Governance and Related Party Transactions Committee Charter under the Manual.</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG- Annex D, CGRPT Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Corporate Governance Committee, p. 74 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p> <p>GT Capital's Material Related Party Transactions Policy ("Material RPT Policy") complements GT Capital's RPT Policy found in the CGRPT Committee Charter. This Material RPT Policy covers all transactions between GT Capital and its Related Parties meeting the Materiality Threshold, which is ten percent (10%) or higher of GT Capital's total consolidated assets based on its latest audited financial statements.</p> <p>Material RPT Policy https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/10/MaterialRelatedPartyTransactionsPolicy.PDF</p>
D.3.2	Does the company disclose the name, relationship, nature and value for each material RPTs?		YES	<p>The Corporation discloses the name of and relationship with the related party to the investing public through its financial statements, annual reports, and other applicable regulatory filings.</p> <p>The Corporation disclosed the below significant RPT in 2020: Purchase of Shares in Toyota Santa Rosa, Laguna, Inc.</p>



				https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=b06899a1bb726f800de8473cebbd6407 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=f8968ab4f779d13d0de8473cebbd6407
D.4	Directors and commissioners dealings in shares of the company			
D.4.1	Does the company disclose trading in the company's shares by insiders?	<p><i>OECD Principle V (A): (3) Major share ownership and voting rights</i></p> <p><i>ICGN 3.5 Employee share dealing</i> Companies should have clear rules regarding any trading by directors and employees in the company's own securities.</p> <p><i>ICGN 5.5 Share ownership</i> Every company should have and disclose a policy concerning ownership of shares of the company by senior managers and executive directors with the objective of aligning the interests of these key executives with those of shareholders.</p>	YES	<p>The Corporation discloses the trading of company shares by insiders through SEC Forms 23-A and 23-B.</p> <p>SEC Form 23-A/23-B https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/disclosures?group=SEC%20FORM%2023-A/B</p>
D.5	External auditor and Auditor Report			
D.5.1	Are the audit and non-audit fees disclosed?	<p><i>OECD Principle V (C): An annual audit should be conducted by an independent, competent and qualified, auditor in order to provide an external and objective assurance to the board and shareholders that the financial statements fairly represent the financial position and performance of the company in all material respects.</i></p> <p><i>OECD Principle V (D): External auditors should be accountable to the shareholders and owe a duty to the company to exercise due professional care in the conduct of the audit.</i></p> <p><i>ICGN 6.5 Ethical standards (Audit)</i> The auditors should observe high-quality auditing and ethical</p>	YES	<p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, p. 77 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p>



		<i>standards. To limit the possible risk of possible conflicts of interest, non-audit services and fees paid to auditors for non-audit services should be both approved in advance by the audit committee and disclosed in the Annual Report.</i>		
D.5.2	Does the non-audit fee exceed the audit fees?		NO	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, p. 77 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
D.6	Medium of communications			
	<i>Does the company use the following modes of communication?</i>	<i>OECD Principle V (E): Channels for disseminating information should provide for equal, timely and cost-efficient access to relevant information by users.</i>		
D.6.1	Quarterly reporting	<i>ICGN 7.1 Transparent and open communication Every company should aspire to transparent and open communication about its aims, its challenges, its achievements and its failures.</i>	YES	For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2021 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=b44bf1ab80612ca65d542af6f1e997b9 For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2020 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=d66f6a5a1dcc50e50de8473cebbd6407 For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2020 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=c724230f6fc9e9b60de8473cebbd6407 For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2020 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=a03b3edfb2a029450de8473cebbd6407 GTCAP website http://www.gtcapital.com.ph/investor-relations/financial-reports https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/disclosures?group=SEC%20Form%2017-A%20/%2017-Q
D.6.2	Company website	<i>ICGN 7.2 Timely disclosure Companies should disclose relevant and material information concerning themselves on a timely basis, in particular meeting market guidelines where they exist, so as to allow investors to make informed decisions about the acquisition, ownership obligations and rights, and sales of shares.</i>	YES	http://www.gtcapital.com.ph/
D.6.3	Analysts' briefing		YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Investor Relations Calendar of Events, p. 87 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf Notices of Briefings https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=db450e2f3e21191f5d542af6f1e997b9 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=7155516110785d625d542af6f1e997b9 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=4eac99292ad4d7b10de8473cebbd6407 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=b7c0634c4e7ede6b0de8473cebbd6407
D.6.4	Media briefings/press conferences		YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Investor Relations Calendar of Events, p. 87 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf Press Releases https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/investor-relations/press-releases



				<p>Events https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/investor-relations/events</p> <p>Notices of Briefings https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=db450e2f3e21191f5d542af6f1e997b9 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=7155516110785d625d542af6f1e997b9 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=4eac99292ad4d7b10de8473cebbd6407 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=b7c0634c4e7ede6b0de8473cebbd6407</p>
D.7	Timely filing/release of annual/financial reports			
D.7.1	Is the audited annual financial report/statement released within 120 days from the financial year end?	<i>OECD Principle V (C)</i> <i>OECD Principle V (E)</i> <i>OECD Principle V-(A)</i> <i>ICGN 7.2 Timely disclosure</i>	YES	The Consolidated Financial Statements were first released on March 29, 2021, or eighty-eight (88) days from December 31, 2020 financial year end, through the PSE Edge, as an attachment to GT Capital's PIS. https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=ea48594c8d1366085d542af6f1e997b9
D.7.2	Is the annual report released within 120 days from the financial year end?	<i>ICGN 7.3 Affirmation of financial statements</i> The board of directors and the corporate officers of the company should affirm at least annually the accuracy of the company's financial statements or financial accounts.	YES	The Corporation's GTCAP SEC Form 17-A (Annual Report) was released and disclosed in the PSE on April 16, 2021, or 106 days from December 31, 2020 financial year end. https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=6ca6889ad8b5568a5d542af6f1e997b9
D.7.3	Is the true and fairness/fair representation of the annual financial statement/reports affirmed by the board of directors/commissioners and/or the relevant officers of the company?		YES	The Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements was signed by the Chairman of the Board, the President, and Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation. GTCAP SEC Form 17-A, p. 154 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=dc4535b9aa3fc9fe5d542af6f1e997b9
D.8	Company website			
	<i>Does the company have a website disclosing up-to-date information on the following:</i>	<i>OECD Principle V (A)</i> <i>OECD Principle V (E)</i> <i>ICGN 7.1 Transparent and open communication</i> <i>ICGN 7.2 Timely disclosure</i>		
D.8.1	Financial statements/reports (latest quarterly)		YES	http://www.gtcapital.com.ph/investor-relations/financial-reports
D.8.2	Materials provided in briefings to analysts and media		YES	http://www.gtcapital.com.ph/investor-relations/presentation-slides
D.8.3	Downloadable Annual Report		YES	http://www.gtcapital.com.ph/annual-reports
D.8.4	Notice of AGM and/or EGM		YES	https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/governance/stockholders-meeting



D.8.5	Minutes of AGM and/or EGM		YES	https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/governance/stockholders-meeting
D.8.6	Company's constitution (company's by-laws, memorandum and articles of association)		YES	https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/governance/aoi-and-by-laws
D.9	Investor relations			
D.9.1	Does the company disclose the contact details (e.g., telephone, fax, and email) of the officer/office responsible for investor relations?	<i>ICGN 7.1 Transparent and open communication</i>	YES	https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/contact-us GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, p. 87 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
E.1	Board Duties and Responsibilities			
	<i>Clearly defined board responsibilities and corporate governance policies</i>			
E.1.1	Does the company disclose its corporate governance policy/board charter?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE V: Disclosure and Transparency (A) Disclosure should include, but not be limited to, material information on: 9. Governance structures and policies, in particular, the content of any corporate governance code or policy and the process by which it is implemented.</i>	YES	Governance structures and policies are contained in the GTCAP amended MCG and the CGRPT Charter. https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf
E.1.2	Are the types of decisions requiring board of directors/commissioners' approval disclosed?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including:</i>	YES	GTCAP Amended By-laws: Article III, Section 1 (Powers of the Board), p. 3-4 http://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2017/10/59d34a1fa5bc8.pdf
E.1.3	Are the roles and responsibilities of the board of directors/commissioners clearly stated?	<i>1. Reviewing and guiding corporate strategy, major plans of action, risk policy, annual budgets and business plans; setting performance objectives; monitoring implementation and corporate performance; and overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures. 2. Monitoring the effectiveness of the company's governance</i>	YES	GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.1, p. 3-7 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf



		<p><i>practices and making changes as needed.</i></p> <p><i>3. Selecting, compensating, monitoring and, when necessary, replacing key executives and overseeing succession planning.</i></p> <p><i>4. Aligning key executive and board remuneration with the longer term interests of the company and its shareholders.</i></p> <p><i>5. Ensuring a formal and transparent board nomination and election process.</i></p> <p><i>6. Monitoring and managing potential conflicts of interest of management, board members and shareholders, including misuse of corporate assets and abuse in related party transactions.</i></p> <p><i>7. Ensuring the integrity of the corporation's accounting and financial reporting systems, including the independent audit, and that appropriate systems of control are in place, in particular, systems for risk management, financial and operational control, and compliance with the law and relevant standards.</i></p> <p><i>8. Overseeing the process of disclosure and communications.</i></p>		
	<i>Corporate Vision/Mission</i>			
E.1.4	Does the company have a vision and mission statement?	<p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board ICGN (2014): 4.1 Codes of Conduct/Ethics</i></p> <p><i>The board should adopt high standards of business ethics through codes of conduct/ethics (or similar instrument) and oversee a culture of integrity, notwithstanding differing ethical norms and legal standards in various countries. This should permeate all aspects of the</i></p>	YES	http://www.gtcapital.com.ph/about/vision-mission



		<i>company's operations, ensuring that its vision, mission and objectives are ethically sound and demonstrative of its values. Codes should be effectively communicated and integrated into the company's strategy and operations, including risk management systems and remuneration structures.</i>		
E.1.5	Does the board of directors play a leading role in the process of developing and reviewing the company's strategy at least annually?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board D. The board should fulfil certain key functions, including: Reviewing and guiding corporate strategy, major plans of action, risk management policies and procedures, annual budgets and business plans; setting performance objectives; monitoring implementation and corporate performance; and overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures.</i>	YES	<p>The Board, pursuant to its duty to oversee the Corporation's business objectives, reviews and discusses the Corporation's strategic direction before the start of each fiscal year, taking into consideration the estimated budget and forecasts presented by Management. Questions as to key strategies and goals are also included in the Board and Director self-assessment forms.</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 I-ACGR Recommendation 2.2, p. 14 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2021/05/GT%20Capital%20Holdings,%20Inc._Integrated%20Annual%20Corporate%20Governance%20Report_25May2021.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.1.2 (b), p. 4 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors, p. 72 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p>
E.1.6	Does the board of directors have a process to review, monitor and oversee the implementation of the corporate strategy?	<i>ICGN (2014): 4.1 Codes of Conduct/Ethics The board should adopt high standards of business ethics through codes of conduct/ethics (or similar instrument) and oversee a culture of integrity, notwithstanding differing ethical norms and legal standards in various countries. This should permeate all aspects of the company's operations, ensuring that its vision, mission and objectives are ethically sound and demonstrative of its values. Codes should be effectively communicated and integrated into the company's strategy and operations, including risk management systems and</i>	YES	<p>Among the specific duties and functions of the Board of Directors, as reflected in the Corporation's MCG, are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to provide sound strategic policies and guidelines to the corporation on major investments and capital expenditures; (b) establish program that can sustain its long-term viability and strength; and (c) periodically evaluate and monitor the implementation of such policies and strategies, including the business plans, operating budgets and Management's overall performance. <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.1.2, p. 3-4 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p>



		<p>remuneration structures. ICGN (2014): 1.2 Responsibilities The board is accountable to shareholders and relevant stakeholders and is responsible for protecting and generating sustainable value over the long term. In fulfilling their role effectively, board members should:</p> <p>a) guide, review and approve corporate strategy and financial planning, including major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestments</p>		
E.2	Board structure			
	<i>Code of Ethics or Conduct</i>			
E.2.1	Are the details of the code of ethics or conduct disclosed?	<p>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (C) The board should apply high ethical standards. It should take into account the interests of stakeholders. The board has a key role in setting the ethical tone of a company, not only by its own actions, but also in appointing and overseeing key executives and consequently the management in general. High ethical standards are in the long term interests of the company as a means to make it credible and trustworthy, not only in day-to-day operations but also with respect to longer term commitments. To make the objectives of the board clear and operational, many companies have found it useful to develop company codes of conduct based on, inter alia, professional</p>	YES	<p>GTCAP Code of Ethics https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2018/06/Code%20of%20Ethics.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP Code of Discipline https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2018/06/GT%20Capital%20Code%20of%20Discipline.PDF</p>
E.2.2	Are all directors/commissioners, senior management and employees required to comply with the code/s?		YES	<p>The Code of Ethics shall cover all directors, officers and employees of GT Capital, while the Code of Discipline covers employees.</p> <p>GTCAP Code of Ethics https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2018/06/Code%20of%20Ethics.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP Code of Discipline https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2018/06/GT%20Capital%20Code%20of%20Discipline.PDF</p>
E.2.3	Does the company have a process to implement and monitor compliance with the code/s of ethics or conduct?		YES	<p>GT Capital's Human Resources ("HR") and Administration Department, in coordination with the relevant heads of other departments, is tasked with implementing and ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Code of Ethics as well as the policies and codes implementing the Code of Ethics. Its responsibilities includes, among others, ensuring that the contents of the Code are communicated to all existing and new officers and employees. This is done by providing officers and employees with a copy of GT Capital's Employee Handbook, which includes the Code of Discipline of Employees, and requiring each officer and employee to acknowledge in writing receipt of the same, and conducting an annual orientation in the Corporation's policies. Its activities also include investigating reported violations of the Code and, if necessary, imposing the appropriate disciplinary action. In addition, each department is audited by GT Capital's internal Audit Department to</p>



		standards and sometimes broader codes of behaviour. The latter might include a voluntary commitment by the company (including its subsidiaries) to comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises which reflect all four principles contained in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Labour Rights. Company-wide codes serve as a standard for conduct by both the board and key executives, setting the framework for the exercise of judgement in dealing with varying and often conflicting constituencies. At a minimum, the ethical code should set clear limits on the pursuit of private interests, including dealings in the shares of the company. An overall framework for ethical conduct goes beyond compliance with the law, which should always be a fundamental requirement.		further verify observance of the relevant policies. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, p. 67 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
	<i>Board Structure & Composition</i>			
E.2.4	Do independent directors/commissioners make up at least 50% of the board of directors/commissioners?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (E) The board should be able to exercise objective independent judgement on corporate affairs.</i>	NO	
E.2.5	Does the company have a term limit of nine years or less or 2 terms of five years ¹ each for its independent directors/ commissioners? ¹ The five years term must be required by legislation which pre-existed the introduction of the ASEAN Corporate	<i>UK CODE (2016): B.2.3 Non-executive directors should be appointed for specified terms subject to re-election and to statutory provisions relating to the removal of a director. Any term beyond six years for a non-executive director should be subject to particularly rigorous review, and should take into account the need for progressive refreshing of the board and to succession for appointments to</i>	YES	Under the Corporation's MCG, an independent director can only serve as such for a cumulative term of nine (9) years. In the instance that GT Capital wants to retain the independent director after the term, the Board must justify his reappointment and seek shareholders' approval during the ASM. GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.1.4 (c), p. 7 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf



	Governance Scorecard in 2011.	<i>the board and to senior management, so as to maintain an appropriate balance of skills and experience within the company and on the board.</i>		
E.2.6	Has the company set a limit of five board seats that an individual independent/non-executive director/commissioner may hold simultaneously?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (E) The board should be able to exercise objective independent judgement on corporate affairs. 3. Board members should be able to commit themselves effectively to their responsibilities. Service on too many boards can interfere with the performance of board members. Some countries have limited the number of board positions that can be held. Specific limitations may be less important than ensuring that members of the board enjoy legitimacy and confidence in the eyes of shareholders. Disclosure about other board memberships to shareholders is therefore a key instrument to improve board nominations. Achieving legitimacy would also be facilitated by the publication of attendance records for individual board members (e.g. whether they have missed a significant number of meetings) and any other work undertaken on behalf of the board and the associated remuneration.</i>	YES	GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.2.2.6, p. 12 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%202019.pdf
E.2.7	Does the company have any executive directors who serve on more than two boards of listed companies outside of the group?	<i>OECD PRINCIPLE VI (E) (3) Board members should be able to commit themselves effectively to their responsibilities. Service on too many boards can interfere with the performance of board members. Companies may wish to consider whether multiple board memberships by the same person are compatible with</i>	NO	The President of the Corporation, who is the only executive director in GT Capital's Board, is a member of the board of directors of Vivant Corporation, a publicly listed corporation. GTCAP 2021 DIS, p. 14, 21 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]%20GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC.%20SEC%20Form%2020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf



		<i>effective board performance and disclose the information to shareholders.</i>		
	<i>Nominating Committee</i>			
E.2.8	Does the company have a Nominating Committee (NC)?	<p><i>OECD PRINCIPLE II (C)</i> (3) Effective shareholder participation in key corporate governance decisions, such as the nomination and election of board members, should be facilitated. Shareholders should be able to make their views known on the remuneration policy for board members and key executives. The equity component of compensation schemes for board members and employees should be subject to shareholder approval. With respect to nomination of candidates, boards in many companies have established Nominating Committees to ensure proper compliance with established nomination procedures and to facilitate and coordinate the search for a balanced and qualified board. It is increasingly regarded as good practice in many countries for independent board members to have a key role on this committee. To further improve the selection process, the Principles also call for full disclosure of the experience and background of candidates for the board and the nomination process, which will allow an informed assessment of the abilities and suitability of each candidate.</p>	YES	<p>GTCAP website http://www.gtcapital.com.ph/board-committees</p> <p>GTCAP MCG, Annex A – Nominations Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/Final%20Annex%20A%20Nominations%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%202008,%202019%20MCG.pdf</p>
E.2.9	Is the Nominating Committee comprised of a majority of independent directors/commissioners?		YES	<p>Results of May 17, 2021 OBM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=04cb9a5c23d1c9e05d542af6f1e997b9</p>



				<p>GTCAP website https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/board-committees</p> <p>GTCAP MCG, Annex A – Nominations Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/Final%20Annex%20A%20Nominations%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%202008,%202019%20MCG.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Nominations Committee, p. 73 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p>
E.2.10	Is the chairman of the Nominating Committee an independent director/commissioner?	<p><i>(C) Shareholders should have the opportunity to participate effectively and vote in general shareholder meetings and should be informed of the rules, including voting procedures, that govern general shareholder meetings:</i></p> <p><i>With respect to nomination of candidates, boards in many companies have established Nominating Committees to ensure proper compliance with established nomination procedures and to facilitate and coordinate the search for a balanced and qualified board. It is increasingly regarded as good practice in many countries for independent board members to have a key role on this committee. To further improve the selection process, the Principles also call for full disclosure of the experience and background of candidates for the board and the nomination process, which will allow an informed assessment of the abilities and suitability of each candidate.</i></p> <p><i>The recognition of Independent Party in the composition of the Nomination Committee can be counted as committee members. However, to score "Y", the Independent Party should meet the independence requirement</i></p>	YES	<p>Results of May 17, 2021 OBM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=04cb9a5c23d1c9e05d542af6f1e997b9</p> <p>GTCAP website https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/board-committees</p> <p>GTCAP MCG, Annex A – Nominations Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/Final%20Annex%20A%20Nominations%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%202008,%202019%20MCG.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Nominations Committee, p. 73 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p>



		<p>and has fiduciary duties. Moreover, their profile must be disclosed and must be approved by its board.</p> <p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI (E)</i></p> <p>1. Boards should consider assigning a sufficient number of nonexecutive board members capable of exercising independent judgement to tasks where there is a potential for conflict of interest. Examples of such key responsibilities are ensuring the integrity of financial and non-financial reporting, the review of related party transactions, nomination of board members and key executives, and board remuneration.</p>		
E.2.11	Does the company disclose the terms of reference/ governance structure/charter of the Nominating Committee?	<p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (E)</i> The board should be able to exercise objective independent judgement on corporate affairs.</p>	YES	GTCAP Amended MCG, Annex A - Nominations Committee Charter: Membership, p. 1 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/Final%20Annex%20A%20Nominations%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%202008,%202019%20MCG.pdf
E.2.12	Is the meeting attendance of the Nominating Committee disclosed and if so, did the Nominating Committee meet at least twice during the year?	<p>2. Boards should consider setting up specialised committees to support the full board in performing its functions, particularly in respect to audit, and, depending upon the company's size and risk profile, also in respect to risk management and remuneration. When committees of the board are established, their mandate, composition and working procedures should be well defined and disclosed by the board.</p> <p>Where justified in terms of the size of the company and its board, the use of committees may improve the work of the board. In order to evaluate the merits of board committees it is important that the market receives a full and clear picture of</p>	YES	The Nominations Committee met four (4) times in 2020, as disclosed in the Annual Report. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report: Nominations Committee: p. 74 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf



		<p><i>their purpose, duties and composition. Such information is particularly important in the many jurisdictions where boards have established independent audit committees with powers to oversee the relationship with the external auditor and to act in many cases independently. Audit committees should also be able to oversee the effectiveness and integrity of the internal control system.</i></p> <p><i>Other such committees include those dealing with nomination, compensation, and risk. The establishment of additional committees can sometimes help avoid audit committee overload and to allow more board time to be dedicated to those issues. Nevertheless, the accountability of the rest of the board and the board as a whole should be clear. Disclosure need not extend to committees set up to deal with, for example, confidential commercial transactions.</i></p> <p><i>Given the responsibilities of the NC spelt out in codes of corporate governance, the NC is unlikely to be fulfilling these responsibilities effectively if it is only meeting once a year. Globally, the NC of large companies would meet several times a year.</i></p> <p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI (E)</i></p> <p><i>2. Boards should consider setting up specialised committees to support the full board in performing its functions, particularly in respect to audit, and, depending upon the company's size and risk profile, also in respect to risk management and remuneration.</i></p>		
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		<i>When committees of the board are established, their mandate, composition and working procedures should be well defined and disclosed by the board.</i>		
	<i>Remuneration Committee/ Compensation Committee</i>			
E.2.13	Does the company have a Remuneration Committee?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including: 4. Aligning key executive and board remuneration with the longer term interests of the company and its shareholders.</i>	YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Compensation Committee, p. 73 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf GTCAP Amended MCG, Annex B-Compensation Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/05.07.19%20Final%20Annex%20B%20Compensation%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%2008,%202019.pdf
E.2.14	Is the Remuneration Committee comprised of a majority of independent directors/commissioners?	<i>It is regarded as good practice for boards to develop and disclose a remuneration policy statement covering board members and key executives. Such policy statements specify the relationship between remuneration and performance, and include measurable standards that emphasise the longer run interests of the company over short term considerations. Policy statements generally tend to set conditions for payments to board members for extra-board activities, such as consulting. They also often specify terms to be observed by board members and key executives about holding and trading the stock of the company, and the procedures to be followed in granting and re-pricing of options. In some countries, policy also covers the payments to be made when hiring and/or terminating the contract of an executive. In large companies, it is considered good practice that</i>	YES	GTCAP website https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/board-committees Results of May 17, 2021 OBM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=04cb9a5c23d1c9e05d542af6f1e997b9 GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Compensation Committee, p. 73 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
E.2.15	Is the chairman of the Remuneration Committee an independent director/commissioner?	<i>It is regarded as good practice that</i>	YES	Mr. Renato C. Valencia currently holds the position of Chairman of the Compensation Committee. The position was held by Mr. Jaime Miguel G. Belmonte in 2020. Both are independent directors. Results of May 17, 2021 OBM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=04cb9a5c23d1c9e05d542af6f1e997b9 GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Compensation Committee, p. 73 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf GTCAP website https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/board-committees



		<p>remuneration policy and contracts for board members and key executives be handled by a special committee of the board comprising either wholly or a majority of independent directors and excluding executives that serve on each other's remuneration committees, which could lead to conflicts of interest. The introduction of malus and claw-back provisions is considered good practice. They grant the company the right to withhold and recover compensation from executives in cases of managerial fraud and other circumstances, for example when the company is required to restate its financial statements due to material noncompliance with financial reporting requirements.</p> <p>The recognition of Independent Party in the composition of the Remuneration Committee can be counted as committee members. However, to score "Y", the Independent Party should meet the independence requirement and has fiduciary duties. Moreover, their profile must be disclosed and must be approved by its board.</p>		
E.2.16	Does the company disclose the terms of reference/ governance structure/charter of the Remuneration Committee?	<p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (E) The board should be able to exercise objective independent judgement on corporate affairs. 2. Boards should consider setting up specialised committees to support the full board in performing its functions, particularly in respect to audit, and, depending upon the company's size and risk profile, also in respect to risk</i></p>	YES	<p>GTCAP website https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/board-committees</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Annex B-Compensation Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/05.07.19%20Final%20Annex%20B%20Compensation%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%202008,%202019.pdf</p>
E.2.17	Is the meeting attendance of the Remuneration Committee disclosed and, if so, did the Remuneration Committee meet at least twice during the year?		NO	



		<p><i>management and remuneration. When committees of the board are established, their mandate, composition and working procedures should be well defined and disclosed by the board.</i></p> <p><i>Where justified in terms of the size of the company and its board, the use of committees may improve the work of the board. In order to evaluate the merits of board committees it is important that the market receives a full and clear picture of their purpose, duties and composition. Such information is particularly important in the many jurisdictions where boards have established independent audit committees with powers to oversee the relationship with the external auditor and to act in many cases independently. Audit committees should also be able to oversee the effectiveness and integrity of the internal control system. Other such committees include those dealing with nomination, compensation, and risk. The establishment of additional committees can sometimes help avoid audit committee overload and to allow more board time to be dedicated to those issues. Nevertheless, the accountability of the rest of the board and the board as a whole should be clear. Disclosure need not extend to committees set up to deal with, for example, confidential commercial transactions.</i></p>		
	Audit Committee			
E.2.18 (Default	Does the company have an Audit Committee?	G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board	YES	Results of May 17, 2021 OBM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=04cb9a5c23d1c9e05d542af6f1e997b9



t)		<p><i>(E) The board should be able to exercise objective independent judgement on corporate affairs. (1) Boards should consider assigning a sufficient number of non-executive board members capable of exercising independent judgement to tasks where there is a potential for conflict of interest. Examples of such key responsibilities are ensuring the integrity of financial and non-financial reporting, the review of related party transactions, nomination of board members and key executives, and board remuneration.</i></p>		<p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Annex C- Audit Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/05.07.19%20Final%20Annex%20C%20Audit%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%2008,%202019.pdf</p>
E.2.19	<p>Is the Audit Committee comprised entirely of non-executive directors/commissioners with a majority of independent directors/commissioners?</p>	<p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (E) The board should be able to exercise objective independent judgement on corporate affairs. 2. Boards should consider setting up specialised committees to support the full board in performing its functions, particularly in respect to audit, and, depending upon the company's size and risk profile, also in respect to risk management and remuneration. When committees of the board are established, their mandate, composition and working procedures should be well defined and disclosed by the board. Where justified in terms of the size of the company and its board, the use of committees may improve the work of the board. In order to evaluate the merits of board committees it is important that the market receives a full and clear picture of their purpose, duties and composition. Such information is</i></p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>GTCAP website https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/board-committees</p> <p>Results of May 17, 2021 OBM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=04cb9a5c23d1c9e05d542af6f1e997b9</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Annex C- Audit Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/05.07.19%20Final%20Annex%20C%20Audit%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%2008,%202019.pdf</p>
E.2.20 (Default t)	<p>Is the chairman of the Audit Committee an independent director/commissioner?</p>	<p><i>When committees of the board are established, their mandate, composition and working procedures should be well defined and disclosed by the board. Where justified in terms of the size of the company and its board, the use of committees may improve the work of the board. In order to evaluate the merits of board committees it is important that the market receives a full and clear picture of their purpose, duties and composition. Such information is</i></p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The Corporation's MCG mandates that the Chair of the Audit Committee shall be an independent director. At the OBM held on May 17, 2021, Mr. Wilfredo A. Paras, an independent director, was elected as Chairman of the Audit Committee.</p> <p>Results of May 17, 2021 OBM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=04cb9a5c23d1c9e05d542af6f1e997b9</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Annex C- Audit Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/05.07.19%20Final%20Annex%20C%20Audit%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%2008,%202019.pdf</p>
E.2.21	<p>Does the company disclose the terms of reference/governance structure/charter of the Audit Committee?</p>	<p><i>When committees of the board are established, their mandate, composition and working procedures should be well defined and disclosed by the board. Where justified in terms of the size of the company and its board, the use of committees may improve the work of the board. In order to evaluate the merits of board committees it is important that the market receives a full and clear picture of their purpose, duties and composition. Such information is</i></p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>GTCAP Amended MCG, MCG, Annex C- Audit Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/05.07.19%20Final%20Annex%20C%20Audit%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%2008,%202019.pdf</p>



		<p><i>particularly important in the many jurisdictions where boards have established independent audit committees with powers to oversee the relationship with the external auditor and to act in many cases independently. Audit committees should also be able to oversee the effectiveness and integrity of the internal control system. Other such committees include those dealing with nomination, compensation, and risk. The establishment of additional committees can sometimes help avoid audit committee overload and to allow more board time to be dedicated to those issues. Nevertheless, the accountability of the rest of the board and the board as a whole should be clear. Disclosure need not extend to committees set up to deal with, for example, confidential commercial transactions.</i></p> <p><i>The recognition of Independent Party in the composition of the Remuneration Committee can be counted as committee members. However, to score "Y", the Independent Party should meet the independence requirement and has fiduciary duties. Moreover, their profile must be disclosed and must be approved by its board.</i></p>		
E.2.22	Does at least one of the independent directors/commissioners of the committee have accounting expertise (accounting qualification or experience)?	<p><i>UK CODE (2016)</i> <i>C.3.1 The board should satisfy itself that at least one member of the Audit Committee has recent and relevant financial experience. As many of the key responsibilities of the Audit Committee are accounting-related, such as oversight of financial reporting and audits, it</i></p>	YES	<p>Mr. Rene J. Buenaventura is a certified public accountant.</p> <p>https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/board-of-directors/rene-j-buenaventura</p>



		<i>is important to have someone specifically with accounting expertise, not just general financial expertise.</i>		
E.2.23	Is the meeting attendance of the Audit Committee disclosed and, if so, did the Audit Committee meet at least four times during the year?	<i>UK CODE (2016) C.3.1 The board should satisfy itself that at least one member of the Audit Committee has recent and relevant financial experience. As many of the key responsibilities of the Audit Committee are accounting-related, such as oversight of financial reporting and audits, it is important to have someone specifically with accounting expertise, not just general financial expertise.</i>	YES	GT Capital's Audit Committee had six (6) meetings in 2020. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Audit Committee, p. 74 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
E.2.24	Does the Audit Committee have primary responsibility for recommendation on the appointment, and removal of the external auditor?	<i>UK CODE (2016) C.3.6 The Audit Committee should have primary responsibility for making a recommendation on the appointment, reappointment and removal of the external auditor. If the board does not accept the Audit Committee's recommendation, it should include in the Annual Report, and in any papers recommending appointment or re-appointment, a statement from the Audit Committee explaining the recommendation and should set out reasons why the board has taken a different position.</i>	YES	GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.2.4.3 (d), p.14 Annex C- Audit Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%202019.pdf
E.3	Board Processes			
	<i>Board meetings and attendance</i>			
E.3.1	Are the board of directors meeting scheduled before the start of financial year?	Scheduling board meetings before or at the beginning of the year would allow directors to plan ahead to attend such meetings, thereby helping to maximise	YES	GT Capital board meetings are held regularly and dates of the regular meetings are set before the start of the calendar year. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Board Attendance, p. 72 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf



		participation, especially as non-executive directors often have other commitments. Additional ad hoc meetings can always be scheduled if and when necessary. It is common practice for boards in developed markets to schedule meetings in this way.		
E.3.2	Does the board of directors/commissioners meet at least six times during the year?	<i>WORLD BANK PRINCIPLE 6 (VI.I.24) Does the board meet at least six times per year?</i>	YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Board Attendance, p. 72 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
E.3.3	Has each of the directors/commissioners attended at least 75% of all the board meetings held during the year?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (E) The board should be able to exercise objective independent judgement on corporate affairs.</i>	YES	In 2020, the Board met six (6) times, and all of the directors attended at least 75% of the meetings held. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Board Attendance, p. 72 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
E.3.4	Does the company require a minimum quorum of at least 2/3 for board decisions?	<i>WORLD BANK PRINCIPLE 6 (VI.I.28) Is there a minimum quorum of at least 2/3 for board decisions to be valid?</i>	NO	The presence of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the directors is required when there are issues that will have a significant impact on the character of the Corporation. In any case, board meeting dates are scheduled to ensure attendance of all directors. MCG Section 2.5.2 (e), p. 20. https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%20,%202019.pdf
E.3.5	Did the non-executive directors/commissioners of the company meet separately at least once during the year without any executives present?	<i>WORLD BANK PRINCIPLE 6 (VI.E.1.6) Does the corporate governance framework requires or encourages boards to conduct executive sessions?</i> <i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI (E) Independent board members can contribute significantly to the decision making of the board. They can bring an objective view to the evaluation of the performance of the board and management. In addition, they can play an important role in areas where the interests of management, the company and its shareholders may diverge such as executive remuneration, succession planning, changes of corporate control, take-over</i>	NO	



		<p><i>defences, large acquisitions and the audit function. In order for them to play this key role, it is desirable that boards declare who they consider to be independent and the criterion for this judgement. Some jurisdictions also require separate meetings of independent directors on a periodic basis.</i></p>		
	<p><i>Access to information</i></p>			
E.3.6	<p>Are board papers for board of directors/commissioners meetings provided to the board at least five business days in advance of the board meeting?</p>	<p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (F) In order to fulfil their responsibilities, board members should have access to accurate, relevant and timely information. Board members require relevant information on a timely basis in order to support their decision-making. Non-executive board members do not typically have the same access to information as key managers within the company. The contributions of non-executive board members to the company can be enhanced by providing access to certain key managers within the company such as, for example, the company secretary, the internal auditor, and the head of risk management or chief risk officer, and recourse to independent external advice at the expense of the company. In order to fulfil their responsibilities, board members should ensure that they obtain accurate, relevant and timely information. Where companies rely on complex risk management models, board members should be made aware of the possible shortcomings of such models.</i></p> <p><i>WORLD BANK PRINCIPLE 6</i></p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>As a company policy, the Board of Directors are provided the requisite board papers at least five (5) business days in advance of the scheduled Board meeting.</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Board and Committee Support, p. 75 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.5.2 (a) "The Office of the Corporate Secretary shall provide reasonable and adequate support to the Board of Directors and the members of the Board in the discharge of their functions. Among the duties of the Office of the Corporate Secretary are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Provide the requisite board papers associated with items on the agenda of a Board meeting and to arrange that these are sent to all directors at least five business days in advance of the scheduled Board meeting."</p> <p>https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p>



		<i>(VI.F.2) Does such information need to be provided to the board at least five business days in advance of the board meeting?</i>		
E.3.7	Does the company secretary play a significant role in supporting the board in discharging its responsibilities?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (F) In order to fulfil their responsibilities, board members should have access to accurate, relevant and timely information. ICSA Guidance on the Corporate Governance Role of the Company Secretary</i>	YES	<p>GT Capital's Corporate Secretary, Atty. Antonio V. Viray, plays a significant role in supporting the Board. He has extensive experience in legal and company secretarial practices. He ensures reasonable access to information that directors might need for their deliberation of the issues listed on the Board's agenda. This includes ensuring that members of the Board receive requisite materials and board papers at least five (5) business days in advance of the scheduled Board meeting.</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Board and Committee Support, p. 75 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.5 (The Corporate Secretary), p. 19-20 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p>
E.3.8	Is the company secretary trained in legal, accountancy or company secretarial practices and has kept abreast on relevant developments?	WORLD BANK PRINCIPLE 6 (VI.D.2.12) Do company boards have a professional and qualified company secretary?	YES	<p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Atty. Antonio V. Viray, p. 102 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP website, Atty. Antonio V. Viray https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/antonio-v-viray</p>
<i>Board Appointments and Re-Election</i>				
E.3.9	Does the company disclose the criteria used in selecting new directors/commissioners?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE II (C) (4): To further improve the selection process, the Principles also call for full disclosure of the experience and background of candidates for the board and the nomination process, which will allow an informed assessment of the abilities and suitability of each candidate. G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including: 5. Ensuring a formal and transparent board nomination and election process. These Principles promote an active role for shareholders in the nomination and election of board members. The board has an essential role to play in ensuring</i>	YES	<p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.2.2, p. 8-11 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP 2021 DIS, Nominee Directors, p. 16 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]1%20GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC. SEC%20Form%2020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf</p>
E.3.10	Did the company describe the process followed in appointing new directors/commissioners?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including: 5. Ensuring a formal and transparent board nomination and election process. These Principles promote an active role for shareholders in the nomination and election of board members. The board has an essential role to play in ensuring</i>	YES	<p>Under the Corporation's MCG, the Nominations Committee pre-screens and shortlists all nominated to become a member of the Board, ensuring that each nominee has the qualifications and none of the disqualifications pursuant to relevant regulations.</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.2.2, p. 8-11 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP 2021 DIS, Nominee Directors, p. 16 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]1%20GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC. SEC%20Form%2020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf</p> <p>GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes, Item 7, Election of Directors, p. 3 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GTCAP%20ASM%20May%2017%202021%20Minutes%20[Draft].pdf</p>



		<p><i>that this and other aspects of the nominations and election process are respected. First, while actual procedures for nomination may differ among countries, the board or a nomination committee has a special responsibility to make sure that established procedures are transparent and respected. Second, the board has a key role in defining the general or individual profile of board members that the company may need at any given time, considering the appropriate knowledge, competencies and expertise to complement the existing skills of the board. Third, the board or nomination committee has the responsibility to identify potential candidates to meet desired profiles and propose them to shareholders, and/or consider those candidates advanced by shareholders with the right to make nominations. There are increasing calls for open search processes extending to a broad range of people.</i></p>		
<p>E.3.11 (Default)</p>	<p>Are all directors/commissioners subject to re-election every 3 years; or 5 years for listed companies in countries whose legislation prescribes a term of 5 years each?</p>	<p><i>CGN (2014): 3.6 Elections Board members should be conscious of their accountability to shareholders. Accountability mechanisms may require directors to stand for election on an annual basis or to stand for election at least once every three years. Shareholders should have a separate vote on the election of each director, with each candidate approved by a simple majority of shares voted. WORLD BANK PRINCIPLE 6 (VI.I.18) Can the re-election of board members be staggered over time? (Staggered boards are those where only a part of the</i></p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>GTCAP Nominations Committee Charter, Duties and Responsibilities (g), p.2 "The Committee shall: xxx (g) Adhere to the policy, consistent with rules and regulations, of submitting all directors for election or re-election once a year." https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/Final%20Annex%20A%20Nominations%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%202008,%202019%20MCG.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP Amended By-Laws, Art. III, Sec. 2. Election and Term, p. 4 "The Board of Directors shall be elected during each regular meeting of stockholders and shall hold office for one (1) year and until their successors are elected and qualified." https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2018/06/Amended%20By-Laws.pdf</p>



		<i>board is re-elected at each election, e.g. only 1/3 of directors are re-elected every year.)</i>		
	<i>Remuneration Matters</i>			
E.3.12	Does the company disclose its remuneration (fees, allowances, benefit-in-kind and other emoluments) policy/practices (i.e. the use of short term and long term incentives and performance measures) for its executive directors and CEO?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including: 4. Aligning key executive and board remuneration with the longer term interests of the company and its shareholders. It is regarded as good practice for boards to develop and disclose a remuneration policy statement covering board members and key executives. Such policy statements specify the relationship between remuneration and performance, and include measurable standards that emphasise the longer run interests of the company over short term considerations. Policy statements generally tend to set conditions for payments to board members for extra-board activities, such as consulting. They also often specify terms to be observed by board members and key executives about holding and trading the stock of the company, and the procedures to be followed in granting and re-pricing of options. In some countries, policy also covers the payments to be made when hiring and/or terminating the contract of an executive.</i>	YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Director and Executive Compensation, p. 75 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf GTCAP 2021 DIS, Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers, p. 24 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC._SEC%20Form%2020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf
E.3.13	Is there disclosure of the fee structure for non-executive directors/commissioners?	<i>UK CODE (2016) D.1.3 Levels of remuneration for non-executive directors should reflect the time commitment and responsibilities of the role.</i>	YES	The directors receive per diems, bonuses, and allowances. This is also in consideration of their valuable contributions in the formulation of the Corporation's overall strategy. Aside from those stated, there are no other compensation plans or arrangements between the directors and the Corporation. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Director and Executive Compensation, p. 75



		<i>Disclosure of fee structure for non-executive directors allows shareholders to assess if these directors are remunerated in an appropriate manner, for example, whether they are paid for taking on additional responsibilities and contributions, such as chairing committees.</i>		https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
E.3.14 (Default)	Do the shareholders or the Board of Directors approve the remuneration of the executive directors and/or the senior executives?	<p><i>OECD PRINCIPLE VI (D.4)</i> The Board should fulfil certain key functions including aligning key executive and board remuneration with the longer term interests of the company and its shareholders. <i>ICGN 2.3 (D) and (E)</i> D. Selecting, remunerating, monitoring and where necessary replacing key executives and overseeing succession planning. E. Aligning key executives and Board remuneration with the longer term interest of the company and its shareholders.</p>	NO	
E.3.15	Does the company have measurable standards to align the performance-based remuneration of the executive directors and senior executive directors with long-term interests of the company, such as claw back provision and deferred bonuses?	<p><i>ASX CODE (2016)</i> <i>Recommendation 8.2: A listed entity should separately disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives.</i> <i>The disclosures regarding the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives should include a summary of the entity's policies and practices regarding the deferral of performance-based remuneration and the reduction, cancellation or clawback of performance-based remuneration in the event of serious misconduct or a material</i></p>	NO	



		<p><i>misstatement in the entity's financial statements.</i> <i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI (D)</i> <i>4. Aligning key executive and board remuneration with the longer term interests of the company and its shareholders. It is regarded as good practice for boards to develop and disclose a remuneration policy statement covering board members and key executives. Such policy statements specify the relationship between remuneration and performance, and include measurable standards that emphasise the longer run interests of the company over short term considerations.</i></p>		
	<i>Internal Audit</i>			
E.3.16 (Default)	Does the company have a separate internal audit function?	<p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including:</i> <i>7. Ensuring the integrity of the corporation's accounting and financial reporting systems, including the independent audit, and that appropriate systems of control are in place, in particular, systems for risk management, financial and operational control, and compliance with the law and relevant standards.</i></p>	YES	<p>As defined in its Charter, the Audit Committee is responsible in setting up the Internal Audit Division and in appointing the Internal Auditor or engagement of third party service provider of audit functions. The internal auditor shall report to the Audit Committee.</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Annex C-Audit Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/05.07.19%20Final%20Annex%20C%20Audit%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%2008,%202019.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Internal Audit, p. 77 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p>
E.3.17	Is the head of internal audit identified or, if outsourced, is the name of the external firm disclosed?	<p>Companies often disclose that they have an internal audit but, in practice, it is not uncommon for it to exist more in form than in substance. For example, the in-house internal audit may be assigned to someone with other operational responsibilities. As internal audit is unregulated, unlike external audit, there are firms providing outsourced</p>	YES	<p>The Chief Audit Executive is Mr. Leo Paul C. Maagma.</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Audit and Accounting, p. 77 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p> <p>Results of May 17, 2021 OBM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=04cb9a5c23d1c9e05d542af6f1e997b9</p>



		internal audit services which are not properly qualified to do so. Making the identity of the head of internal audit or the external service provider public would provide some level of safeguard that the internal audit is substantive.		
E.3.18 (Default)	Does the appointment and removal of the internal auditor require the approval of the Audit Committee?	<p>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including:</p> <p>7. Ensuring the integrity of the corporation's accounting and financial reporting systems, including the independent audit, and that appropriate systems of control are in place, in particular, systems for risk management, financial and operational control, and compliance with the law and relevant standards.</p> <p>In some jurisdictions it is considered good practice for the internal auditors to report to an independent Audit Committee of the board or an equivalent body which is also responsible for managing the relationship with the external auditor, thereby allowing a coordinated response by the board.</p> <p>WORLDBANK PRINCIPLE 6 (VI.D.7.9) Does the internal auditors have direct and unfettered access to the board of directors and its independent Audit Committee?</p> <p>ASX (2016) Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in corporate reporting Recommendation 4.1 Commentary: if the entity has an internal audit function:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the appointment or removal of the head of internal audit; • the scope and adequacy of the 	YES	<p>The appointment or removal of the head of the internal audit office shall be subject to the approval of the Audit Committee.</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.9.3, p.23 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p>



		internal audit work plan; and • the objectivity and performance of the internal audit function.		
	<i>Risk Oversight</i>			
E.3.19	Does the company disclose the internal control procedures/risk management systems it has in place?	<p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including: 7. Ensuring the integrity of the corporation's accounting and financial reporting systems, including the independent audit, and that appropriate systems of control are in place, in particular, systems for risk management, financial and operational control, and compliance with the law and relevant standards.</i></p> <p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI (D) 1. An area of increasing importance for boards and which is closely related to corporate strategy is oversight of the company's risk management. Such risk management oversight will involve oversight of the accountabilities and responsibilities for managing risks, specifying the types and degree of risk that a company is willing to accept in pursuit of its goals, and how it will manage the risks it creates through its operations and relationships.</i></p> <p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including: 7. Ensuring the integrity of the corporation's accounting and financial reporting systems, including the independent audit, and that appropriate systems of control are in place, in particular, systems for risk management,</i></p>	YES	GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Framework, p. 68 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf



		<i>financial and operational control, and compliance with the law and relevant standards.</i>		
E.3.20	Does the Annual Report/Annual CG Report disclose that the board of directors/commissioners has conducted a review of the company's material controls (including operational, financial and compliance controls) and risk management systems?	<i>UK CODE (2016) C.2.3 The board should monitor the company's risk management and internal control systems and, at least annually, carry out a review of their effectiveness, and report on that review in the annual report. 14 The monitoring and review should cover all material controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls.</i>	YES	<p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report Statement on Adequacy of the Company's Internal Controls and Risk Management System, p. 74 Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements, p. 110 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p>
E.3.21	Does the company disclose the key risks to which the company is materially exposed to (i.e. financial, operational including IT, environmental, social, economic)?	<p>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE V: Disclosure and Transparency (A) Disclosure should include, but not be limited to, material information on:</p> <p>7. Foreseeable risk factors Disclosure of risk is most effective when it is tailored to the particular industry in question. Disclosure about the system for monitoring and managing risk is increasingly regarded as good practice.</p>	YES	<p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Key Business Risks and Controls, p. 69 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p>
E.3.22	Does the Annual Report/Annual CG Report contain a statement from the board of directors/commissioners or Audit Committee commenting on the adequacy of the company's internal controls/risk management systems?	<p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including:</i></p> <p><i>7. Ensuring the integrity of the corporation's accounting and financial reporting systems, including the independent audit, and that appropriate systems of control are in place, in particular, systems for risk management, financial and operational control, and compliance with the law and relevant standards.</i></p> <p><i>In some jurisdictions it is considered good practice for the internal auditors to report to an independent audit committee of</i></p>	YES	<p>The Statement on Adequacy of the Company's Internal Controls and Risk Management System was made by the Chairmen of Audit and Risk Oversight ("ROC") Committees.</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report Statement on Adequacy of the Company's Internal Controls and Risk Management System, p. 74 Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements, p. 110 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p>



		<i>the board or an equivalent body which is also responsible for managing the relationship with the external auditor, thereby allowing a coordinated response by the board. It should also be regarded as good practice for this committee, or equivalent body, to review and report to the board the most critical accounting policies which are the basis for financial reports. However, the board should retain final responsibility for ensuring the integrity of the reporting systems. Some countries have provided for the chair of the board to report on the internal control process.</i>		
E.4	People on the Board			
	<i>Board Chairman</i>			
E.4.1	Do different persons assume the roles of chairman and CEO?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (E) The board should be able to exercise objective independent judgement on corporate affairs. In a number of countries with single tier board systems, the objectivity of the board and its independence from management may be strengthened by the separation of the role of chief executive and chairman, or, if these roles are combined, by designating a lead non-executive director to convene or chair sessions of the outside directors. Separation of the two posts may be regarded as good practice, as it can help to achieve an appropriate balance of power, increase accountability and improve the board's capacity for decision making independent of management.</i>	YES	Mr. Arthur V. Ty is the Corporation's Chairman and Mr. Carmelo Maria Luza Bautista is the Corporation's President. Results of May 17, 2021 OBM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=04cb9a5c23d1c9e05d542af6f1e997b9 GTCAP website https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/about/board-of-directors
E.4.2	Is the chairman an independent director/ commissioner?		NO	
E.4.3	Has the chairman been the company CEO in the last three years? Two years?		NO	Arthur Vy Ty has served as Chairman of GT Capital from July 11, 2012 to June 30, 2014 and since his election on May 11, 2016. Carmelo Maria Luza Bautista has served as President since 2011. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Board Composition, p. 71, 96-97 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf Results of May 17, 2021 OBM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=04cb9a5c23d1c9e05d542af6f1e997b9



		<p><i>UK Code (2016)</i> A.3.1 The chairman should on appointment meet the independence criteria set out in B.1.1 below. A chief executive should not go on to be chairman of the same company. If, exceptionally, a board decides that a chief executive should become chairman, the board should consult major shareholders in advance and should set out its reasons to shareholders at the time of the appointment and in the next Annual Report.</p> <p><i>ASX (2016)</i> Recommendation 2.5 The chair of the board of a listed entity should be an independent director and, in particular, should not be the same person as the CEO of the entity.</p>		
E.4.4	Are the role and responsibilities of the chairman disclosed?	<p><i>ICGN (2014): Leadership and Independence</i></p>	YES	<p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.4.1 Duties and Responsibilities (The Chairman), p. 19 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p>
	<i>Lead Independent Director</i>			
E.4.5	If the Chairman is not independent, has the Board appointed a Lead/Senior Independent Director and has his/her role been defined?	<p><i>King Code 2009</i> 2. Boards and directors Role and function of the board - The board should elect a chairman of the board who is an independent non-executive director. The CEO of the company should not also fulfill the role of the chairman of the board as of May 2017</p> <p>2.16.3 A lead independent director should be appointed in the case where an executive chairman is appointed or where the chairman is not independent or conflicted.</p> <p><i>ICGN (2014): 2.2 Lead independent director</i></p>	YES	<p>Results of May 17, 2021 OBM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=04cb9a5c23d1c9e05d542af6f1e997b9</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.1.4.1 (Lead Independent Director), p. 7 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p>



		<i>The chair should be independent on the date of appointment. If the chair is not independent, the company should adopt an appropriate structure to mitigate any potential challenges arising from this, such as the appointment of a lead independent director. The board should explain the reasons why this leadership structure is appropriate and keep the structure under review. A lead independent director also provides shareholders and directors with a valuable channel of communication should they wish to discuss concerns relating to the chair.</i>		
	<i>Skills and Competencies</i>			
E.4.6	Does at least one non-executive director/commissioner have prior working experience in the major sector that the company is operating in?	<i>ICGN (2014): 3.1 Composition The board should comprise a majority of non-executive directors, the majority of whom are independent, noting that practice may legitimately vary from this standard in controlled companies where a critical mass of the board is preferred to be independent. There should be a sufficient mix of individuals with relevant knowledge, independence, competence, industry experience and diversity of perspectives to generate effective challenge, discussion and objective decision-making.</i>	YES	The experience of the members of the Board encompasses a wide range of experience in business, finance and law, as well as expertise in industries in which its component companies are involved. This is because in reviewing and evaluating the qualifications of candidates for nomination to the Board, the Nominations Committee considers the Corporation's vision, mission, corporate objectives and strategic direction. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report Board Composition, p. 71 Nominations Committee, p. 73 Board of Directors, p. 96 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf GTCAP website https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/about/board-of-directors
E.5	Board Performance			
	<i>Directors Development</i>			
E.5.1	Does the company have orientation programmes for new directors/commissioners?	This item is in most codes of corporate governance.	YES	New directors are oriented regarding GT Capital's core businesses, and a budget is in place for continuous professional education. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Orientation and Continuing Education Initiatives for Directors, p. 76



				https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
E.5.2 (Default)	Does the company have a policy that encourages directors/commissioners to attend on-going or continuous professional education programmes?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (E) The board should be able to exercise objective independent judgement on corporate affairs. 3. Board members should be able to commit themselves effectively to their responsibilities. In order to improve board practices and the performance of its members, an increasing number of jurisdictions are now encouraging companies to engage in board training and voluntary self-evaluation that meets the needs of the individual company. This might include that board members acquire appropriate skills upon appointment, and thereafter remain abreast of relevant new laws, regulations, and changing commercial risks through in-house training and external courses.</i>	YES	It is the Company's policy to require its first-time directors to undergo an orientation program on corporate governance, and encourages and supports its directors as regards attendance in continuing education and development programs on corporate directorship. GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.2.2.7, p.12 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf
	<i>CEO/Executive Management Appointments and Performance</i>			
E.5.3	Does the company disclose the process on how the board of directors/commissioners plans for the succession of the CEO/Managing Director/President and key management?	<i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including: 3. Selecting, compensating, monitoring and, when necessary, replacing key executives and overseeing succession planning. In two tier board systems the supervisory board is also responsible for appointing the management board which will normally comprise most of the key executives.</i>	YES	Recognizing the needs for continuing education and development of its employees, GT Capital's HR and Administration Department identifies programs and allocates a budget that allows employees to acquire and enhance technical leadership and behavioral competencies. Both employees and Senior Management are likewise encouraged to attend programs which address any competency gaps and which expose them to the latest concepts, information and techniques in their respective field as well as to further build their competencies in preparation for higher responsibilities in the future. These training and development programs supplement the mentoring provided by each Department Head and the President to the officers of GT Capital. GT Capital employees are also encouraged to improve and expand their knowledge base by participating in training programs relevant to their fields of expertise. In line with GT Capital's initiative to strengthen succession planning, officers, and employees were given developmental interventions in 2020 based on the results of their individual evaluations, which focused on closing their competency gaps and enhancing leadership skills. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Training and Developmental Program for Employees; Succession Planning, p. 80-83



				https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf
E.5.4	Does the board of directors/commissioners conduct an annual performance assessment of the CEO/Managing Director/President?	<p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including:</i></p> <p><i>2. Monitoring the effectiveness of the company's governance practices and making changes as needed.</i></p> <p><i>Monitoring of governance by the board also includes continuous review of the internal structure of the company to ensure that there are clear lines of accountability for management throughout the organisation. In addition to requiring the monitoring and disclosure of corporate governance practices on a regular basis, a number of countries have moved to recommend or indeed mandate self-assessment by boards of their performance as well as performance reviews of individual board members and the CEO/Chairman.</i></p>	YES	<p>The President's Assessment Questionnaire is a tool distributed to the Board of Directors and used to evaluate the performance of the President of GT Capital and to identify areas of improvement. Performance of the President is assessed by the Board on a regular basis.</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 I-ACGR, p. 32 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2021/05/GT%20Capital%20Holdings,%20Inc. Integrated%20Annual%20Corporate%20Governance%20Report_25May2021.pdf</p>
	<i>Board Appraisal</i>			
E.5.5	Is an annual performance assessment conducted of the board of directors/commissioners?	<p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including:</i></p> <p><i>2. Monitoring the effectiveness of the company's governance practices and making changes as needed.</i></p> <p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI (E)</i></p> <p><i>4. Boards should regularly carry out evaluations to appraise their performance and assess whether they possess the right mix of background and competences. In order to improve board practices and the performance of</i></p>	YES	<p>In 2020, the Corporation continued to work with the ICD as its external facilitator in the conduct of the Board, Director, and Committee Self-Assessments, as well the Chairman's Assessment for 2019.</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Director, Board, and Committee Self-Assessment, p. 72 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p>



		<i>its members, an increasing number of jurisdictions now encourage companies to engage in board training and voluntary board evaluation that meet the needs of the individual company.</i>		
E.5.6	Did the company conduct an annual performance assessment of the individual directors/commissioners and disclose the criteria and process followed for the assessment?	<p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI: Responsibilities of the Board (D) The board should fulfil certain key functions, including:</i></p> <p><i>2. Monitoring the effectiveness of the company's governance practices and making changes as needed.</i></p> <p><i>G20/OECD PRINCIPLE VI (E)</i></p> <p><i>4. Boards should regularly carry out evaluations to appraise their performance and assess whether they possess the right mix of background and competences. In order to improve board practices and the performance of its members, an increasing number of jurisdictions now encourage companies to engage in board training and voluntary board evaluation that meet the needs of the individual company.</i></p>	YES	<p>In 2020, the Corporation continued to work with the ICD as its external facilitator in the conduct of the Board, Director, and Committee Self-Assessments, as well the Chairman's Assessment for 2019. The criteria for the Self-Assessment of the individual directors are as follows: 1) Director Roles & Responsibilities; 2) Vision, Goals and Strategies; 3) Continuous education, development and improvement; 4) Board Meetings; and 5) Participation and Overall Performance.</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Director, Board, and Committee Self-Assessment, p. 72 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p>
	<i>Director Appraisal</i>			
E.5.7	Did the company conduct an annual performance assessment of the board committees and disclose the criteria and process followed for the assessment?	<p><i>UK CODE (2016)</i></p> <p><i>B.6 Evaluation: The board should undertake a formal and rigorous annual evaluation of its own performance and that of its committees and individual directors.</i></p>	YES	<p>In 2020, the Corporation continued to work with the ICD as its external facilitator in the conduct of the Board, Director, and Committee Self-Assessments, as well the Chairman's Assessment for 2019. The criteria for the Self-Assessment of the board committees are as follows: 1) Charter; 2) Composition and Quality; 3) Meetings; 4) Duties and Responsibilities; and 5) Working relationship with executives.</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Director, Board, and Committee Self-Assessment, p. 72 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p>
	BONUS PORTION			
(B)A. RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS				
(B)A.1	<i>Right to participate effectively in and vote in general shareholders meeting and should be informed of the rules, including voting</i>			



	procedures, that govern general shareholders meeting.			
(B)A.1.1	Does the company allow the use of secure electronic voting in absentia at the general meetings of shareholders?	<i>OECD Principle II (C) (5)The objective of facilitating shareholder participation suggests that jurisdictions and/or companies promote the enlarged use of information technology in voting, including secure electronic voting in all listed companies. The principles recommend that voting by proxy be generally accepted. Indeed, it is important to the promotion and protection of shareholders rights that investors can place reliance upon directed proxy voting.</i>	YES	<p>During the 2021 ASM of the Corporation, stockholders had the option to vote through proxy or through electronic voting during the ASM. Voting was by poll.</p> <p>The rules for registration, participation, and voting were set forth in GT Capital’s Notice of Stockholder’s Meeting, which was made available to stockholders through publication and posting on GT Capital’s website.</p> <p>On procedures for participation in the ASM, stockholders who wished to join the 2021 ASM notified the Corporation via e-mail of their intention to do so, and provided the appropriate documentation required for verification. After verification, the Corporation replied via e-mail providing further details to allow registration for the virtual meeting.</p> <p>All matters in the agenda were decided by a majority of the votes of stockholders, except when the law requires a higher percentage of votes.</p> <p>As each agenda item was discussed, the Corporation presented on the screen the proposed resolution for adoption of the stockholders. Thereafter, the preliminary result of the poll, which includes votes cast via proxy, was presented on the screen. The final count is reflected in the minutes of the meeting, which was made available to the stockholders on the GT Capital website.</p> <p>GTCAP 2021 DIS, p.1 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/[PSE]%20GT%20CAPITAL%20HOLDINGS,%20INC. SEC%20Form%2020-IS%20(Definitive%20Information%20Statement).pdf</p> <p>GTCAP 2021 ASM Minutes, Item 3. Voting Procedures, p.2 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/asm/GTCAP%20ASM%20May%2017%202021%20Minutes%20[Draft].pdf</p>
(B)B. EQUITABLE TREATMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS				
(B)B.1	Notice of AGM			
(B)B.1.1	Does the company release its notice of AGM (with detailed agendas and explanatory circulars), as announced to the Exchange, at least 28 days before the date of the meeting?	<i>OECD Principle II (C) (1) Shareholders should be furnished with sufficient and timely information concerning the date, location and agenda of general meetings, as well as full and timely information regarding the issues to be decided at the meeting. (3) Effective shareholder participation in key corporate governance decisions, such as the nomination and election of board members, should be facilitated.</i>	YES	<p>GT Capital ensures, as far as practicable, at least twenty eight (28) days’ notice for all resolutions. For the 2021 ASM, notice was disclosed and posted in the PSE on March 29, 2021 or forty-nine (49) days before the ASM, through the PIS.</p> <p>GTCAP 2021 PIS (containing the May 17, 2021 ASM Notice, Agenda, and Proxy) https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=ea48594c8d1366085d542af6f1e997b9</p>



(B)C. ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS			
(B)C.1			
(B)C.1.1	Does the company adopt an internationally recognized reporting framework for sustainability (i.e. GRI, Integrated Reporting, SASB)?	<i>OECD - IV. The role of Stakeholders</i>	<p>YES</p> <p>On May 14, 2021, GT Capital released its Sustainability Report with information for the reporting period January 1 to December 31, 2020, adopting the Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") Standards, an internationally recognized framework for sustainability. The Sustainability Report covers the following sixteen (16) material topics under the GRI Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Performance • Indirect Economic Impacts • Anti-corruption • Anti-competitive Behavior • Energy • Environmental Compliance • Employment • Labor/Management Relations • Training and Education • Diversity and Equal Opportunity • Nondiscrimination • Human Rights Assessment • Supplier Social Assessment • Marketing and Labeling • Customer Privacy • Socioeconomic Compliance <p>The Sustainability Report presents globally comparable information affecting its triple bottom line, a vital component of stakeholder relations. Moreover, the focus on sustainability allows GT Capital to identify potential opportunities or trends or evaluate emerging risks, making the endeavor a risk management and strategic initiative for the Corporation.</p> <p>GT Capital availed a Standard Alignment Check in relation to the Materiality Disclosures Service offered by the Global Reporting Initiative for its 2020 Sustainability Report.</p> <p>GT Capital likewise disclosed on the following material topics and disclosures in the Sustainability Reporting Template as per SEC Memorandum Circular No. 4 Series of 2019, which is attached to its latest SEC Form 17-A:</p> <p>I. Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Economic Performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct Economic Value Generated and Distributed B. Anti-corruption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on Anti-corruption Policies and Procedures <p>II. Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Resource Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction of energy consumption B. Environmental Compliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations <p>III. Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Employee Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employee Hiring and Benefits 2. Employee Training and Development 3. Diversity and Equal Opportunity B. Supplier Chain Management



				<p>C. Customer Management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marketing and labeling 2. Customer privacy 3. Data security <p>2020 Sustainability Report https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/sustainability-reports/GT%20Capital%20Holdings,%20Inc.%20Sustainability%20Report%202020.pdf</p> <p>GT Capital's latest SEC Form 17-A, p. 493 https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=dc4535b9aa3fc9fe5d542af6f1e997b9</p>
(B)D. DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY				
(B)D.1				
(B)D.1.1	Are the audited annual financial report /statement released within 60 days from the financial year end?	<p><i>OECD Principle V (A)</i> <i>(1) The financial and operating results of the company. Audited financial statements showing the financial performance and the financial situation of the company (most typically including the balance sheet, the profit and loss statement, the cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements) are the most widely used source of information on companies.</i></p> <p><i>OECD Principle V (E)</i> <i>ICGN 7.2 Timely disclosure</i> <i>ICGN 7.3 Affirmation of financial statements</i> <i>The board of directors and the corporate officers of the company should affirm at least annually the accuracy of the company's financial statements or financial accounts.</i></p>	NO	<p>The Consolidated Financial Statements were disclosed on March 29, 2021, or eighty-eight (88) days from December 31, 2020 financial year end, through the PSE Edge, as an attachment to the Corporation's PIS.</p> <p>https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=ea48594c8d1366085d542af6f1e997b9</p>
(B)D.1.2	Does the company disclose details of remuneration of the CEO?	<p><i>OECD Principle V (A)</i> <i>(4) Disclosure on an individual basis (including termination and retirement provisions) is increasingly regarded as good practice and is now mandated in many countries. In these cases, some jurisdictions call for remuneration of a certain number</i></p>	NO	



		<i>of the highest paid executives to be disclosed, while in others it is confined to specified positions.</i>		
(B)E. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD				
(B)E.1	Board Competencies and Diversity			
(B)E.1.1	Does the company have at least one female independent director/commissioner?	<i>OECD Principle VI (E) (4) Countries may wish to consider measures such as voluntary targets, disclosure requirements, boardroom quotas, and private initiatives that enhances gender diversity on boards and in senior management</i>	YES	Ms. Consuelo D. Garcia, a female independent director, was elected to the Board of Directors on May 17, 2021. Results of May 17, 2021 ASM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=a6db923afcad9b675d542af6f1e997b9 GTCAP website https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/board-of-directors/consuelo-d-garcia
(B)E.1.2	Does the company have a policy and disclose measurable objectives for implementing its board diversity and report on progress in achieving its objectives?	<i>OECD Principle VI (E) (4) Countries may wish to consider measures such as voluntary targets, disclosure requirements, boardroom quotas, and private initiatives that enhances gender diversity on boards and in senior management</i>	YES	The policy on board diversity is in the Corporation's MCG and is considered by the Nomination Committee in preparing the final list of candidates for nomination to the Board of Directors. GTCAP Amended MCG, Section 2.2.2.5. p. 11-12 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%20,%202019.pdf
(B)E.2 Board Structure				
(B)E.2.1	Is the Nominating Committee comprised entirely of independent directors/commissioners?	<i>ICGN 2.4.4 Composition of board committees The members of these key board committees should be solely non-executive directors, and in the case of the audit and remuneration committees, solely independent directors. All members of the nominations committee should be independent from management and at least a majority should be independent from dominant owners.</i>	YES	All members of the Nominations Committee are independent directors. Results of May 17, 2021 OBM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=04cb9a5c23d1c9e05d542af6f1e997b9 GT Capital Website https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/board-committees
(B)E.2.2	Does the Nominating Committee undertake the process of identifying the quality of directors aligned with the company's strategic directions?	<i>OECD Principle VI (5) Ensuring a formal and transparent board nomination and election process. While actual procedures for nomination may differ among countries, the board or a nomination committee</i>	YES	In reviewing and evaluating the qualifications of candidates for nomination to the Board, the Nominations Committee considers the Corporation's vision, mission, corporate objectives and strategic direction. GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Nominations Committee, p.73 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf GTCAP Amended MCG, Annex A-Nominations Committee Charter



		<p><i>has a special responsibility to make sure that established procedures are transparent and respected. The board or nominating committee has a key role in (but not limited to): (i) Defining the general or individual profile of board members that the company may need at any given time; (ii) Considering the appropriate knowledge, competencies and expertise to complement the existing skills of the board; (iii) Identifying potential candidates to meet desired profiles and proposing them to shareholders, and/or (iv) Considering those candidates advanced by shareholders with the right to make nominations</i></p>		<p>https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/Final%20Annex%20A%20Nominations%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%202008,%202019%20MCG.pdf</p>
(B)E.3	Board Appointments and Re-Election			
(B)E.3.1	<p>Does the company use professional search firms or other external sources of candidates (such as director databases set up by director or shareholder bodies) when searching for candidates to the board of directors/commissioners?</p>	<p><i>OECD Principle VI (D) (5) The board or nomination committee has the responsibility to identify potential candidates to meet desired profiles and propose them to shareholders, and/or consider those candidates advanced by shareholders with the right to make nominations. There are increasing calls for open search processes extending to a broad range of people. WORLD BANK PRINCIPLE 6 (VI.I.21) Are boards known to hire professional search firms when proposing candidates to the board?</i></p>	YES	<p>The Nominations Committee has the option to use an external search agency or external databases to source qualified candidates for Board membership. In fact, GTCAP requested the Institute of Corporate Directors for possible candidates to the Board of Directors for 2020-2021.</p> <p>GTCAP 2020 Annual Report, Nominations Committee, p.73 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/annual-reports/GTCAP_AR20_web.pdf</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG, Annex A-Nominations Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/06/Final%20Annex%20A%20Nominations%20Committee%20Charter%20as%20of%20May%202008,%202019%20MCG.pdf</p>
(B)E.4	Board Appointments and Re-Election			
(B)E.4.1	<p>Do independent non-executive directors/commissioners make up more than 50% of the board of directors/commissioners for a company with independent chairman?</p>	<p><i>OECD Principle VI (E) (1) Boards should consider assigning a sufficient number of non-executive board members capable of exercising</i></p>	NO	



		<i>independent judgement to tasks where there is a potential for conflict of interest.</i>		
(B)E.5	Risk Oversight			
(B)E.5.1	Does the board describe its governance process around IT issues including disruption, cyber security, disaster recovery, to ensure that all key risks are identified, managed and reported to the board?	<p><i>King Code 2009</i></p> <p><i>5. The governance of information technology</i></p> <p><i>The board should be responsible for information technology (IT) governance</i></p> <p><i>5.1.1. The board should assume the responsibility for the governance of IT and place it on the board agenda.</i></p> <p><i>5.1.2. The board should ensure that an IT charter and policies are established and implemented.</i></p>	YES	<p>The Audit Committee ensures that a review of technological security is conducted on a regular basis.</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG 2.2.4.3 Audit Department Duties and Responsibilities (h), p. 14. https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p> <p>IT issues are included in the risks monitored by the Risk and Audit Departments of the Corporation. Both departments report to their respective Board Committees, and the chairmen of each committee report significant issues to the Board. In 2019, the IT Department consulted with a third party consultant in performing a health check and security assessment of the Corporation's IT system. The results of which were discussed with the Risk Department and Internal Audit Department. In 2020, an internal audit review was made on information handling and security process of the Corporation.</p> <p>2020 I-ACGR, p. 115 https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2021/05/GT%20Capital%20Holdings,%20Inc.%20Integrated%20Annual%20Corporate%20Governance%20Report_25May2021.pdf</p>
(B)E.6	Board Performance			
(B)E.6.1	Does the company have a separate board level Risk Committee?	<p><i>ICGN 5.5 Risk Committee</i></p> <p><i>While ultimate responsibility for a company's risk management approach rests with the full board, having a risk committee (be it a stand-alone risk committee, a combined risk committee with nomination and governance, strategy, audit or other) can be an effective mechanism to bring the transparency, focus and independent judgement needed to oversee the company's risk management approach.</i></p>	YES	<p>The Corporation's ROC is a separate, stand-alone and independent committee of the Board of GT Capital. Its primary function is to ensure creation and implementation of a robust and effective system of identifying, assessing, monitoring, and managing all material and relevant risks to the Company and its shareholders.</p> <p>GTCAP Amended MCG and Annex F-Risk Oversight Committee Charter https://www.gtcapital.com.ph/storage/uploads/2019/05/MCG%20as%20of%20May%208,%202019.pdf</p> <p>Results of May 17, 2021 OBM https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=04cb9a5c23d1c9e05d542af6f1e997b9</p>