

F & J Prince Holdings Corporation

AMENDED REVISED MANUAL ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors and Management of F & J Prince Holdings Corporation hereby commit themselves to the principles and best practices contained in this Manual, and acknowledge that the same may guide the attainment of its corporate goals.

1. OBJECTIVE

This Manual shall institutionalize the principles of good corporate governance in the entire organization, subject to the provisions of the Corporation Code and pertinent laws, rules and regulations. This Revised Manual aims to implement SEC Memorandum Circular No. 6, Series of 2009 [“REVISED CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE”] and SEC Memorandum Circular No 9, Series of 2014.

Corporate Governance has been defined as the framework of rules, systems and processes in the corporation that governs the performance of the Board of Directors and Management of their respective duties and responsibilities to stockholders and other stakeholders which include, among others, customers, employees, suppliers, financiers, government and community in which it operates. (As amended on 31 July 2014)

The Board of Directors and Management, employees and shareholders, believe that corporate governance is a necessary component of what constitutes sound strategic business management and will therefore undertake every effort necessary to create awareness within the organization as soon as possible.

2. BOARD GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) is primarily responsible for the governance of the corporation. It shall be the Board’s responsibility to foster the long-term success of the Corporation and secure its sustained competitiveness in a manner consistent with its fiduciary responsibility, which it shall exercise in the best interest of the Corporation, its

shareholders and other stakeholders. The Board shall conduct itself with utmost honesty and integrity in the discharge of this duties, functions and responsibilities.

2.1. Composition of the Board

2.1.1. The Board shall be composed of eleven (11) members who are elected by the stockholders entitled to vote at the annual meeting and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified in accordance with the By-Laws of the corporation. The corporation shall have at least two (2) independent directors.

2.1.2. The membership of the Board may be a combination of executive and non-executive directors which include independent directors, in order that no director or small group of directors can dominate the decision-making process. The non-executive directors should possess such qualifications and stature that would enable them to effectively participate in the deliberation of the Board.

2.2. Multiple Board Seats

The Board may consider the adoption of guidelines on the number of directorships that its members can hold in stock and non-stock corporation. The optimum number should take into consideration the capacity of a director to diligently and efficiently perform his duties and responsibilities.

2.3. The Chair and Chief Executive Officer

The roles of Chair and CEO should, as much as practicable, be separate to foster an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability and better capacity for independent decision-making by the Board. A clear delineation of functions should be made between the Chair and CEO upon their election.

If the positions of Chair and CEO are unified, the proper checks and balances should be laid down to ensure that the Board gets the benefit of independent views and perspectives.

The duties and responsibilities of the Chair in relation to the Board may include, among others, the following:

2.3.1. Ensure that the meetings of the Board are held in accordance with the By Laws or as the Chair may deem necessary;

- 2.3.2. Supervise the preparation of the agenda of the meeting in coordination with the Corporate Secretary, taking into consideration the suggestions of the CEO, Management and the directors; and
- 2.3.3. Maintain qualitative and timely lines of communication and information between the Board and Management.
- 2.4. Qualifications of Directors

In addition to the qualifications for membership in the Board provided for in the Corporation Code, Securities Regulation Code and other relevant laws, the Board may provide for additional qualifications which include, among others, the following:

- 2.4.1. College education or equivalent academic degree;
 - 2.4.1. Practical understanding of the business of the corporation;
 - 2.4.3. Membership in good standing in relevant industry, business or professional organizations; and
 - 2.4.4. Previous business experience.
- 2.5. Disqualifications of Directors

2.5.1. Permanent Disqualification. The following shall be grounds for the permanent disqualification of a director:

- 2.5.1.1. Any person convicted by final judgment or order by a competent judicial or administrative body of any crime that (a) involves the purchase or sale of securities, as defined in the Securities Regulation Code; (b) arises out of the person's conduct as an underwriter, broker, dealer, investment adviser, principal distributor, mutual fund dealer, futures commission merchant, commodity trading advisor, or floor broker; or (c) arises out of his fiduciary relationship with a bank, quasi-bank, trust company, investment house or as an affiliated person of any of them;
- 2.5.1.2. Any person who, by reason of misconduct, after hearing, is permanently enjoined by a final judgment or other of the Commission or any court or administrative body of competent jurisdiction from: (a) acting as underwriter, broker, dealer, investment adviser, principal, distributor, mutual fund dealer, futures commission merchant, commodity trading advisor, or floor broker; (b) acting as director or officer of a bank, quasi-bank, trust company, investment house, or investment company; (c) engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in any of the

capacities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, or willfully violating the laws that govern securities and banking activities.

The disqualification shall also apply if such person is currently the subject of an order of the Commission or any court or administrative body denying, revoking or suspending any registration, license or permit issued to him under the Corporation Code, Securities Regulation Code or any other law administered by the Commission or Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), or under any rule or regulation issued by the Commission or BSP, or has otherwise been restrained to engage in any activity involving securities and banking; or such person is currently the subject of an effective order of a self-regulatory organization suspending or expelling him from membership, participation or association with a member or participant of the organization;

- 2.5.1.3. Any person convicted by final judgment or order by a court or competent administrative body of an offense involving moral turpitude, fraud, embezzlement, theft, estafa, counterfeiting, misappropriation, forgery, bribery, false affirmation, perjury or other fraudulent acts;
- 2.5.1.4. Any person who has been adjudged by final judgment or order of the Commission, court, or competent administrative body to have willfully violated, or willfully aide, abetted, counseled, induced or procured the violation of any provision of the Corporation Code, Securities Regulation Code or any other law administered by the Commission or BSP, or any of its rule, regulation or order;
- 2.5.1.5. Any person earlier elected as independent director who becomes an officer, employee or consultant of the same corporation;
- 2.5.1.6. Any person judicially declared as insolvent;
- 2.5.1.7. Any person found guilty by final judgment or order of a foreign court of equivalent financial regulatory authority of acts, violations or misconduct similar to nay of the acts, violations or misconduct enumerated sub-paragraphs (i) to (v) above;
- 2.3.1.8. Conviction by final judgment of an offense punishable by

imprisonment for more than six (6) years, or a violation of the Corporation Code committed within five (5) years prior to the date of his election or appointment.

2.5.2. Temporary Disqualification. The Board may provide for the temporary disqualification of a director for any of the following reasons:

2.4.2.1. Refusal to comply with the disclosure requirements of the Securities Regulation Code and its implementing Rules and Regulations. The disqualification shall be in effect as long as the refusal persists.

2.5.2.2. Absence in more than fifty (50) percent) of all regular and special meetings of the Board during his incumbency, or any twelve (12) month period during the said incumbency, unless the absence is due to illness, death in the immediate family or serious accident. The disqualification shall apply for purposes of the succeeding election.

2.5.2.3. Dismissal or termination for cause as director of any corporation covered by this Code. The disqualification shall be in effect until he has cleared himself from any involvement in the cause that gave rise to his dismissal or termination.

2.5.2.4. If the beneficial equity ownership of an independent director in the corporation or its subsidiaries and affiliates exceeds two percent of its subscribed capital stock. The disqualification shall be lifted if the limit is later complied with.

2.5.4.5. If any of the judgment or orders cited in the grounds for permanent disqualification has not yet become final.

A temporary disqualified director shall, within sixty (60) business days from such disqualification, take the appropriate action to remedy or correct the disqualification. If he fails or refuses to do so for unjustified reasons, the disqualification shall become permanent.

2.6. Responsibilities, Duties and Functions of the Board

2.6.1. General Responsibility. It is the Board's responsibility to foster the long-term success of the corporation, and to sustain its competitiveness and

profitability in a manner consistent with its corporate objectives and the best interests of its stockholders.

The Board should formulate the corporation's vision, mission, strategic objectives, policies and procedures that shall guide its activities, including the means to effectively monitor Management's performance.

- 2.6.2. Duties and Functions. To ensure a high standard of best practice for the corporation, its stockholders and other stakeholders, the Board should conduct itself with honesty and integrity in the performance of, among others, the following duties and functions: *(As amended on 31 July 2014)*
 - 2.6.2.1. Implement a process for the selection of directors who can add value and contribute independent judgment to the formulation of sound corporate strategies and policies. Appoint competent, professional, honest and highly-motivated management officers. Adopt an effective succession planning program for Management.
 - 2.6.2.2. Provide sound strategic policies and guidelines to the corporation on major capital expenditures. Establish programs that can sustain its long-term viability and strength. Periodically evaluate and monitor the implementation of such policies and strategies, including the business plans, operating budgets and Management's overall performance.
 - 2.6.2.3. Ensure the corporation's faithful compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and best business practices.
 - 2.6.2.4. Establish and maintain an investor relations program that will keep the stockholders informed of important development in the corporation. If feasible, the corporation's CEO or chief financial officer shall exercise oversight responsibility over this program.
 - 2.6.2.5. Identify the corporation's stakeholders in the community in which the corporation operates or are directly affected by its operations, and formulate a clear policy of accurate, timely and effective communication with them. *(As amended on 31 July 2014)*
 - 2.6.2.6. Adopt a system of check and balance within the Board. A regular review of the effectiveness of such system should be conducted to ensure the integrity of the decision-making and reporting processes at all times. There should be a continuing review of

the corporation's internal control system in order to maintain its adequacy and effectiveness.

- 2.6.2.7. Identify key risk areas and performance indicators and monitor these factors with due diligence to enable the corporation to anticipate and prepare for possible threats to its operational and financial viability.
- 2.6.2.8. Formulate and implement policies and procedures that would ensure the integrity and transparency of related party transaction between and among the corporation and its parent company, joint ventures, subsidiaries, associates, affiliates, major stockholders, officers and directors, including their spouses, children and dependent siblings and parents, and of interlocking director relationships by members of the Board.
- 2.6.2.9. Constitute an Audit Committee and such other committees it deems necessary to assist the Board in the performance of its duties and responsibilities.
- 2.6.2.10. Establish and maintain an alternative dispute resolution system in the corporation that can amicably settle conflicts or differences between the corporation and its stockholders, and the corporation and third parties, including the regulatory authorities.
- 2.6.2.11. Meet at such times or frequency as may be needed. The minutes of such meetings should be duly recorded. Independent views during Board meetings should be encouraged and given due consideration.
- 2.6.2.12. Keep the activities and decisions of the Board within its authority under the articles of incorporation and by-laws, and in accordance with existing laws, rules and regulations.
- 2.6.2.13. Appoint a Compliance Officer who shall have the rank of at least vice president. In the absence of such appointment, the Corporate Secretary, preferably a lawyer, shall act as Compliance Officer.

2.7. Specific duties and functions

A director's office is one of trust and confidence. A director should act in the best interest of the corporation in a manner characterized by transparency,

accountability and fairness. He should also exercise leadership, prudence and integrity in directing the corporation towards sustained progress.

A director should observe the following norms of conduct:

- 2.7.1. Conduct fair business transactions with the corporation, and ensure that his personal interest does not conflict with the interest of the corporation.

The basic principle to be observed is that a director should not use his position to profit or gain some benefit or advantage for himself and/or his related interests. He should avoid situations that may compromise his impartiality. 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. A director who has a continuing material conflict of interest should seriously consider resigning from his position.

A conflict of interest shall be considered material if the director's personal or business interest is antagonistic to that of the corporation, or stands to acquire or gain financial advantage at the expense of the corporation.

- 2.7.2. Devote the time and attention necessary to properly and effectively perform his duties and responsibilities.

A director should devote sufficient time to familiarize himself with the corporation's business. He should be constantly aware of and knowledgeable with the corporation's operations to enable him to meaningfully contribute to the Board's work. He should attend and actively participate in Board and committee meetings, review meeting materials and, if called for, ask questions or seek explanation.

- 2.7.3. Act judiciously.

Before deciding on any matter brought before the Board, a director should carefully evaluate the issues and, if necessary, make inquiries and request clarification.

- 2.7.4. Exercise independent judgment.

A director should view each problem or situation objectively. If a disagreement with other directors arises, he should carefully evaluate and explain his position. He should not be afraid to take an unpopular position. Corollarily, he should support plans and ideas that he thinks are beneficial to the corporation.

- 2.7.5. Have a working knowledge of the statutory and regulatory requirements that affect the corporation, including its articles of incorporation and by-laws, the rules and regulations of the Commission and, where applicable, the requirements of relevant regulatory agencies.

A director should also keep abreast with industry developments and business trends in order to promote the corporation's competitiveness.

- 2.7.6. Observe confidentiality.

A director should keep secure and confidential all non-public information he may acquire or learn by reason of his position as director. He should not reveal confidential information to unauthorized persons without the authority of the Board.

2.8. Internal Control Responsibilities of the Board.

The control environment of the corporation consists of (a) the Board which ensures that the corporation is properly and effectively managed and supervised; (b) a Management that actively manages and operates the corporation in a should and prudent manner; (c) the organizational and procedural controls supported by effective management information and risk management reporting systems; and (d) an independent audit mechanism to monitor the adequacy and effectiveness of the corporation's governance, operations, and information systems, including the reliability and integrity of financial and operational information the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the safeguarding of assets, and compliance with laws, rules, regulations and contracts.

- 2.8.1. The minimum internal control mechanisms for the performance of the Board's oversight responsibility may include:

- 2.8.1.1. Definition of the duties and responsibilities of the CEO who is ultimately accountable for the corporation's organizational and operational controls;

- 2.8.1.2. Selection of the person who possesses the ability, integrity and expertise essential for the position of CEO;

- 2.8.1.3. Evaluation of proposed senior management appointments;

- 2.8.1.4. Selection and appointment of qualified and competent management officers; and

- 2.8.1.5. Review of the corporation's human resource policies, conflict of

interest situations, compensation program for employees, and management succession plan.

2.8.2. The scope and particulars of the systems of effective organizational and operational controls may differ among corporations depending on, among others, the following factors: nature and complexity of transactions; degree of risks involved; degree of centralization and delegation of authority; extent and effectiveness of information technology; and extent of regulatory

compliance.

2.8.3. A corporation may establish an internal audit system that can reasonably assure the Board, Management and stockholders that its key organizational and operational controls are faithfully complied with. The Board may appoint an Internal Auditor to perform the audit function, and may require him to report to a level in the organization that allows the internal audit activity to fulfill its mandate. The Internal Auditor shall be guided by the International Standards on Professional Practice of Internal Auditing.

2.9. Board Meetings and Quorum Requirement

The members of the Board should attend its regular and special meeting in person or through teleconferencing conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Independent directors should always attend Board meetings. Unless otherwise provided in the by-laws, their absence shall not affect the quorum requirement. However, the Board may, to promote transparency, require the presence of at least one independent director in all its meetings.

To monitor the directors' compliance with the attendance requirements, corporations shall submit to the Commission, on or before January 30 of the following year, a sworn certification about the directors' record of attendance in Board meetings. The certification may be submitted through SEC Form 17-C or in a separate filing.

2.10. Remuneration of Directors and Officers

The levels of remuneration of the corporation should be sufficient to be able to attract and retain the services of qualified and competent directors and offices. A portion of the remuneration of executive directors may be structured or be based on corporate and individual performance.

Corporations may establish formal and transparent procedures for the development of a policy on executive remuneration or determination of

remuneration levels for individual directors and officers depending on the particular needs of the corporation. No director should participate in deciding on his remuneration.

The corporation's annual reports and information and proxy statements shall include a clear, concise and understandable disclosure of all fixed and variable compensation that may be paid, directly or indirectly, to its directors and top four (4) management officers during the preceding fiscal year.

To protect the funds of a corporation, the Commission may, in exceptional cases, e.g., when a corporation is under receivership or rehabilitation, regulate the payment of the compensation, allowances, fees and fringe benefits to its directors and officers.

2.11. Board Committees

The Board shall constitute the proper committees to assist it in good corporate governance.

2.11.1. The Audit Committee shall consist of at least three (3) directors, who shall preferably have accounting and finance backgrounds, one of whom shall be an independent director and another with audit experience. The chair of the Audit Committee should be an independent director. The committee shall have the following functions:

2.11.1.1. Assist the Board in the performance of its oversight responsibility for the financial reporting process, system of internal control, audit process, and monitoring of compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations;

2.11.1.2. Provide oversight over Management's activities in managing credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal and other risks of the corporation. This function shall include regular receipt from Management of information on risk exposures and risk management activities;

2.11.1.3. Perform oversight functions over the corporation's internal and external auditors. It should ensure that the internal and external auditors act independently from each other, and that both auditors are given unrestricted access to all records, properties and personnel to enable them to perform their respective audit functions;

2.11.1.4. Review the annual internal audit plan to ensure its conformity

with the objectives of the corporation. The plan shall include the audit scope, resources and budget necessary to implement it;

- 2.11.1.5. Prior to the commencement of the audit, discuss with the external auditor the nature, scope and expenses of the audit, and ensure proper coordination if more than one audit firm is involved in the activity to secure proper coverage and minimize duplication of efforts;
- 2.11.1.6. Organize an internal audit department, and consider the appointment of an independent internal auditor and the terms and conditions of its engagement and removal;
- 2.11.1.7. Monitor and evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the corporation's internal control system, including financial reporting control and information technology security;
- 2.11.1.8. Review the reports submitted by the internal and external auditors;
- 2.11.1.9. Review the quarterly, half-year and annual financial statements before their submission to the Board, with particular focus on the following matters:
 - a) Any change/s in accounting policies and practices
 - b) Major judgmental areas
 - c) Significant adjustments resulting from the audit
 - d) Going concern assumptions
 - e) Compliance with accounting standards
 - f) Compliance with tax, legal, and regulatory requirements.
- 2.11.1.10. Coordinate, monitor and facilitate compliance with laws, rules and regulations;
- 2.11.1.11. Evaluate and determine the non-audit work, if any, of the external auditor, and review periodically the non-audit fees paid to the external auditor in relation to their significance to the total annual income of the external auditor and to the corporation's overall consultancy expenses. The committee shall disallow any non-audit work that will conflict with his duties as an external auditor or may pose a threat to his independence. The non-audit work, if allowed, should be disclosed in the corporation's annual report;

- 2.11.1.12. Establish and identify the reporting line of the Internal Auditor to enable him to properly fulfill his duties and responsibilities. He shall functionally report directly to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall ensure that, in the performance of the work of the Internal Auditor, he shall be free from interference by outside parties.

For Philippine branches or subsidiaries of foreign corporations covered by this Code, their Internal Auditor should be independent of the Philippine operations and should report to the regional or corporate headquarters.

- 2.11.2. The Board may also organize the following committees:

- 2.11.2.1. A Nomination Committee, which may be composed of at least three (3) members and one of whom should be an independent director, to review and evaluate the qualifications of all persons nominated to the Board and other appointments that require Board approval, and to assess the effectiveness of the Board's processes and procedures in the election or replacement of directors;

- 2.11.2.2. A Compensation or Remuneration Committee, which may be composed of at least three (3) members and one of whom should be an independent director, to establish a formal and transparent procedure for developing a policy on remuneration of directors and officers to ensure that their compensation is consistent with the corporation's culture, strategy and the business environment in which it operates.

2.12. The Corporate Secretary

The Corporate Secretary, who should be a Filipino citizen and a resident of the Philippines, is an officer of the corporation. He should –

- 2.12.1. Be responsible for the safekeeping and preservation of the integrity of the minutes of the meeting of the Board and its committees, as well as the other official records of the corporation;

- 2.12.2. Be loyal to the mission, vision and objectives of the corporation;

- 2.12.3. Work fairly and objectively with the Board, Management, stockholders

and other stakeholders; (As amended on 31 July 2014)

- 2.12.4. Have appropriate administrative and interpersonal skills;
- 2.12.5. If he is not at the same time the corporation's legal counsel, be aware of the laws, rules and regulations necessary in the performance of his duties and responsibilities;
- 2.12.6. Have a working knowledge of the operations of the corporation;
- 2.12.7. Inform the members of the Board, in accordance with the by-laws, of the agenda of their meetings and ensure that the members have before them accurate information that will enable them to arrive at intelligent decisions on matters that require their approval;
- 2.12.8. Attend all Board meetings, except when justifiable causes, such as illness, death in the immediate family and serious accidents, prevent him from doing so;
- 2.12.9. Ensure that all Board procedures, rules and regulations are strictly followed by the members; and
- 2.12.10. If he is also the Compliance Officer, perform all the duties and responsibilities of the said officer as provided for in this Code.

2.13. The Compliance Officer

The Board shall appoint a Compliance Officer who shall report directly to the Chair of the Board. He shall perform the following duties:

- 2.13.1. Monitor compliance by the corporation with this Code and the rules and regulations of regulatory agencies and, if any violations are found, report the matter to the Board and recommend the imposition of appropriate disciplinary action on the responsible parties and the adoption of measures to prevent a repetition of the violation;
- 2.13.2. Appear before the Commission when summoned in relation to compliance with this Code; and
- 2.13.3. Issue a certification every January 30th of the year on the extent of the corporation's compliance with this Code for the completed year and, if there are any deviations, explain the reason for such deviation.

3. ADEQUATE AND TIMELY INFORMATION

To enable the members of the Board to properly fulfill their duties and responsibilities, Management should provide them with complete, adequate and timely information about the matters to be taken in their meetings.

Reliance on information volunteered by Management would not be sufficient in all circumstances and further inquiries may have to be made by a member of the Board to enable him to properly perform his duties and responsibilities. Hence, the member should be given independent access to Management and the Corporate Secretary.

The information may include the background or explanation on matters brought before the Board, disclosures, budgets, forecasts and internal financial documents.

The members, either individually or as a Board, and in furtherance of their duties and responsibilities, should have access to independent professional advice at the corporation's expense.

4. ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

4.1. The Board is primarily accountable to the stockholders. It should provide them with a balanced and comprehensible assessment of the corporation's performance, position and prospects on a quarterly basis, including interim and other reports that could adversely affect its business, as well as reports to regulators that are required by law.

Thus, it is essential that Management provide all members of the Board with accurate and timely information that would enable the Board to comply with its responsibilities to the stockholders.

Management should formulate, under the supervision of the Audit Committee, the rules and procedures on financial reporting and internal control in accordance with the following guidelines:

4.1.1. The extent of its responsibility in the preparation of the financial statements of the corporation, with the corresponding delineation of the responsibilities that pertain to the external auditor, should be clearly explained;

4.1.2. An effective system of internal control that will ensure the integrity of the financial reports and protection of the assets of the corporation for the benefit of all stockholders and other stakeholders should be maintained; *(As amended on 31 July 2014)*

- 4.1.3. On the basis of the approved audit plans, internal audit examinations should cover, at the minimum, the evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of controls that cover the corporation's governance, operations and information systems, including the reliability and integrity of financial and operational information, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, protection of assets, and compliance with contracts, laws, rules and regulations;
- 4.1.4. The corporation should consistently comply with the financial reporting requirements of the Commission;
- 4.1.5. The external auditor should be rotated or changed every five (5) years or earlier, or the signing partner of the external auditing firm assigned to the corporation, should be changed with the same frequency. The Internal Auditor should submit to the Audit Committee and Management an annual report on the internal audit department's activities, responsibilities and performance relative to the audit plans and strategies as approved by the Audit Committee. The annual report should include significant risk exposures, control issues and such other matters as may be needed or requested by the Board and Management. The Internal Auditor should certify that he conducts his activities in accordance with the International Standards on the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing. If he does not, he shall disclose to the Board and Management the reasons why he has not fully complied with the said standards.
- 4.2. The Board after consultations with the Audit Committee, shall recommend to the stockholders an external auditor duly accredited by the Commission who shall undertake an independent audit of the corporation, and shall provide an objective assurance on the manner by which the financial statements shall be prepared and presented to the stockholders. The external auditor shall not, at the same time, provide internal audit services to the corporation. Non-audit work may be given to the external auditor, provided, it does not conflict with his duties as an independent auditor, or does not pose a threat to his independence.

If the external auditor resigns, is dismissed or ceases to perform his services, the reason/s for and the date of effectivity of such action shall be reported in the corporation's annual and current reports. The report shall include a discussion of any disagreement between him and the corporation on accounting principles or practices, financial disclosures or audit procedures which the former auditor and the corporation failed to resolve satisfactorily. A preliminary copy of the said report shall be given by the corporation to the external auditor before its submission.

If the external auditor believes that any statement made in an annual report,

information statement or any report filed with the Commission or any regulatory body during the period of his engagement is incorrect or incomplete, he shall give his comments or views on the matter in the said reports.

5. STOCKHOLDERS' RIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS' INTERESTS

- 5.1. The Board shall respect the rights of the stockholders as provided for in the Corporation Code; namely:
 - 5.1.1. Right to vote on all matters that require their consent or approval;
 - 5.1.2. Pre-emptive right to all stock issuances of the corporation;
 - 5.1.3. Right to inspect corporate books and records;
 - 5.1.4. Right to information;
 - 5.1.5. Right to dividends; and
 - 5.1.6. Appraisal right.
- 5.2. The Board should be transparent and fair in the conduct of the annual and special stockholders' meetings of the corporation. The stockholders should be encouraged to personally attend such meetings. If they cannot attend, they should be appraised ahead of time of their right to appoint a proxy. Subject to the requirements of the by-laws, the exercise of that right shall not be unduly restricted and any doubt about the validity of a proxy should be resolved in the stockholder's favor.

It is the duty of the Board to promote the rights of the stockholders, remove impediments to the exercise of those rights and provide an adequate avenue for them to seek timely redress for breach of their rights.

The Board should take the appropriate steps to remove excessive or unnecessary costs and other administrative impediments to the stockholders' meaningful participation in meetings, whether in person or by proxy. Accurate and timely information should be made available to the stockholders to enable them to make a sound judgment on all matters brought to their attention for consideration or approval.

Although all stockholders should be treated equally or without discrimination, the Board should give minority stockholders the right to propose the holding of meetings and the items for discussion in the agenda that relate directly to the business of the corporation.

5.3. The company recognizes that the most cogent proof of good corporate governance is that which is visible to the eyes of its investors. Therefore the following provisions are issued for the guidance of all internal and external parties concerned, as governance covenant between the company and all its investors.

5.3.1. Investors' Rights and Protection

5.3.1.1. Rights of Investors/Minority Interests. The Board shall be committed to respect the following rights of the stockholders:

5.3.2. Voting Right

5.3.2.1. Shareholders shall have the right to elect, remove and replace directors and vote on certain corporate acts in accordance with the Corporation Code.

5.3.2.2. Cumulative voting shall be allowed in the election of directors. The election of directors shall be conducted in the manner provided by Sec. 24 of the Corporation Code and with such formalities and manner as the officer presiding at the meeting shall then and there determine and provide. *(Taken from, Sec 6, By Laws)*

5.3.2.3. A director shall not be removed without cause if it will deny minority shareholders representation in the Board.

5.3.3. Pre-emptive Right

All stockholders shall have pre-emptive rights, unless the same is denied in the articles of incorporation or an amendment thereto. They have the right to subscribe to the capital stock of the Corporation. The Articles of Incorporation shall lay down the specific rights and powers of shareholders with respect to the particular shares they hold, all of which shall be protected by law so long as they shall not be in conflict with the Corporation Code.

5.3.4. Power of Inspection

Subject to the need of the Corporation to maintain business and trade secrets such as competitive marketing and operational strategy and detailed business plans, all shareholders shall be allowed to inspect corporate books and records including minutes of Board meetings and stock registries in accordance with the Corporation Code and shall be furnished with annual reports, including financial statements and further subject to the conditions

provided under Section 74 of the Corporation Code.

5.3.5. Rights to Information

- 5.3.5.1. The Shareholders shall be provided, upon request, with pertinent information about the directors and officers and certain other matters such as their holdings of the company's shares, dealings with the company, relationships among directors and key officers, and the aggregate compensation of directors and officers, subject to the conditions provided under Section 74 of the Corporation Code.
- 5.3.5.2. 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.
- 5.3.5.3. The minority shareholders shall have access to any and all information relating to matters for which the management is accountable for and to those relating to matters for which the management shall include such information and, if not included, then the minority shareholders shall be allowed to propose to include such matters in the agenda of stockholders' meeting, being within the definition of "legitimate purposes".

5.3.6. Right to Dividends

- 5.3.6.1. Shareholders shall the right to receive dividends subject to the discretion of the Board.
- 5.3.6.2. The company shall be compelled to declare dividends when its retained earnings shall be in excess of 100% of its paid-in capital stock except: a) when justified by definite corporate expansion projects or programs approved by the Board; or b) when the corporation is prohibited under any loan agreement with any financial institution or creditor, whether local or foreign, from declaring dividends without its consent, and such consent has not been secured; or c) when it can be clearly shown that such retention is necessary under special circumstances obtaining in the Corporation, such as when there is a need for special reserve for probable contingencies.

5.3.7. Appraisal Right

The shareholders' shall have appraisal right or the right to dissent and

demand payment of the fair value of their shares in the manner provided for under Section 82 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, under any of the following circumstances:

- 5.3.7.1. In case any amendment of the articles of incorporation has the effect of changing or restricting the rights of any stockholders or class of shares, or of authorizing preferences in any respect superior to those of outstanding shares of any class, or of extending or shortening the term of corporate existence;
 - 5.3.7.2. In case of sale, lease, exchange, transfer, mortgage, pledge or other disposition of all or substantially all of the corporate property and assets as provided in the Corporation Code; and
 - 5.3.7.3. In case of merger or consolidation.
- 5.4. It shall be the duty of the directors to promote shareholder rights, remove impediments to the exercise of shareholders' rights and allow possibilities to seek redress for violation of their rights. They shall encourage the exercise of shareholders' voting rights and the solution of collective action problems through appropriate mechanisms. They shall be instrumental in removing excessive costs and other administrative or practical impediments to shareholders participating in meetings and/or voting in persons. The directors shall have the way for the electronic filing and distribution of shareholder information necessary to make informed decisions subject to legal constraints.

6. GOVERNANCE SELF-RATING SYSTEM

The Board may create an internal self-rating system that can measure the performance of the Board and Management in accordance with the criteria provided for in this Code.

The creation and implementation of such self-rating system, including its salient features, may be disclosed in the corporation's annual report.

7. DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY

The essence of corporate governance is transparency. The more transparent the internal workings of the corporation are, the more difficult it will be for Management and dominant stockholders to mismanage the corporation or misappropriate its assets.

It is therefore essential that all material information about the corporation which could adversely affect is viability or the interests of the stockholders and other stakeholders

should be publicly and timely disclosed. Such information should include, among others, earnings results, acquisition or disposition of assets, off balance sheet transactions, related party transactions, and direct and indirect remuneration of members of the Board and Management. The Board shall therefore commit at all times to full disclosure of material information dealings. It shall cause the filing of all required information through the appropriate Exchange mechanisms for listed companies and submissions to the Commission for the interest of its stockholders and other stakeholders. *(As amended on 31 July 2014)*

8. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

- 8.1. Each Committee shall report regularly to the Board of Directors and each committee's recommendations shall be subject to review and approval by the Board at a meeting duly called for the purpose.
- 8.2. The Compliance Officer shall establish an evaluation system to determine and measure compliance with this Manual. Any violation thereof shall subject the responsible officer or employee to the penalty provided under Part 8 of this Manual.
- 8.3. The establishment of such evaluation system, including the features thereof, shall be disclosed in the company's annual report (SEC Form 17-A) or in such form of report that is applicable to the Corporation. The adoption of such performance evaluation system must be covered by a Board approval.
- 8.4. This Manual shall be subject to quarterly review unless the same frequency is amended by the Board.
- 8.5. All business processes and practices being performed within any department or business unit of Model Corporation that are not consistent with any portion of this manual shall be revoked unless upgraded to the compliant extent.
- 8.6. All business processes and practices prescribed under this Manual shall be subject to the provisions of the Corporation Code, existing laws, rules, and regulations and the provisions of the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws.

9. REGULAR REVIEW OF THE CODE AND THE SCORECARD

To monitor the compliance by covered corporations with this Code, the Commission may require them to accomplish annually a scorecard on the scope, nature and extent of the actions they have taken to meet the objectives of this Code.

The Commission shall periodically review this Code to ensure that it meets its objectives.

10. PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANUAL

- 10.1. To strictly observe and implement the provisions of this manual, the Board may impose the following penalties, after notice and hearing, on the company's directors, officers, staff, subsidiaries and affiliates and their respective directors, officers and staff in case of violation of any of the provision of this Manual:
 - 10.1.1. In case of first violation, the subject person shall be reprimanded;
 - 10.1.2. Suspension from office shall be imposed in case of second violation. The duration of the suspension shall depend on the gravity of the violation.
 - 10.1.3. For third violation, the maximum penalty of removal from office shall be imposed.
- 10.2. The commission of a third violation of this manual by any member of the board of the company or its subsidiaries and affiliates shall be a sufficient cause for removal from directorship.
- 10.3. The Compliance Officer shall be responsible for determining violation/s through notice and hearing and shall recommend to the Board the imposable penalty for such violation, for further review and approval of the Board.

F & J PRINCE HOLDINGS CORPORATION

By:

ROBERT Y. COKENG
Chairman and President