

Invesco Hong Kong Limited

PROXY VOTING POLICY

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INTRODUCTION

This policy sets out Invesco's approach to proxy voting in the context of our broader portfolio management and client service responsibilities. It applies to Asia related equity portfolios managed by Invesco on behalf of individually-managed clients and pooled fund clients

Invesco's proxy voting policy is expected to evolve over time to cater for changing circumstances or unforeseen events.

1. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- 1.1 Invesco recognises its fiduciary obligation to act in the best interests of all clients, be they retirement scheme trustees, institutional clients, unitholders in pooled investment vehicles or personal investors. The application of due care and skill in exercising shareholder responsibilities is a key aspect of this fiduciary obligation.
- 1.2 The sole objective of Invesco's proxy voting policy is to promote the economic interests of its clients. At no time will Invesco use the shareholding powers exercised in respect of its clients' investments to advance its own commercial interests, to pursue a social or political cause that is unrelated to clients' economic interests, or to favour a particular client or other relationship to the detriment of others.
- 1.3 Invesco also recognises the broader chain of accountability that exists in the proper governance of corporations, and the extent and limitations of the shareholder's role in that process. In particular, it is recognised that company management should ordinarily be presumed to be best placed to conduct the commercial affairs of the enterprise concerned, with prime accountability to the enterprise's Board of Directors which is in turn accountable to shareholders and to external regulators and exchanges. The involvement of Invesco as an institutional shareholder will not extend to interference in the proper exercise of Board or management responsibilities, or impede the ability of companies to take the calculated commercial risks which are essential means of adding value for shareholders.
- 1.4 The primary aim of the policy is to encourage a culture of performance among investee companies, rather than one of mere conformance with a prescriptive set of rules and constraints. Rigid adherence to a checklist approach to corporate governance issues is of itself unlikely to promote the maximum economic performance of companies, or to cater for circumstances in which non-compliance with a checklist is appropriate or unavoidable.
- 1.5 Invesco considers that proxy voting rights are an asset which should be managed with the same care as any other asset managed on behalf of its clients.

2. PROXY VOTING AUTHORITY

- 2.1 An important dimension of Invesco's approach to corporate governance is the exercise of proxy voting authority at the Annual General Meetings or other decision-making forums of companies in which we manage investments on behalf of clients.
- 2.2 An initial issue to consider in framing a proxy voting policy is the question of where discretion to exercise voting power should rest - with Invesco as the investment manager, or with each individual client? Under the first alternative, Invesco's role would be both to make voting decisions on clients' behalf and to implement those decisions. Under the second alternative, Invesco would either have no role to play, or its role would be limited solely to implementing voting decisions under instructions from our clients.
- 2.3 In addressing this issue, it is necessary to distinguish the different legal structures and fiduciary relationships which exist as between individually-managed clients, who hold investments directly on their own accounts, and pooled fund clients, whose investments are held indirectly under a trust structure.
- 2.4 Individually-Managed Clients**
- 2.4.1 As a matter of general policy, Invesco believes that unless a client's mandate gives specific instructions to the contrary, discretion to exercise votes should normally rest with the investment manager, provided that the discretion is always exercised in the client's interests alone.
- 2.4.2 The reason for this position is that Invesco believes that, with its dedicated research resources and ongoing monitoring of companies, an investment manager is usually better placed to identify issues upon which a vote is necessary or desirable. We believe it is also more practical that voting discretion rests with the party that has the authority to buy and sell shares, which is essentially what investment managers have been engaged to do on behalf of their clients.
- 2.4.3 In cases where voting authority is delegated by an individually-managed client, Invesco recognises its responsibility to be accountable for the decisions it makes. If a client requires, an appropriate reporting mechanism will be put in place.
- 2.4.4 While it is envisaged that the above arrangements will be acceptable in the majority of cases, it is recognised that some individually-managed clients will wish to retain voting authority for themselves, or to place conditions on the circumstances in which it can be exercised by investment managers. In practice, it is believed that this option is generally only likely to arise with relatively large clients such as trustees of major superannuation funds or statutory corporations which have the resources to develop their own policies and to supervise their implementation by investment managers and custodians. In particular, clients who have multiple equity managers and utilise a master custody arrangement

may be more likely to consider retaining voting authority in order to ensure consistency of approach across their total portfolio.

- 2.4.5 In any event, whatever decision is taken as to where voting authority should lie, Invesco believes that the matter should be explicitly covered by the terms of the investment management agreement and clearly understood by the respective parties.
- 2.4.6 Accordingly, Invesco will pursue the following policies with respect to the exercise of proxy voting authority for individually-managed clients:

PROXY VOTING AUTHORITY

Individually-Managed Clients

Unless an individually-managed client wishes to retain proxy voting authority, Invesco will assume proxy voting authority by way of delegation from the client, provided that the allocation of proxy voting responsibility is clearly set out in the investment management agreement.

In the case of clients who wish to place special conditions on the delegation of proxy voting powers, Invesco will endeavour to accommodate those clients' requirements as far as practicable, subject to any administrative obstacles or additional costs that might arise in implementing the conditions.

2.5 Pooled Fund Clients

- 2.5.1 The legal relationship between an investment manager and its pooled fund clients is different in a number of important respects from that applying to individually-managed clients. These differences have a bearing on how proxy voting authority is exercised on behalf of pooled fund clients.
- 2.5.2 These legal relationships essentially mean that the manager is required to act solely in the collective interests of unitholders at large rather than as a direct agent or delegate of each unitholder. On the issue of proxy voting, as with all other aspects of our client relationships, Invesco will naturally continue to be receptive to any views and concerns raised by its pooled fund clients. However, the legal relationship that exists means it is not possible for the manager to accept instructions from a particular pooled fund client as to how to exercise proxy voting authority in a particular instance.
- 2.5.3 As in the case of individually-managed clients who delegate their proxy voting authority, Invesco's accountability to pooled fund clients in exercising its fiduciary responsibilities is best addressed as part of the manager's broader client relationship and reporting responsibilities.
- 2.5.4 Accordingly, Invesco will pursue the following policies with respect to the exercise of proxy voting authority for pooled fund clients:

PROXY VOTING AUTHORITY

Pooled Fund Clients

In considering proxy voting issues arising in respect of pooled fund shareholdings, Invesco will act solely in accordance with its fiduciary responsibility to take account of the collective interests of unitholders in the pooled fund as a whole.

Invesco cannot accept instructions from individual unitholders as to the exercise of proxy voting authority in a particular instance.

3. KEY PROXY VOTING ISSUES

- 3.1 This section outlines Invesco's intended approach in cases where proxy voting authority is being exercised on clients' behalf.
- 3.2 Invesco will vote on all material issues at all company meetings where it has the voting authority and responsibility to do so. We will not announce our voting intentions and the reasons behind them.
- 3.3 Invesco applies two underlying principles. First, our interpretation of 'material voting issues' is confined to those issues which affect the value of shares we hold on behalf of clients and the rights of shareholders to an equal voice in influencing the affairs of companies in proportion to their shareholdings. We do not consider it appropriate to use shareholder powers for reasons other than the pursuit of these economic interests. Second, we believe that a critical factor in the development of an optimal corporate governance policy is the need to avoid unduly diverting resources from our primary responsibilities to add value to our clients' portfolios through investment performance and client service.
- 3.4 In order to expand upon these principles, Invesco believes it is necessary to consider the role of proxy voting policy in the context of broader portfolio management and administrative issues which apply to our investment management business as a whole. These are discussed as follows.
- 3.5 Portfolio Management Issues - Active Equity Portfolios**
- 3.5.1 While recognising in general terms that issues concerning corporate governance practices can have a significant bearing on the financial performance of companies, the primary criterion for the selection and retention of a particular stock in active equity portfolios remains our judgment that the stock will deliver superior investment performance for our clients, based on our investment themes and market analysis.
- 3.5.2 In view of these dynamics, Invesco does not consider it feasible or desirable to prescribe in advance comprehensive guidelines as to how it will exercise proxy voting authority in all circumstances. The primary aim of Invesco's approach to corporate governance is to encourage a culture of performance among the companies in which we manage investments in order to add value to our clients' portfolios, rather than one of mere conformance with a prescriptive set of rules and constraints.
- 3.5.3 Nevertheless, Invesco has identified a limited range of issues upon which it will always exercise proxy voting authority - either to register disapproval of management proposals or to demonstrate support for company initiatives through positive use of voting powers. These issues are outlined as follows:

KEY VOTING ISSUES

Major Corporate Proposals

Invesco will always vote on the following issues arising in company General Meetings where it has the authority to do so on behalf of clients.

- contentious issues (eg. issues of perceived national interest, or where there has been extensive press coverage or public comment);
- approval of changes of substantial shareholdings;
- mergers or schemes of arrangement; and
- approval of major asset sales or purchases.

As a general rule, Invesco will vote against any actions that will reduce the rights or options of shareholders, reduce shareholder influence over the board of directors and management, reduce the alignment of interests between management and shareholders, or reduce the value of shareholders' investments, unless balanced by reasonable increase in net worth of the shareholding.

Where appropriate, Invesco will also use voting powers to influence companies to adopt generally accepted best corporate governance practices in areas such as board composition, disclosure policies and the other areas of recommended corporate governance practice.

Invesco's approach to significant proxy voting issues which fall outside these areas will be addressed on their merits.

3.6 Administrative Issues

- 3.6.1 In addition to the portfolio management issues outlined above, Invesco's proxy voting policy also takes account of administrative and cost implications, together with the size of our holdings as compared to the issue size, involved in the exercise of proxy voting authority on our clients' behalf.
- 3.6.2 There are practical constraints to the implementation of proxy voting decisions. Proxy voting is a highly seasonal activity, with most company Annual General Meetings being collapsed into a few months, with short deadlines for the distribution and return of notice papers, multiple resolutions from multiple companies being considered simultaneously, and under a legal system which is essentially dependent upon paper-based communication and record-keeping.
- 3.6.3 In addition, for investment managers such as Invesco who do not invest as principals and who consequently do not appear directly on the share registers of companies, all of these communications are channelled through external custodians, among whom there is in turn a considerable variation in the nature and quality of systems to deal with the flow of information.

- 3.6.4 While Invesco has the systems in place to efficiently implement proxy voting decisions when required, it can be seen that administrative and cost considerations by necessity play an important role in the application of a responsible proxy voting policy. This is particularly so bearing in mind the extremely limited time period within which voting decisions must often be made and implemented (which can in practice be as little as a few days). This factor also explains why Invesco resists any suggestion that there should be compulsory proxy voting on all issues, as in our view this would only increase the costs to be borne by our clients with very little practical improvement in corporate performance in most cases.
- 3.6.5 These administrative constraints are further highlighted by the fact that many issues on which shareholders are in practice asked to vote are routine matters relating to the ongoing administration of the company - eg. approval of financial accounts or housekeeping amendments to Articles of Association. Generally in such cases, we will be in favour of the motion as most companies take seriously their duties and are acting in the best interests of shareholders. However, the actual casting of a "yes" vote on all such resolutions in our view would entail an unreasonable administrative workload and cost.
- 3.6.6 Accordingly, Invesco believes that an important consideration in the framing of a proxy voting policy is the need to avoid unduly diverting resources from our primary responsibilities to add value to our clients' investments through portfolio management and client service. The policies outlined below have been prepared on this basis.

KEY PROXY VOTING ISSUES

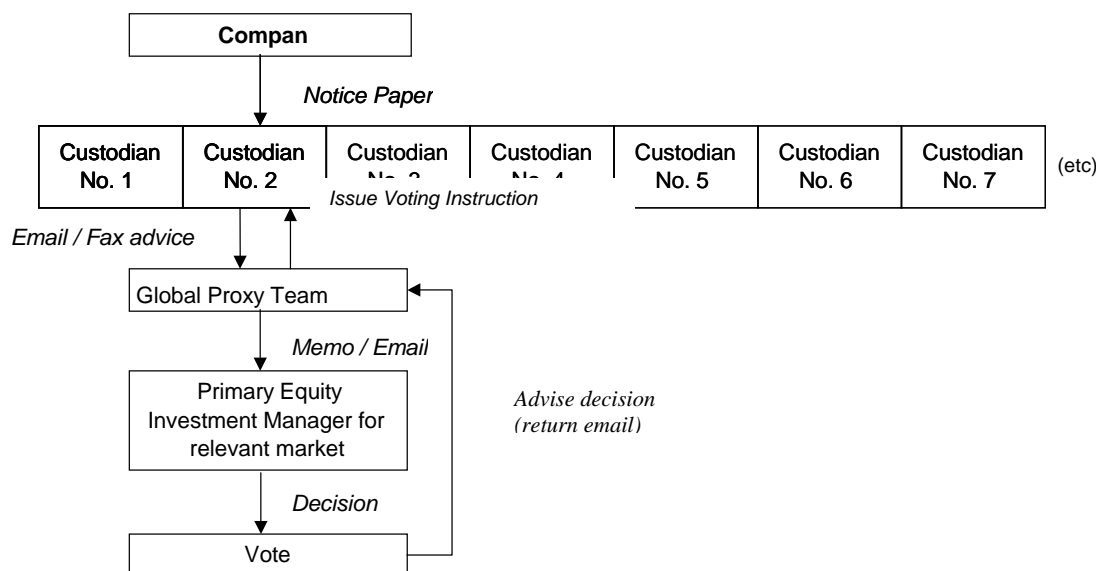
Administrative Constraints

In view of the administrative constraints and costs involved in the exercise of proxy voting powers, Invesco may (depending on circumstances) not exercise its voting right unless its clients' portfolios in aggregate represent a significant proportion of the shareholdings of the company in question.

A significant proportion in this context means 5% or more of the market capitalisation of the company.

4. INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION & DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

- 4.1 The following diagram illustrates the procedures adopted by Invesco for the administration of proxy voting:



- 4.2 As shown by the diagram, a central administrative role is performed by our Global Proxy Team, located within the Client Administration section. The initial role of the Global Proxy Team is to receive company notice papers via the range of custodians who hold shares on behalf of our clients, to ascertain which client portfolios hold the stock, and to initiate the decision-making process by distributing the company notice papers to the Primary Investment Manager responsible for the company in question.
- 4.3 A voting decision on each company resolution (whether a yes or no vote, or a recommended abstention) is made by the Primary Investment Manager responsible for the company in question. Invesco believes that this approach is preferable to the appointment of a committee with responsibility for handling voting issues across all companies, as it takes advantage of the expertise of individuals whose professional lives are occupied by analysing particular companies and sectors, and who are familiar with the issues facing particular companies through their regular company visits.
- 4.4 Moreover, the Primary Equity Manager has overall responsibility for the relevant market and this ensures that similar issues which arise in different companies are handled in a consistent way across the relevant market.

- 4.5 The voting decision is then documented and passed back to the Global Proxy Team, who issue the voting instructions to each custodian in advance of the closing date for receipt of proxies by the company. At the same time, the Global Proxy Team logs all proxy voting activities for record keeping or client reporting purposes.
- 4.6 A key task in administering the overall process is the capture and dissemination of data from companies and custodians within a time frame that makes exercising votes feasible in practice. This applies particularly during the company Annual General Meeting "season", when there are typically a large number of proxy voting issues under consideration simultaneously. Invesco has no control over the former dependency and Invesco's ability to influence a custodian's service levels are limited in the case of individually-managed clients, where the custodian is answerable to the client.
- 4.7 The following policy commitments are implicit in these administrative and decision-making processes:

INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

Invesco will consider all resolutions put forward in the Annual General Meetings or other decision-making forums of all companies in which investments are held on behalf of clients, where it has the authority to exercise voting powers. This consideration will occur in the context of our policy on Key Voting Issues outlined in Section 3.

The voting decision will be made by the Primary Investment Manager responsible for the market in question.

A written record will be kept of the voting decision in each case, and in case of an opposing vote, the reason/comment for the decision.

Voting instructions will be issued to custodians as far as practicable in advance of the deadline for receipt of proxies by the company. Invesco will monitor the efficiency with which custodians implement voting instructions on clients' behalf.

Invesco's ability to exercise proxy voting authority is dependent on timely receipt of notification from the relevant custodians.

5. CLIENT REPORTING

- 5.1 Invesco will keep records of its proxy voting activities.
- 5.2 Upon client request, Invesco will regularly report back to the client on proxy voting activities for investments owned by the client.
- 5.2 The following points summarise Invesco's policy commitments on the reporting of proxy voting activities to clients (other than in cases where specific forms of client reporting are specified in the client's mandate):

CLIENT REPORTING

Where proxy voting authority is being exercised on a client's behalf, a statistical summary of voting activity will be provided on request as part of the client's regular quarterly report.

Invesco will provide more detailed information on particular proxy voting issues in response to requests from clients wherever possible.