Number	Principle	Compliance	Explanation
1. DISCLOSURE	In the interest of all market participants		
POLICY, INVESTOR	and their own interest, listed		
COMMUNICATIONS	companies ensure quality investor		
	communications and pursue a		
	transparent and fair disclosure policy.		
1.1.	Companies maintain efficient	The	
	communications with capital market	principle is	
	participants and provide fair	applied	
	information about matters that concern		
	them. For that purpose, companies use		
	diverse tools and forms of		
	communication, including in particular		
	the corporate website where they		
	publish all information relevant for		
	investors.		
1.2.	Companies make available their	The	
	financial results compiled in periodic	principle is	
	reports as soon as possible after the	applied	
	end of each reporting period; should		
	that not be feasible for substantial		
	reasons, companies publish at least		
	preliminary financial estimates as soon		
	as possible.		
1.3.	Companies integrate ESG factors in		
	their business strategy, including in		
121	particular:		
1.3.1	environmental factors, including	The	
	measures and risks relating to climate	principle	
122	change and sustainable development;	applied	
1.3.2.	social and employee factors, including	The	
	among others actions taken and	principle is	
	planned to ensure equal treatment of	applied	

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	women and men, decent working		
	conditions, respect for employees'		
	rights, dialogue with local communities,		
	customer relations.		
1.4.	To ensure quality communications with		
	stakeholders, as a part of the business		
	strategy, companies publish on their		
	website information concerning the		
	framework of the strategy, measurable		
	goals, including in particular long-term		
	goals, planned activities and their		
	status, defined by measures, both		
	financial and non-financial. ESG		
	information concerning the strategy		
	should among others:		
1.4.1	explain how the decision-making	The	
	processes of the company and its group	principle is	
	members integrate climate change,	applied	
	including the resulting risks;		
1.4.2.	present the equal pay index for	The	
	employees, defined as the percentage	principle is	
	difference between the average	applied	
	monthly pay (including bonuses, awards		
	and other benefits) of women and men		
	in the last year, and present		
	information about actions taken to		
	eliminate any pay gaps, including a		
	presentation of related risks and the		
	time horizon of the equality target.		
1.5.	Companies disclose at least on an	The	The Company's businesses are empowered to partner with local
	annual basis the amounts expensed by	principle is	charities to provide direct support to their local communities. The
	the company and its group in support of	not applied	expenses have been reported for the first time this year, and will
	culture, sports, charities, the media,		be developed during the next financial year to include information
	social organisations, trade unions, etc.		on rationality.
	If the company or its group pay such	I	

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	expenses in the reporting year, the		
	disclosure presents a list of such		
	expenses.		
1.6.	Companies participating in the WIG20,	The	
	mWIG40 or sWIG80 index hold on a	principle is	
	quarterly basis and other companies	applied	
	hold at least on an annual basis a		
	meeting with investors to which they		
	invite in particular shareholders,		
	analysts, industry experts and the		
	media. At such meetings, the		
	management board of the company		
	presents and comments on the strategy		
	and its implementation, the financial		
	results of the company and its group,		
	and the key events impacting the		
	business of the company and its group,		
	their results and outlook. At such		
	meetings, the management board of		
	the company publicly provides answers		
	and explanations to questions raised.		
1.7.	If an investor requests any information	The	
	about a company, the company replies	principle is	
	immediately and, in any case, no later	applied	
	than within 14 days.		
2. MANAGEMENT	To ensure top standards of the		
BOARD, SUPERVISORY	responsibilities and effective		
BOARD	performance of the management board		
	and the supervisory board of a		
	company, only persons with the		
	adequate competences, skills and		
	experience are appointed to the		
	management board and the supervisory		
	board.		

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Management Board members act in the		
interest of the company and are		
responsible for its activity. The		
management board is responsible		
among others for the company's		
leadership, engagement in setting and		
implementing its strategic objectives,		
and ensuring the company's efficiency		
and safety.		
Supervisory board members acting in		
their function and to the extent of their		
responsibilities on the supervisory		
board follow their independent opinion		
and judgement, including in decision		
making, and act in the interest of the		
company.		
The supervisory board functions in the		
spirit of debate and analyses the		
position of the company in the context		
of the sector and the market on the		
basis of information provided by the		
management board of the company		
and via the company's internal systems		
and functions and obtained from		
external sources, using the output of its		
committees. The supervisory board in		
particular issues opinions on the		
company's strategy, verifies the work of		
the management board in pursuit of		
defined strategic objectives, and		
monitors the company's performance.		

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2.1.	Companies should have in place a	The	The Company operates a one-tier Board structure.
	diversity policy applicable to the	principle is	
	management board and the supervisory	applied	
	board, approved by the supervisory		
	board and the general meeting,		
	respectively. The diversity policy		
	defines diversity goals and criteria,		
	among others including gender,		
	education, expertise, age, professional		
	experience, and specifies the target		
	dates and the monitoring systems for		
	such goals. With regard to gender		
	diversity of corporate bodies, the		
	participation of the minority group in		
	each body should be at least 30%.		
2.2.	Decisions to elect members of the	The	
	management board or the supervisory	principle is	
	board of companies should ensure that	applied	
	the composition of those bodies is		
	diverse by appointing persons ensuring		
	diversity, among others in order to		
	achieve the target minimum		
	participation of the minority group of at		
	least 30% according to the goals of the		
	established diversity policy referred to		
	in principle 2.1.		
2.3.	At least two members of the	The	
	supervisory board meet the criteria of	principle is	
	being independent referred to in the	applied	
	Act of 11 May 2017 on Auditors, Audit	-	
	Firms and Public Supervision, and have		
	no actual and material relations with		
	any shareholder who holds at least 5%		
	of the total vote in the company.		

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2.4.	The supervisory board and the	The	
	management board vote in an open	principle is	
	ballot unless otherwise required by law.	applied	
2.5.	Members of the supervisory board and	The	
	members of the management board	principle is	
	who vote against a resolution may have	applied	
	their dissenting vote recorded in the		
	minutes.		
2.6.	Functions on the management board of	The	
	a company are the main area of the	principle is	
	professional activity of management	applied	
	board members. Management board		
	members should not engage in		
	additional professional activities if the		
	time devoted to such activities prevents		
	their proper performance in the		
	company.		
2.7.	A company's management board	The	
	members may sit on corporate bodies	principle is	
	of companies other than members of its	applied	
	group subject to the approval of the		
	supervisory board.		
2.8.	Supervisory board members should be	The	
	able to devote the time necessary to	principle is	
	perform their duties.	applied	
2.9.	The chair of the supervisory board	The	
	should not combine this function with	principle is	
	that of chair of the audit committee of	applied	
	the supervisory board.		
2.10.	Companies allocate administrative and	The	
	financial resources necessary to ensure	principle is	
	efficient functioning of the supervisory	applied	
	board in a manner adequate to their		
	size and financial standing.		

2.11.	In addition to its responsibilities laid down in the legislation, the supervisory		
	board prepares and presents an annual		
	report to the annual general meeting		
	once per year. Such report includes at		
	least the following:		
2.11.1.	information about the members of the	The	
	supervisory board and its committees,	principle is	
	including indication of those	applied	
	supervisory board members who fulfil		
	the criteria of being independent		
	referred to in the Act of 11 May 2017		
	on Auditors, Audit Firms and Public		
	Supervision and those supervisory		
	board members who have no actual		
	and material relations with any		
	shareholder who holds at least 5% of		
	the total vote in the company, and		
	information about the members of the		
	supervisory board in the context of		
	diversity;		
2.11.2.	summary of the activity of the	The	
	supervisory board and its committees;	principle is	
		applied	
2.11.3.	assessment of the company's standing	The	
	on a consolidated basis, including	principle is	
	assessment of the internal control, risk	applied	
	management and compliance systems		
	and the internal audit function, and		
	information about measures taken by		
	the supervisory board to perform such		
	assessment; such assessment should		
	cover all significant controls, in		
	particular reporting and operational		
	controls;		

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2.11.4.	assessment of the company's	The	
	compliance with the corporate	principle is	
	governance principles and the manner	applied	
	of compliance with the disclosure		
	obligations concerning compliance with		
	the corporate governance principles		
	defined in the Exchange Rules and the		
	regulations on current and periodic		
	reports published by issuers of		
	securities, and information about		
	measures taken by the supervisory		
	board to perform such assessment;		
2.11.5.	assessment of the rationality of	The	The Company's businesses are empowered to partner with local
	expenses referred to in principle 1.5;	principle is	charities to provide direct support to their local communities. The
		not applied	expenses have been reported for the first time this year and will be
			developed during the next financial year to include information on
			rationality.
2.11.6.	information regarding the degree of	The	
	implementation of the diversity policy	principle is	
	applicable to the management board	applied	
	and the supervisory board, including		
	the achievement of goals referred to in		
	principle 2.1.		
3. INTERNAL SYSTEMS	Efficient internal systems and functions		
AND FUNCTIONS	are an indispensable tool of exercising		
	supervision over a company.		
	The systems cover the company and all		
	areas of activity of its group which have		
	a significant impact on the position of		
	the company.		
3.1.	Listed companies maintain efficient	The	
	internal control, risk management and	principle is	
	compliance systems and an efficient	applied	
	internal audit function adequate to the		
	size of the company and the type and		

		Decemb	er 2023
	scale of its activity; the management board is responsible for their functioning.		
3.2.	Companies' organisation includes units responsible for the tasks of individual systems and functions unless it is not reasonable due to the size of the company or the type of its activity.	The principle is applied	
3.3.	Companies participating in the WIG20, mWIG40 or sWIG80 index appoint an internal auditor to head the internal audit function in compliance with generally accepted international standards for the professional practice of internal auditing. In other companies which do not appoint an internal auditor who meets such requirements, the audit committee (or the supervisory board if it performs the functions of the audit committee) assesses on an annual basis whether such person should be appointed.	The principle is applied	
3.4.	The remuneration of persons responsible for risk and compliance management and of the head of internal audit should depend on the performance of delegated tasks rather than short-term results of the company.	The principle is not applied	Risk and compliance are managed by the Director of Group Treasury, Tax & Risk and Group General Counsel respectively. The remuneration of these individuals is primarily dependent on the performance of delegated tasks. However, consistent with all employees of the Company, a proportion of these individuals' respective annual bonuses is dependent on the Company achieving specific financial targets for the relevant financial year. The financial targets for the Company's annual bonus scheme are set by the Company's Remuneration Committee.
3.5.	Persons responsible for risk and compliance management report directly to the president or other member of the management board.	The principle is applied	The roles described in 3.4 above report to the CFO, an executive member of the Pepco Group N.V. Board.

3.6.	The head of internal audit reports organisationally to the president of the management board and functionally to the chair of the audit committee or the chair of the supervisory board if the supervisory board performs the functions of the audit committee.	The principle is applied	The Senior Internal Auditor reports organisationally to the CFO and functionally to the chair of the Audit Committee.
3.7.	Principles 3.4 to 3.6 apply also to members of the company's group which are material to its activity if they appoint persons to perform such tasks.	The principle is not applied	The remuneration of employees who work in risk and compliance roles and internal audit roles across the Group comprises a salary and eligibility to receive an annual bonus. A proportion of the annual bonus is dependent on the Company achieving specific financial targets. The financial targets for the relevant company's annual bonus scheme are set by the relevant company's remuneration committee and are aligned with the financial targets set by the Company's Remuneration Committee. The risk, compliance and internal audit functions of businesses within the Group report organisationally to the CFO. Managers within the risk, compliance and internal audit functions of the Group's businesses attend the meetings of the local board's audit committee.
3.8.	The person responsible for internal audit or the management board if such function is not performed separately in the company reports to the supervisory board at least once per year with their assessment of the efficiency of the systems and functions referred to in principle 3.1 and tables a relevant report.	The principle is applied	
3.9.	The supervisory board monitors the efficiency of the systems and functions referred to in principle 3.1 among others on the basis of reports provided periodically by the persons responsible for the functions and the company's	The principle is applied	

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	management board, and makes annual		
	assessment of the efficiency of such		
	systems and functions according to		
	principle 2.11.3. Where the company		
	has an audit committee, the audit		
	committee monitors the efficiency of		
	the systems and functions referred to in		
	principle 3.1, which however does not		
	release the supervisory board from the		
	annual assessment of the efficiency of		
	such systems and functions.		
3.10.	Companies participating in the WIG20,	The	Assessment of the internal audit function will be considered within
	mWIG40 or sWIG80 index have the	principle is	the 5-year time frame (by 2027). This aligns with the new Dutch
	internal audit function reviewed at least	applied	Corporate Governance Code
	once every five years by an		
	independent auditor appointed with		
	the participation of the audit		
	committee.		
4. GENERAL MEETING,	The management board and the		
SHAREHOLDER	supervisory board of listed companies		
RELATIONS	should encourage the engagement of		
	shareholders in matters of the		
	company, in particular through active		
	participation in the general meeting,		
	either in person or through a proxy.		
	The general meeting should proceed by		
	respecting the rights of all shareholders		
	and ensuring that passed resolutions do		
	not infringe on legitimate interests of		
	different groups of shareholders.		
	Shareholders who participate in a		
	general meeting exercise their rights in		
	accordance with the rules of good		

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	conduct. Participants of a general		
	meeting should come prepared to the		
	general meeting.		
4.1.	Companies should enable their	The	
	shareholders to participate in a general	principle is	
	meeting by means of electronic	applied	
	communication (e-meeting) if justified		
	by the expectations of shareholders		
	notified to the company, provided that		
	the company is in a position to provide		
	the technical infrastructure necessary		
	for such general meeting to proceed.		
4.2.	Companies set the place and date and	The	
	the form of a general meeting so as to	principle is	
	enable the participation of the highest	applied	
	possible number of shareholders. For		
	that purpose, companies strive to		
	ensure that the cancellation of a		
	general meeting, change of its date or		
	break in its proceedings take place only		
	if justified and do not prevent or limit		
	the exercising of the shareholders'		
	rights to participate in the general		
	meeting.		
4.3.	Companies provide a public real-life	The	
	broadcast of the general meeting.	principle is	
		applied	
4.4.	Presence of representatives of the	The	
	media is allowed at general meetings.	principle is	
		applied	
4.5.	If the management board becomes	The	The principle 4.5 refers to the provisions of Polish Commercial
	aware a general meeting being	principle is	Companies Code. As the Company is established under Dutch law,
	convened pursuant to Article 399 § 2 –	not	corporate matters are governed by Dutch law.
	4 of the Commercial Companies Code,	applicable	, ,
	the management board immediately	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	
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	takes steps which it is required to take		
	in order to organise and conduct the		
	general meeting. The foregoing applies		
	also where a general meeting is		
	convened under authority granted by		
	the registration court according to		
	Article 400 § 3 of the Commercial		
	Companies Code.		
4.6.	To help shareholders participating in a	The	
	general meeting to vote on resolutions	principle is	
	with adequate understanding, draft	applied	
	resolutions of the general meeting	''	
	concerning matters and decisions other		
	than points of order should contain a		
	justification, unless it follows from		
	documentation tabled to the general		
	meeting. If a matter is put on the		
	agenda of the general meeting at the		
	request of a shareholder or		
	shareholders, the management board		
	requests presentation of the		
	justification of the proposed resolution,		
	unless previously presented by such		
	shareholder or shareholders.		
4.7.	The supervisory board issues opinions	The	The company operates a one tier board.
	on draft resolutions put by the	principle is	
	management board on the agenda of	not	
	the general meeting.	applicable	
4.8.	Draft resolutions of the general meeting	The	
	on matters put on the agenda of the	principle is	
	general meeting should be tabled by	applied	
	shareholders no later than three days		
	before the general meeting.		
4.9.	If the general meeting is to appoint		
	members of the supervisory board or		
		•	•

		Decemb	51 2020
	members of the supervisory board for a		
	new term of office:		
4.9.1.	candidates for members of the	The	
	supervisory board should be nominated	principle is	
	with a notice necessary for	applied	
	shareholders present at the general		
	meeting to make an informed decision		
	and in any case no later than three days		
	before the general meeting; the names		
	of candidates and all related documents		
	should be immediately published on the		
	company's website;		
4.9.2.	candidates for members of the	The	
	supervisory board make a declaration	principle is	
	concerning fulfilment of the	applied	
	requirements for members of the audit		
	committee referred to in the Act of 11		
	May 2017 on Auditors, Audit Firms and		
	Public Supervision and having actual		
	and material relations with any		
	shareholder who holds at least 5% of		
	the total vote in the company		
4.10.	Any exercise of the rights of	The	
	shareholders or the way in which they	principle is	
	exercise their rights must not hinder the	applied	
	proper functioning of the governing		
	bodies of the company.		
4.11.	Members of the management board	The	
	and members of the supervisory board	principle is	
	participate in a general meeting, at the	applied	
	location of the meeting or via means of		
	bilateral real-time electronic		
	communication, as necessary to speak		
	on matters discussed by the general		
	meeting and answer questions asked at		

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	the general meeting. The management board presents to participants of an annual general meeting the financial results of the company and other relevant information, including nonfinancial information, contained in the financial statements to be approved by the general meeting. The management board presents key events of the last financial year, compares presented data with previous years, and presents the degree of implementation of the plans for the last year.		
4.12.	Resolutions of the general meeting concerning an issue of shares with subscription rights should specify the issue price or the mechanism of setting the price or authorise the competent body to set the price prior to the subscription right record date within a timeframe necessary for investors to make decisions.	The principle is applied	
4.13.	Resolutions concerning a new issue of shares with the exclusion of subscription rights which grant preemptive rights for new issue shares to selected shareholders or other entities may pass subject at least to the following three criteria: a) the company has a rational, economically justified need to urgently raise capital or the share issue is related to rational, economically justified transactions,	The principle is applied	

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	among others such as a merger with or the take-over of another company, or the shares are to be taken up under an incentive scheme established by the company;		
	b) the persons granted the pre- emptive right are to be selected according to objective general criteria;		
	c) the purchase price of the shares is in a rational relation with the current share price of the company or is to be determined in bookbuilding on the market.		
4.14.	Companies should strive to distribute their profits by paying out dividends. Companies may retain all their earnings subject to any of the following criteria: a) the earnings are minimal and consequently the dividend would	The principle is applied	
	be immaterial in relation to the value of the shares;b) the company reports uncovered losses from previous years and the earnings are used to reduce such losses;		
	c) the company can demonstrate that investment of the earnings will generate tangible benefits for the shareholders;		

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	 d) the company generates insufficient cash flows to pay out dividends; e) a dividend payment would substantially increase the risk to covenants under the company's binding credit facilities or terms of bond issue; f) retention of the company's earnings follows recommendations of the authority which supervises the company by virtue of its business activity. 		
5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST, RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	For the purpose of this section, 'related party' is defined within the meaning of the International Accounting Standards approved in Regulation No (EU) 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards. Companies and their groups should have in place transparent procedures for managing conflicts of interest and for related party transactions where a conflict of interest may occur. The procedures should provide for ways to identify and disclose such cases and the course of action in the event that they occur. Members of the management board		
	and members of the supervisory board		

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	should refrain from professional or		
	other activities which might cause a		
	conflict of interest or adversely affect		
	their reputation as members of the		
	corporate body, and where a conflict of		
	interest arises, they should immediately		
	disclose it.		
5.1.	Members of the management board	The	
	and members of the supervisory board	principle is	
	notify the management board or the	applied	
	supervisory board, respectively, of any		
	conflict of interest which has arisen or		
	may arise, and refrain from discussions		
	on the issue which may give rise to such		
	a conflict of interest in their case.		
5.2.	Where a member of the management	The	
	board or a member of the supervisory	principle is	
	board concludes that a decision of the	applied	
	management board or the supervisory		
	board, respectively, is in conflict with		
	the interest of the company, he or she		
	should request that the minutes of the		
	management board or supervisory		
	board meeting show his or her		
	dissenting opinion.		
5.3.	No shareholder should have preference	The	
	over other shareholders in related party	principle is	
	transactions. The foregoing also	applied	
	concerns transactions concluded by the		
	company's shareholders with members		
	of the company's group.		
5.4.	Companies may buy back their own	The	
	shares only in a procedure which	principle is	
	respects the rights of all shareholders.	applied	

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5.5.	If a transaction concluded by a	The	
	company with its related party requires	principle is	
	the consent of the supervisory board,	applied	
	before giving its consent the		
	supervisory board assesses whether to		
	ask a prior opinion of a third party		
	which can provide valuation of the		
	transaction and review its economic		
	impact.		
5.6.	If a related party transaction requires	The	
	the consent of the general meeting, the	principle is	
	supervisory board issues an opinion on	applied	
	the rationale of such transaction. In		
	that case, the supervisory board		
	assesses whether to ask a prior opinion		
	of a third party referred to in principle		
	5.5.		
5.7.	If a decision concerning the company's	The	
	significant transaction with a related	principle is	
	party is made by the general meeting,	applied	
	the company should give all		
	shareholders access to information		
	necessary to assess the impact of the		
	transaction on the interest of the		
	company before the decision is made,		
	including an opinion of the supervisory		
	board referred to in principle 5.6.		
6. REMUNERATION	Companies and their groups protect the		
	stability of their management teams,		
	among others by transparent, fair,		
	consistent and non-discriminatory		
	terms of remuneration, including equal		
	pay for women and men.		

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	Companies' remuneration policy for		
	members of corporate bodies and key		
	managers should in particular		
	determine the form, structure, and		
	method of determining and payment of		
	the remuneration.		
6.1.	The remuneration of members of the	The	
	management board and members of	principle is	
	the supervisory board and key	applied	
	managers should be sufficient to		
	attract, retain and motivate persons		
	with skills necessary for proper		
	management and supervision of the		
	company. The level of remuneration		
	should be adequate to the tasks and		
	responsibilities delegated to individuals		
	and their resulting accountability.		
6.2.	Incentive schemes should be	The	
	constructed in a way necessary among	principle is	
	others to tie the level of remuneration	applied	
	of members of the company's		
	management board and key managers		
	to the actual long-term standing of the		
	company measured by its financial and		
	non-financial results as well as long-		
	term shareholder value creation,		
	sustainable development and the		
	company's stability.		
6.3.	If companies' incentive schemes include	The	The Company established an incentive scheme (the Value Creation
	a stock option programme for	principle is	Plan) for senior management of the Group in March 2020, which
	managers, the implementation of the	not applied	was twelve months prior to the Company's admission to the WSE.
	stock option programme should depend		
	on the beneficiaries' achievement, over		The Value Creation Plan incentive scheme complies with the
	a period of at least three years, of pre-		majority of the requirements of principle 6.3 except that the
	defined, realistic financial and non-		
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	financial targets and sustainable development goals adequate to the company, and the share price or option exercise price for the beneficiaries cannot differ from the value of the shares at the time when such		incentive scheme does not include non-financial targets and share options will be issued to participants at nil cost.
	programme was approved.		
6.4.	As the supervisory board performs its	The	
	responsibilities on a continuous basis,	principle is	
	the remuneration of supervisory board	applied	
	members cannot depend on the		
	number of meetings held. The		
	remuneration of members of		
	committees, in particular the audit		
	committee, should take into account		
	additional workload on the committee.		
6.5.	The level of remuneration of	The	
	supervisory board members should not	principle is	
	depend on the company's short-term	applied	
	results.		