Number	Principle	Compliance	Explanation
1. DISCLOSURE POLICY,	In the interest of all market participants		
INVESTOR	and their own interest, listed companies		
COMMUNICATIONS	ensure quality investor communications		
	and pursue a transparent and fair		
	disclosure policy.		
1.1.	Companies maintain efficient	The principle is	
	communications with capital market	applied	
	participants and provide fair 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 financial	The principle is	
	results compiled in periodic reports as	applied	
	soon as possible after the 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 particular:		
1.3.1	environmental factors, including	The principle	
	measures and risks relating to climate	applied	
	change and sustainable development;		
1.3.2.	social and employee factors, including	The principle is	
	among others actions taken and planned	applied	
	to ensure equal treatment of 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 processes of the company and its group members integrate climate change, including the resulting risks;	The principle is applied	
1.4.2.	present the equal pay index for employees, defined as the percentage difference between the average 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.	The principle is applied	
1.5.	Companies disclose at least on an annual basis the amounts expensed by the company and its group in support of culture, sports, charities, the media, social organisations, trade unions, etc. If the company or its group pay such expenses in the reporting year, the disclosure presents a list of such expenses.	The principle is not applied	Any such expenses have been reported internally, disclosure and assessment as to the rationality of such expenditures will be considered in the new fiscal year.
1.6.	Companies participating in the WIG20, mWIG40 or sWIG80 index hold on a quarterly basis and other companies hold at least on an annual basis a meeting with investors to which they invite in particular	The principle is applied	

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	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 principle is	
	about a company, the company replies	applied	
	immediately and, in any case, no later		
	than within 14 days.		
2. MANAGEMENT	To ensure top standards of the		
BOARD, SUPERVISORY	responsibilities and effective performance		
BOARD	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.		
	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		

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	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.		
2.1.	Companies should have in place a diversity policy applicable to the management board and the supervisory 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%.	The principle is	The Company operates a one-tier Board structure.
2.2.	Decisions to elect members of the management board or the supervisory board of companies should ensure that the composition of those bodies is diverse	The principle is applied	

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	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 supervisory	The principle is	
	board meet the criteria of being	applied	
	independent referred to in the 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.		
2.4.	The supervisory board and the	The principle is	
	management board vote in an open ballot	applied	
	unless otherwise required by law.		
2.5.	Members of the supervisory board and	The principle is	
	members of the management board who	applied	
	vote against a resolution may have their		
	dissenting vote recorded in the minutes.		
2.6.	Functions on the management board of a	The principle is	
	company are the main area of the	applied	
	professional activity of management		
	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 principle is	
	members may sit on corporate bodies of	applied	
	companies other than members of its		
	group subject to the approval of the		
	supervisory board.		
			1

2.9. The chair of the supervisory board should not combine this function with that of chair of the supervisory board should not combine this function with that of chair of the audit committee of the supervisory board.  2.10. Companies allocate administrative and financial resources necessary to ensure efficient functioning of the supervisory 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. information about the members of the 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 company, and information about the members of the supervisory board and its committees;  2.11.2. summary of the activity of the supervisory board and its committees;  2.11.3. assessment of the company's standing on the principle is applied  The principle is applied  The principle is applied			December 20	<u>-</u> -
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information about the members of the supervisory board in the context of diversity;  2.11.2. summary of the activity of the supervisory board and its committees;  The principle is applied		shareholder who holds at least 5% of the		
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diversity;  2.11.2. summary of the activity of the supervisory board and its committees;  The principle is applied				
2.11.2. summary of the activity of the supervisory board and its committees;  The principle is applied		supervisory board in the context of		
board and its committees; applied				
, 11	2.11.2.		· ·	
2.11.3. assessment of the company's standing on The principle is		board and its committees;	applied	
	2.11.3.	assessment of the company's standing on	The principle is	
a consolidated basis, including applied		a consolidated basis, including	applied	

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	assessment of the internal control, risk		
	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;		
2.11.4.	assessment of the company's compliance	The principle is	
	with the corporate governance principles	applied	
	and the manner 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 expenses	The principle is not	Any such expenses have been reported internally, disclosure
	referred to in principle 1.5;	applied	and assessment as to the rationality of such expenditures will
			be considered in the new fiscal year.
2.11.6.	information regarding the degree of	The principle is	
	implementation of the diversity policy	applied	
	applicable to the management board 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.		

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3.1.	Listed companies maintain efficient	The principle is	
	internal control, risk management and	applied	
	compliance systems and an efficient		
	internal audit function adequate to the		
	size of the company and the type and		
	scale of its activity; the management		
	board is responsible for their functioning.		
3.2.	Companies' organisation includes units	The principle is	
	responsible for the tasks of individual	applied	
	systems and functions unless it is not		
	reasonable due to the size of the		
	company or the type of its activity.		
3.3.	Companies participating in the WIG20,	The principle is	
	mWIG40 or sWIG80 index appoint an	applied	
	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.		
3.4.	The remuneration of persons responsible	The principle is not	Risk and compliance are managed by the Group General
	for risk and compliance management and	applied	Counsel and the Head of Internal Audit. The remuneration of
	of the head of internal audit should		these individuals is primarily dependent on the performance of
	depend on the performance of delegated		delegated tasks. However, consistent with all employees of the
	tasks rather than short-term results of the		Company, a proportion of these individuals' respective annual
	company.		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	The principle is	The roles described in 3.4 above report to the CFO, an
	compliance management report directly	applied	executive member of the Pepco Group N.V. Board.

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	to the president or other member of the management 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	
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	The principle is applied	

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	for the functions and the company's		
	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 principle is	
	mWIG40 or sWIG80 index have the	applied	
	internal audit function reviewed at least		
	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		
	conduct. Participants of a general		
	conduct. I diticipanto di digeneral		

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meeting should come prepared to the		
general meeting.		
Companies should enable their	The principle is	
shareholders to participate in a general	applied	
meeting by means of electronic		
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.		
Companies set the place and date and the	The principle is	
form of a general meeting so as to enable	applied	
the participation of the highest 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.		
Companies provide a public real-life	The principle is	
broadcast of the general meeting.	applied	
Presence of representatives of the media	The principle is	
is allowed at general meetings.	applied	
If the management board becomes aware	The principle is not	The principle 4.5 refers to the provisions of Polish Commercial
a general meeting being convened	applicable	Companies Code. As the Company is established under Dutch
pursuant to Article 399 § 2 – 4 of the		law, corporate matters are governed by Dutch law.
Commercial Companies Code, the		
management board immediately 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		
	general meeting.  Companies should enable their shareholders to participate in a general meeting by means of electronic 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.  Companies set the place and date and the form of a general meeting so as to enable the participation of the highest 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.  Companies provide a public real-life broadcast of the general meeting.  Presence of representatives of the media is allowed at general meetings.  If the management board becomes aware a general meeting being convened pursuant to Article 399 § 2 – 4 of the Commercial Companies Code, the management board immediately 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	meeting should come prepared to the general meeting.  Companies should enable their shareholders to participate in a general meeting by means of electronic 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.  Companies set the place and date and the form of a general meeting so as to enable the participation of the highest 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.  Companies provide a public real-life broadcast of the general meeting.  Presence of representatives of the media is allowed at general meetings.  If the management board becomes aware a general meeting being convened pursuant to Article 399 § 2 – 4 of the Commercial Companies Code, the management board immediately 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

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	registration court according to Article 400		
	§ 3 of the Commercial Companies Code.		
4.6.	To help shareholders participating in a	The principle is	
	general meeting to vote on resolutions	applied	
	with adequate understanding, draft		
	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 on	The principle is not	The company operates a one tier board.
	draft resolutions put by the management	applicable	
	board on the agenda of the general		
	meeting.		
4.8.	Draft resolutions of the general meeting	The principle is	
	on matters put on the agenda of the	applied	
	general meeting should be tabled by		
	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		
	members of the supervisory board for a		
	new term of office:		
4.9.1.	candidates for members of the	The principle is	
	supervisory board should be nominated	applied	
	with a notice necessary for shareholders		
	present at the general meeting to make		
	an informed decision and in any case no		

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	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 principle is	
	supervisory board make a declaration	applied	
	concerning fulfilment of the 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 shareholders	The principle is	
	or the way in which they exercise their	applied	
	rights must not hinder the proper		
	functioning of the governing bodies of the		
	company.		
4.11.	Members of the management board and	The principle is	
	members of the supervisory board	applied	
	participate in a general meeting, at the		
	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 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 non-financial		
	information, contained in the financial		
	statements to be approved by the general		
	meeting. The management board		
	presents key events of the last financial		

r, compares presented data with vious years, and presents the degree mplementation of the plans for the year.  olutions of the general meeting cerning an issue of shares with	The principle is	
cerning an issue of shares with	The principle is	
scription rights should specify the see price or the mechanism of setting price or authorise the competent by to set the price prior to the scription right record date within a seframe necessary for investors to ke decisions.	applied	
olutions concerning a new issue of res with the exclusion of subscription at which grant pre-emptive rights for vissue shares to selected shareholders other entities may pass subject at least he following three criteria:  the company has a rational, economically justified need to urgently raise capital or the share issue is related to rational, economically justified transactions, 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;  the persons granted the pre-emptive right are to be selected according to objective general criteria;  the purchase price of the shares is in	The principle is applied	
ke ol	decisions.  utions concerning a new issue of swith the exclusion of subscription which grant pre-emptive rights for ssue shares to selected shareholders her entities may pass subject at least efollowing three criteria:  The company has a rational, conomically justified need to regently raise capital or the share sue is related to rational, conomically justified transactions, mong others such as a merger with rethe take-over of another company, or the shares are to be taken up inder an incentive scheme stablished by the company;  The persons granted the pre-emptive ght are to be selected according to be piective general criteria;  The purchase price of the shares is in	decisions.  utions concerning a new issue of swith the exclusion of subscription which grant pre-emptive rights for ssue shares to selected shareholders her entities may pass subject at least efollowing three criteria:  ne company has a rational, conomically justified need to regently raise capital or the share sue is related to rational, conomically justified transactions, mong others such as a merger with refer take-over of another company, or the shares are to be taken up neder an incentive scheme stablished by the company;  ne persons granted the pre-emptive ght are to be selected according to bjective general criteria;

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	share price of the company or is to be determined in book-building 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 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;
	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.

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5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST, RELATED	For the purpose of this section, 'related party' is defined within the meaning of		
PARTY TRANSACTIONS	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 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		
F 4	it.	The main sinks in	
5.1.	Members of the management board and	The principle is	
	members of the supervisory board notify	applied	
	the management board or the 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.		
	to mitter est in their ease.		

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5.2.	Where a member of the management board or a member of the supervisory board concludes that a decision of the 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.  No shareholder should have preference	The principle is applied  The principle is	
5.3.	over other shareholders in related party transactions. The foregoing also concerns transactions concluded by the company's shareholders with members of the company's group.	applied	
5.4.	Companies may buy back their own shares only in a procedure which respects the rights of all shareholders.	The principle is applied	
5.5.	If a transaction concluded by a company with its related party requires the consent of the supervisory board, 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.	The principle is applied	
5.6.	If a related party transaction requires the consent of the general meeting, the supervisory board issues an opinion on 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.	The principle is applied	
5.7.	If a decision concerning the company's significant transaction with a related	The principle is applied	

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	party is made by the general meeting, 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.  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 management board and members of the supervisory board and key 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.	The principle is applied	
6.2.	Incentive schemes should be constructed in a way necessary among others to tie the level of remuneration of members of the company's management board and key managers to the actual long-term	The principle is applied	

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	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 a stock option programme for managers, the implementation of the stock option programme should depend on the beneficiaries' achievement, over a period of at least three years, of pre-defined, realistic financial and non-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 programme was approved.	The principle is not applied	The Company established an incentive scheme (the Value Creation Plan) for senior management of the Group in March 2020, which was 12 months prior to the Company's admission to the WSE.  The Value Creation Plan incentive scheme complies with the majority of the requirements of principle 6.3 except that the incentive scheme does not include non-financial targets and share options will be issued to participants at nil cost.  Andy Bond was granted a one-off "Chair Award" in April 2024 which complies with some of the requirements of principle 6.3 but it is a two-year award, does not include non-financial targets and the exercise price is nil.
6.4.	As the supervisory board performs its responsibilities on a continuous basis, the remuneration of supervisory board 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.	The principle is applied	
6.5.	The level of remuneration of supervisory board members should not depend on the company's short-term results.	The principle is applied	