

Code of conduct

Our commitment to compliance,
integrity and ethics



Issued by the Board of Directors of Axpo Holding AG



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Contents

Our commitment to compliance, integrity and ethics	7
Our business principles	8
Section I: Introduction	10
I. Scope and applicability of the code of conduct	10
1 Structure of the code of conduct	11
2 Your Compliance Officers	11
3 Compliance with legislation, internal rules and ethical standards	11
4 Our expectations	12
5 Only the right path is the objective	12
6 Your personal integrity is essential	13
7 Scope of the code of conduct	13
8 Duties of our management	14
9 The golden rule: ask for advice	15
II. Infringements of regulations	16
1 Reporting infringements of regulations	17
2 Axpo ethics hotline	17
3 Prohibition of reprisals	18
4 Sanctions for infringements of regulations	18
5 Reporting official investigations or proceedings	19
Section II: Rules of conduct	20
I. Responsibility towards people and the environment	20
1 Safety	21
2 Harassment and discrimination	22
3 Sustainability	23
II. Compliance with market rules	24
1 Free competition	25
2 Business and industry associations	28

3 Trade and business restrictions (embargoes)	30
III. Integrity in business	32
1 Corruption (bribery, granting undue advantage)	33
2 Kickbacks	36
3 Gifts and invitations	37
4 Conflicts of interest	40
5 Business partners	42
6 Government authorities and officials	45
7 Money laundering	45
IV. Handling of assets	48
1 Theft, fraud and embezzlement of assets	49
2 Intellectual property	50
V. Handling information	52
1 Protecting confidential information	53
2 Financial information and accounting practices	54
3 Insider trading	55
4 Protecting personal data	57
5 E-mail and internet usage	58
6 Communication	60
VI. Social Responsibility	61
1 Sponsoring and donations	62
2 Taxes and duties	63

Our commitment to compliance, integrity and ethics

Dear Colleagues

Dear Members of the Board of Directors of Axpo Holding AG

Dear Members of the Board of Directors of Axpo Group Companies

Axpo Group is committed to reliability, sustainability and innovation. As employees and executives of the company, we are all responsible for embodying these values by acting with complete integrity, responsibility and transparency and behaving respectfully towards each other. We commit ourselves wholeheartedly to this pledge in all areas at all times and irrespective of what others might expect or demand.

Compliance (commitment to the law, integrity and ethics) is non-negotiable and cannot be delegated. Each employee and executive is a representative of Axpo Group and as such is personally responsible for adhering to the law, fundamental ethical principles and our own internal rules. No commercial transaction must be allowed to endanger the reputation and existence of Axpo Group by violating regulations.

This code of conduct defines and specifies the conduct we expect of you. In implementing the code of conduct, our management always leads by example and provides a clear model of conduct. By adhering to the code of conduct, you protect not only yourself but also Axpo Group: authorities, business partners and customers trust a company that observes rules and laws and that always does the “right thing”.

If you have any questions about the code of conduct or are not sure about the right path to follow in a specific situation, please do not hesitate to ask your line manager, the Head of Compliance, any other responsible Compliance Officer or the undersigned for advice.

Thank you for your support – we are pleased to count you among our employees.

Baden, 11 March 2016



Thomas Sieber
Chairman of the Board of Directors
Axpo Holding AG



Andrew Walo
Chief Executive Officer
Axpo Holding AG

Our business principles

The following 12 principles are an integral component of the code of conduct and underline the commitment of Axpo Group to compliance, integrity and ethics. The fundamental principles must be observed by all employees of Axpo Group¹ in the context of their daily work and by our business partners.

Integrity

Our business activities are conducted in line with justice and the law and as employees we adhere to the code of conduct – in all areas, at all times and irrespective of what others might expect or demand. Our management always leads by example in this regard.

Security

Safety and the protection of people and the environment are a priority for Axpo. Adhere to security, occupational safety and environmental protection rules and report any infringements to us.

Protection of personal rights

Our conduct towards colleagues is respectful, tolerant and courteous at all times. Harassment, discrimination or any other violations of the personal rights of employees are prohibited. We respect the privacy and personal data of employees, clients and business partners.

¹ Hereafter includes: «Axpo» and «Axpo employees» or «employees». The term «employees» also includes the relevant executive bodies.

Competition

We respect the principles of fair competition and do not engage in any anti-competitive collusion regarding prices, conditions, clients, markets, volumes or areas. In addition, we do not exchange such information with business rivals or competitors.

Corruption

We do not give or accept bribes. Our business is based on the quality of our products and services, and not on corrupt practices. Theft, fraud, embezzlement of assets and other criminal activities with regard to Axpo or employees will not be tolerated; the right to institute proceedings under civil and criminal law is reserved.

Gifts

Gifts, invitations and other gratuities or benefits shall not be accepted, promised or granted if this will or is intended to influence a person unlawfully. Appropriate gifts, invitations and other gratuities or benefits of limited commercial value are permissible as tokens in the context of normal business and social appreciation or courtesy, for advertising purposes or for legitimate client care.

Conflicts of interest

Private interests and relationships must be kept separate from business interests and existing or potential conflicts of interest must be disclosed immediately. As employees, we respect our duty of loyalty to Axpo.

Business partners

We work with business partners that share our values and recognize the business principles of the code of conduct. If there is any doubt about the integrity of a business partner or the legality of their financial assets, please inform your line manager or the Compliance Officer immediately.

Confidentiality

Confidential and non-public information and business secrets of Axpo or other companies that may be disclosed to you as an employee must remain confidential (even after termination of the employment or contractual relationship) and must not be abused for personal advantage or for the enrichment of third parties. Axpo business information belongs to Axpo. Business documentation and data must remain in the possession of Axpo after termination of the employment or contractual relationship.

Communication

Utilize (never abuse) our information and communication technology for your daily work with professionalism and respect. As an employee, always communicate in a considered and appropriate manner and always ensure that you are willing to stand by what you say or write.

Doubt

A single employee can permanently harm Axpo through dishonest or illegal conduct. If you are uncertain about the right path to follow in a specific situation, always ask your line manager or the responsible Compliance Officer for advice.

Infringements of regulations

Infringements of regulations and punishable offences can harm us all and must therefore be reported to your line manager and the Compliance Officer. No employee will be disadvantaged for reporting with honest intent any infringements of regulations by employees or third parties

Section I: Introduction

I. Scope and applicability of the code of conduct



1 Structure of the code of conduct

The code of conduct is structured in two parts:

- The introduction outlines the applicability and scope of the code of conduct.
- The actual rules of conduct make up part two of this document and describe Axpo Group's expectations for conduct in the individual areas of compliance as well as other important issues.

2 Your Compliance Officers

If you need clarification on any issues related to compliance or our code of conduct, please approach your line manager, the Head of Compliance or your local Compliance Officer – these are::

Axpo Holding AG Axpo Services AG Business area Assets Business area Trading & Sales Avectris AG and subsidiary	Centralschweizerische Kraftwerke AG (CKW) and group companies
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3 Compliance with legislation, internal rules and ethical standards

In the context of their daily work, all employees of Axpo Group² must always comply with applicable legislation, this code of conduct and the fundamental ethical principles it contains as well as other internal rules – in all jurisdictions where we conduct business and irrespective of what others might expect or demand.

² Hereafter includes: «Axpo employees» or «employees». The term «employees» also includes the relevant executive bodies.

Axpo Group³ (hereafter also «Axpo») is unreservedly committed to compliance. Axpo rejects the policy of «business at any price». Full legal and ethical compliance is a prerequisite for sustainable (i.e. not short-term) success and protecting the good reputation of the company. As employees, we act with integrity and responsibility and treat each other with trust, tolerance and respect in line with our vision and mission. This code of conduct is a guide for our activities and conduct as employees and a commitment by Axpo to comply with applicable legislation and supervisory requirements, industry best practices and standards, internal Axpo regulations and fundamental ethical and social norms in all its business activities.

4 Our expectations

This code of conduct is a guide for your assistance and defines the conduct we expect from you as employees.

The fundamental rules and principles contained in the code of conduct of Axpo are our definition of proper business conduct and what the company expects from you to prevent potential violations and related harm. The code of conduct will provide you with guidance in difficult situations and give advice on how to proceed in these cases. However, the code of conduct can clearly not cover every conceivable situation, which is why it is supplemented and expanded by compliance guidelines and directives at Group-level and at the level of the group companies.

5 Only the right path is the objective

We must not deviate from the right path.

Despite the diversity of issues addressed in the code of conduct, we must be aware of the fact that business practices that are today regarded as normal and tolerated by the authorities may be seen in a different light tomorrow⁴. As employees and as the company, we must therefore be certain at all times that we are on the right path and not violating any norms. For this reason, please do not hesitate to ask for advice if you are uncertain about which approach to choose. Unlike actions taken with good intentions, questions have never hurt anybody! But in any ethically conflicting situation, always apply basic common sense and good judgment in the spirit of the code of conduct and the applicable law.

³ The term «Axpo Group» is used for all Axpo companies. Axpo Group comprises the parent company Axpo Holding AG and its subsidiaries Axpo Power AG, Axpo Solutions AG, Axpo Grid AG, Centralschweizerische Kraftwerke AG (CKW AG), Avectris AG and Axpo Services AG, including affiliates in which it holds 100% or a majority of the shares.

⁴ The code of conduct will therefore be reviewed on a regular basis in order to reflect the requirements brought about by legislative changes and the expectations of the authorities, our clients and business partners and the general public. The head of Compliance welcomes any ideas and suggestions regarding the code of conduct.

6 Your personal integrity is essential

Your personal integrity is the key to success.

No code of conduct and no guideline can take the place of your personal integrity, which is of key importance. Each of our employees is personally responsible for the legality and integrity of his or her actions as a representative of Axpo. Our management leads by example in this regard.

The merest suspicion of improper conduct by an individual employee can risk the reputation of Axpo, so it is essential that every employee understands the applicable legislation and our internal rules and uses these as the basis for their actions.

The claim that «I didn't know it was unlawful» or comments like «My intention was good» are no excuse for misconduct. Nevertheless, we regard it as our duty to provide support in the form of appropriate training and information⁵ to ensure that you familiarize yourself with the code of conduct and the applicable norms.

7 Scope of the code of conduct

This code of conduct applies to all employees of Axpo Group. Third parties that collaborate on a regular basis with Axpo must comply with the business principles incorporated in the code of conduct.

This code of conduct applies to all employees of Axpo Group. Axpo Group companies can supplement the code of conduct with additional rules as required (e.g. to incorporate specific regional issues). Alternatively, the responsible body can also rule individual provisions/paragraphs to be non-relevant for their operational areas; such exclusions must not, however, detract from the fundamental principles contained in the code of conduct. Applicable law shall take precedence over the code of conduct where the law prescribes stricter regulations, but not in cases where it defines a lower standard than that provided for in the code of conduct.

Where possible, independent associated companies shall be required by the responsible Axpo management to issue and implement provisions equivalent to the code of conduct.

Axpo employees who collaborate with external business partners (for example with contractors, advisors, suppliers, etc.) that work for Axpo on a regular basis must ensure that:

- these business partners understand the business principles of the code of conduct and recognize them as an integral component of the business and contractual relationship.
- they take the necessary measures (even including cancellation of the contract) if the external business partner fails to comply with the applicable business principles of the code of conduct or other applicable compliance rules.

⁵ A wide range of compliance information and documents is available on our intranet.

8 Duties of our management

Axpo management implements the code of conduct by setting an example and ensuring a compliance culture that is characterized by ethics, integrity and trust.

Compliance – i.e. legal compliance, integrity and ethics – is non-negotiable and cannot be delegated. Every individual employee is personally responsible for compliance with the code of conduct and its rules. Axpo management leads by example in this regard and provides a clear model for employees by:

- developing a culture of compliance where employees understand their responsibility and feel empowered to speak up on compliance issues without fear of negative consequences.
- ensuring that the attainment of commercial results is never given precedence over compliance with laws, ethical principles and our internal compliance rules when defining business targets.
- defining processes and decision-making structures in such a manner that compliance problems are avoided as far as possible and, where they do occur, can be identified and resolved quickly and efficiently.
- using compliance and ethical conduct in an appropriate manner as the basis for assessing and remunerating employees.

9 The golden rule: ask for advice

The opposite of «good» is «good intentions». You should therefore ask for advice if you have doubts, questions or concerns.

If you are uncertain about which path to follow in a specific situation or if you have any questions or concerns, please approach your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer. «Good intentions» can often result in the wrong course of action, which can be avoided by timely advice.

Ask yourself the following straightforward questions that can often help to identify the right choice:

- «Am I acting in line with justice, the law and fundamental ethical norms?»
- «Am I being fair and honest?»
- «What would be the effect if an article on my action/decision were to be published on the front page of the newspaper?»
- «What will I think about this in hindsight?»
- «Are there alternative options »
- «Can I justify this to my colleagues?

When facing a complex business transaction that you may have doubts about, the following questions can be useful:

- «What is the purpose of the transaction? Is it morally and legally defensible?»
- «What are the intentions of the client? Is there unreasonable time pressure and if so, why?»
- «Do I understand the overall structure? Have I consulted the right specialists?»
- «Are my actions compatible with the long-term value proposition of Axpo?»

II. Infringements of regulations



1 Reporting infringements of regulations

Report actual or suspected infringements of Axpo regulations or the law to your line manager and the Compliance Officer – it will help us all.

Even the best code of conduct is meaningless if the company does not know about infringements of its rules and regulations. Axpo espouses a culture of trust and mutual respect where our values and the fundamental rules contained in our code of conduct can and should be discussed in a sincere, honest and open manner. All employees have the right to raise concerns at any stage without fear of negative consequences.

We therefore ask you to report any actual or suspected infringements of the law, the code of conduct or other internal rules of which you may be aware to your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer immediately. The same applies if you are incited by another person to infringe these regulations or principles.

Please report any concerns, important observations or concrete suspicions to us immediately, before any (further) harm is caused. Going public with your concerns is not the first step! Axpo takes your concerns seriously and will give them the appropriate attention in every case.

2 Axpo ethics hotline

Please don't hesitate to use our ethics hotline if you have concerns of any nature.

You always have the option of voicing your suggestions, concerns or questions via the Axpo ethics hotline (tel.: +41 56 200 48 30) or by e-mail to ethik@axpo.ch. Reports to this phone number can also be made anonymously⁶ – but please be aware that anonymous reports are more difficult to investigate than direct reports. It therefore makes it easier for us to investigate your concerns more efficiently and comprehensively if you waive anonymity and identify yourself personally.

Your concerns or any infringements you may report will be treated with the greatest possible confidentiality in the context of an investigation. In particular, your identity and the information you report will only be disclosed to persons authorized to deal with the problem, and any disclosure of such information will only be made where it is essential for the investigation of the case.

⁶ The identity of the caller is not visible.

3 Prohibition of reprisals

No employee shall be punished or disadvantaged for compliance with the code of conduct or for reporting infringements of regulations by employees or third parties.

Axpo prohibits any wrongful treatment of employees (such as punishing, disadvantaging or making reprisals) who comply with the code of conduct. Furthermore, Axpo also prohibits any wrongful treatment of employees who report (in good faith) actual or suspected infringements of the code of conduct or other regulations by employees or third parties or who help in investigating such infringements.

Any wrongful treatment of employees who prevent damage by their actions in the context of the considerations outlined above shall be punishable by disciplinary or other measures. This shall also apply to malicious or false reports about apparent infringements of regulations by employees or third parties.

4 Sanctions for infringements of regulations

Infringements of the code of conduct or fundamental ethical principles of Axpo will not be tolerated.

All Axpo employees must comply with the code of conduct in word and spirit. Infringements of the law, the code of conduct or other Axpo rules shall be punishable by disciplinary measures or proceedings under labour or criminal law. Such measures may be used, for example, in the following situations:

- Failure by an employee to report a known or suspected infringement.
- Malicious or false reports about apparent infringements by employees or third parties.
- Insufficient cooperation or failure to cooperate in the investigation of any infringements.
- Incitement of others to infringements of the law, the code of conduct or other Axpo rules.
- Wrongful treatment of employees who have reported in good faith infringements or voiced related concerns.

5 Reporting official investigations or proceedings

Official investigations into or proceedings against Axpo employees related to their professional activities can have a negative impact on Axpo and must therefore be reported to your line manager, the responsible HR officer and the Compliance Officer without delay.

The personal integrity of our employees is of central importance to Axpo. As an employee, you therefore have a duty to inform your line manager, the responsible HR unit, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer immediately if any proceedings under civil, administrative or criminal law have been threatened or instigated against you related to your professional activities.

Section II: Rules of conduct

I. Responsibility towards people and the environment



1 Safety

Safety and the protection of people and the environment are top priorities at Axpo. For the welfare of all employees, society and the environment, please follow the security and occupational safety rules and report any infringements to us.

The safety of people and the environment has priority

Axpo strives to create a safe and healthy working environment for all employees and to prevent harm to the environment and society. As employees, you must contribute to this goal by following the occupational safety, security and environmental protection rules and reporting any actual or suspected infringements of these rules.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Disobeying safety, security and environmental protection rules.
- Endangering the safety and security of Axpo employees, third parties or the environment.
- Placing profit before safety.

Please note:

- Safety always has priority over profit.
- You need to feel personally responsible for your own safety and the safety of others.
- Report any accidents, dangerous labour practices, gaps in safety provisions or other concerns in this context to your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer immediately.
- Always be diligent and responsible in your decisions and take heed of the risks that are associated with our business.

2 Harassment and discrimination

Nobody is entitled to threaten the personal integrity of our employees through harassment, discrimination or any other harmful behaviour. Physical and psychological violence of any type towards employees is prohibited.

Prohibition of harassment and discrimination

Axpo strives to create a corporate culture of mutual respect, tolerance and courtesy. Axpo does not tolerate harassment, discrimination, intimidation or any other form of prejudice towards employees based on personal attributes such as race, ethnic origin, gender, language, religion, disability, ideology, age or sexual orientation by other employees or third parties (including clients and business partners). Infringements shall be punishable by disciplinary measures or, where necessary, proceedings under criminal law.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Any form of harassment, intimidation, prejudice, discrimination or other injury directed at Axpo employees, for example:
 - Verbal harassment (explicit or offensive and unwelcome jokes, name calling, insults, derogatory comments);
 - Physical harassment (unnecessary and unwelcome physical contact, assault, physical interference which prevents a person from doing their work in a normal manner);
 - Visual harassment (sexually suggestive images, objects, posters, caricatures, drawings, etc.);
 - Hidden allusions/insinuations;
 - Action and behaviour that qualifies as bullying; or
 - Physical and psychological violence.

Please note:

- All Axpo employees are responsible for maintaining a working environment that is free of harassment by being tolerant towards other employees and showing mutual respect.
- Axpo employees are entitled to protection of their personal integrity at the workplace and the right to lodge a formal complaint against any misconduct and to request an investigation.
- Any investigation shall guarantee confidentiality as far as possible.
- Do not hesitate to report any infringements of the prohibition of harassment and discrimination to your line manager, the responsible HR officer or a person you trust, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer.

3 Sustainability

We operate our business with consideration for the environment and society and foster open dialogue with our stakeholders. Our sustainability policy reflects our responsibility, which we fully embrace in the design of our products and in the framework of our services.

Our commitment to sustainability

As a leading public sector company, Axpo is particularly committed to achieving financial success and conducting business in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. Responsibility and awareness of safety issues characterise our attitude towards people and the environment. We strive to create a safe and healthy working environment for our employees. We place a lot of value on the environment, safety and health and undertake the necessary measures to minimize risks appropriately.

Sustainability policy

We regard sustainability as our duty to satisfy the need to be economically viable and ecologically sound and to exhibit a sense of social responsibility in pursuing our corporate objectives. Axpo always strives to find a balance between the environmental, social and financial objectives in its business operations. We are committed to using natural resources efficiently and handling technology in a responsible manner.

Please note:

- As employees, you contribute to our responsibility for sustainability by:
 - knowing and following the applicable environmental laws and safety regulations;
 - promoting the business operations of Axpo appropriately in open dialogue by conducting yourself as an empowered representative in your contact with the relevant stakeholder and interest groups.

II. Compliance with market rules



1 Free competition

Axpo is committed to fair competition and does not engage in collusion with business rivals or competitors regarding prices, clients, markets, volumes or areas, nor do we exchange information in this regard.

Commitment to fair competition

Axpo is committed to fair competition – the foundation of our economic system and the free market economy. Market participants must differentiate themselves and achieve success via economic performance, and not through unfair business practices, abuse of market dominance or illegal cooperation. Each individual employee is personally responsible for compliance with the applicable competition laws. Axpo does not tolerate conduct that undermines competition.

Horizontal or vertical collusion

Prohibited anti-competitive behaviour includes inter alia collusion (of any kind) and harmonized action which significantly reduces (or facilitates the reduction of) competition in a market for a specific product or service and which cannot be justified for reasons of economic efficiency, as well as collusion (of all kinds) which counteracts effective competition. In particular, this includes collusion over prices, conditions and supply areas. Anti-competitive collusion is prohibited at both the horizontal level (i.e. between competitors, defined as companies at the same market level⁷) and the vertical level (i.e. between companies at different market levels)⁸.

Abuse of market power

Abuse of a dominant market position is prohibited under competition law. Prohibited abuse of a dominant market position is demonstrated when a company abuses its market position to prevent other companies from entering the market or engaging in competition or to disadvantage competitors in the market.

Electricity market regulation

Switzerland's electricity market legislation calls for a fair and non-discriminatory electricity market, where clients or a specific client group can freely choose their electricity suppliers. Axpo respects this regulation and never abuses its market position or uses its position in an anti-competitive manner. In particular, we respect the statutory provisions for the separation of grid operations from other business areas.

⁷ The market levels in the electricity sector can be defined broadly as follows: electricity production, electricity transmission, electricity distribution, end-user delivery and electricity trading.

⁸ Agreements within Axpo Group are not considered anti-competitive collusion but are defined in law as intra-enterprise privilege. This applies for Axpo subsidiaries and their controlled companies (especially power plants) inasmuch as the latter are fully incorporated in the organisational structure of Axpo Group and the controlled companies to do not enjoy commercial autonomy.

This includes the prohibition against using commercially sensitive information or revenue from electricity grid operations to favour other business areas (termed «unbundling»). Such information must be treated with confidentiality⁹. The information must not be made accessible to employees or their line managers from the energy distribution and energy trading areas. Furthermore, this information must not be deployed in any way in business areas where its utilization would give Axpo a competitive advantage over other energy provision companies.

The form of the collusion is immaterial

The form of the anti-competitive collusion is immaterial in relation to its prohibition – the material issues are whether or not it restricts competition and the extent to which it restricts competition. Verbal or informal anti-competitive collusion (e.g. a gentlemen's agreement) is therefore just as illicit as a formal written agreement or a secret collusive scheme (e.g. a «side letter»).

Prohibition of parallel conduct

The regulations to protect competition also apply to preventing deliberate and intentional parallel conduct between individual companies with the objective of restricting competition in specific markets.

The term «parallel conduct» refers to situations where one party gives an indication to another party (purposefully and with intent) of the manner in which it plans to act, thereby affecting competition. This can be done through regular publications or announcements of price increases to business rivals or publicly (e.g. via press releases or official announcements) when the party releasing the information knows or expects that competitors will take similar action.

Implications

The implications of competition law infringements are significant and include permanent damage to reputation, civil law proceedings (brought by clients), consistently high fines imposed on the company¹⁰ as well as criminal prosecution in many cases. Operational disruptions due to ongoing investigations are an additional consequence.

⁹ The grid operation must be separated for accounting purposes from the other business areas.

¹⁰ In some countries, competition law fines can also be imposed on the person at fault.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Making formal or informal agreements or holding discussions with competitors and business rivals¹¹, business partners or clients to:
 - fix prices;
 - allocate or agree on products, markets, volumes, areas or clients;
 - avoid competition in another manner¹²; or
 - agree on the process related to participating in tenders.
- Exchanging¹³ information with competitors and business rivals about current or future prices, conditions, market shares, volumes, profit margins, costs, offers, distribution practices, sales conditions, specific clients or traders.
- Agreeing with clients on the resale of our products at specific prices or requiring such resale agreements from our clients (second-hand price agreements)¹⁴.
- Discriminating against trading partners using prices or other terms and conditions to abuse market position or statutory/contractual obligations to provide basic services, e.g. by:
 - forcing prices that are disproportionately high from a fair and objective perspective (no correlation to the commercial value of the service) or disproportionate and unusual (objectively unjustifiable) terms and conditions;
 - undertaking negotiations which would unfairly favour one client against another client that competes with the first client (differentiated treatment of similar clients or users);
 - refusing to enter into or extend a business relationship with a client or user without objective justification;
 - agreeing on packaged deals, i.e. the conclusion of contracts where conditions are linked in such a manner that the contractual partner accepts or provides additional services.
- Unlawfully failing to cooperate in the case of searches¹⁵ or proceedings by the competition regulator.

¹¹ In terms of competition law, cantonal utilities and end distributors must be regarded in principle as business rivals for the supply of end clients. Cantonal utilities are also treated as competitors for the supply of end distributors and end clients.

¹² An agreement on a competition embargo can be permissible under certain circumstances – such agreements must be submitted by the service function of the central legal unit or the local legal unit in advance.

¹³ Similar information that Axpo may receive on an unsolicited basis must be expressly rejected.

¹⁴ In addition: «or agreeing to any prescribed resale prices from suppliers.»

¹⁵ There are specific guidelines in this regard for the individual Axpo Group companies.

Permitted:

- Rejecting a business relationship for objective reasons¹⁶ that can be documented and tracked.
- Giving differentiated treatment to clients for objective reasons¹⁷ that can be documented and tracked.
- Linking a primary transaction with a subsidiary transaction if these are inseparably related to each other (e.g. technical necessity).

Please note:

- Distribution agreements with exclusivity provisions must always be submitted to the legal unit for review.
- The claim that «I didn't know it was unlawful» is not an excuse for the competition regulator.
- Each energy provision company independently decides on the clients it chooses to supply and the prices for each client based on its specific assessment criteria.
- No one is obliged to provide a free client with an offer.
- We will cooperate with searches of premises or proceedings by the competition regulator without prejudice to all due legal defence.
- Please contact the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer if you have any questions about compliance with competition legislation or doubts about the admissibility of a specific procedure.

2 Business and industry associations

In your function as an employee of Axpo Group, you may only participate in the meetings of recognized business and industry associations that are held for permissible and appropriate business, scientific or industry purposes.

The most important points in brief

None of the anti-competitive activities described above may be the subject of a discussion or an agreement in the context of business and industry associations – whether formally as part of the agenda at events or informally in the course of meetings or conversations with business rivals on the periphery of such events.

¹⁶ An example of an objective reason would be capacity problems.

¹⁷ Examples of an objective reason for differentiated treatment would be higher collateral requirements for a financially weak client or user or commercially justifiable special conditions in favour of a client or user that buys large quantities of energy if this effectively results in reducing costs.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Undertaking or supporting anti-competitive activities in the context of business and industry associations.
- Participating in business and industry associations or their events where their activities violate competition law.

Permitted:

- Participating in business and industry associations where their activities respect competition law.

Please note:

- Prior to your participation, discuss any dubious or questionable agenda points with your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer.
- In the context of business and industry associations: if an inappropriate issue is raised or you witness activities which appear or even are unlawful, you should:
 - formally distance yourself from the discussion or the meeting and propose ending the discussion;
 - raise your objections and request that your objections be recorded in the minutes accordingly (where necessary, with the support of a witness);
 - leave the meeting, if the unlawful discussion or activity is not terminated;
 - without delay, inform your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer about the occurrence.

3 Trade and business restrictions (embargoes)

For transactions with an international dimension it is necessary to ensure compliance with the applicable trade and business restrictions (embargoes).

The most important points in brief

Due to its business areas, Axpo is active across borders and is therefore engaged in many foreign markets and regions. National and international trade and business restrictions, for example to protect national security or the domestic market or to underpin the foreign policy objectives of a specific country, can limit the cross-border shipping of goods, offering and delivering services and transferring of technologies.

Embargo formats

Trade and business restrictions¹⁸ may impact on Axpo business in two ways by:

- prohibiting Axpo from or restricting Axpo entering into business with specific persons or business partners in specific countries; or
- subjecting Axpo to fines or other penalties if Axpo executes or supports prohibited transactions, whether with intent or not.

Responsibility

For transactions with an international dimension, the responsible employees in the relevant business area must ensure compliance with the trade and business restrictions applicable to Axpo and its business.

Warning signals

In the case of the following warning signals in particular, you must meet with your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer to clarify the situation before the transaction is finalised:

- Clients/business partners provide unsatisfactory answers to questions about the end user(s), supply data or location.
- Unusually favourable payment conditions.
- Unusual invoices (e.g. the value and price do not correlate; incomplete description of goods; failure to identify country of origin, etc.).
- Suspicious and/or undocumented payments in excess of the invoice.
- Transactions with links to the military or involving third parties with links to the manufacture or supply of weapons.

¹⁸ It is important to note that the list of trade and business restrictions is subject to continuous amendments.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Undertaking cross-border activities for Axpo if these will contravene applicable trade and business restrictions.

Permitted:

- Undertaking cross-border activities if compliance with the applicable trade and business restrictions is ensured.

Please note:

- Axpo employees responsible for cross-border business must take the necessary measures to ensure that no applicable trade and business restrictions are violated.
- If you have any questions, contact your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer.

III. Integrity in business



1 Corruption (bribery, granting undue advantage)

No employee shall bribe an official or private person or accept, offer, promise or grant illegal advantages or benefits. Our business is based on the quality of our products and services, and not on such practices.

No tolerance for corruption

It takes years to build a good reputation – a single corruption scandal could do permanent harm to the reputation of Axpo Group in a short space of time. All forms of corruption, bribery, illegal granting of advantage or any other unlawful favours and participation in such activities are prohibited. Our business is never based on such practices – irrespective of location or what others might expect or demand. Offences will result in proceedings under labour and generally also criminal law because corruption is punishable under criminal law in most countries¹⁹.

Definition of corruption

Corruption can be directed at public officials and private persons. Corruption is generally defined as the abuse of power entrusted to one for personal gain. Corruption always entails an exchange between two parties:

- The person who abuses their position of trust (e.g. public office holders); and
- The person who seeks to benefit from this abuse for themselves or another party, also a company (e.g. an employee of a company).

"Corruption" includes bribery and unlawfully granting or accepting undue advantage:

- Bribery is defined as promising payment or paying an amount or providing some other improper advantage²⁰ (directly or via an intermediary) to a public official (bribery of a public office holder) or person in private business (bribery of a non-public decision-maker) with the intention and expectation of receiving a counter-service in exchange for the bribe being an illegal advantage through unlawful action²¹.
- Granting or accepting undue advantage refers to illegal advantages (gifts); in the case of office holders, these might not be linked to the performance of a specific official act but might rather be (assumed to be) directed at future official actions («relationship building» and «taking care of»).

Any illegal gratuity for influence

Corruption does not necessarily have to involve cash, it can also be based on any other kind of gratuity that aims to influence behaviour inappropriately and illegally. As such, kickbacks, gifts, invitations, charitable donations and sponsoring can be considered potential ways of improperly influencing behaviour.

¹⁹ Although (unfortunately) not with the proper degree of punishment and gravity everywhere.

²⁰ It is improper in the sense that it is due for no legal or other reason. For bribery, the improper advantage is directed at a concrete action (there is a relationship of reciprocity).

²¹ Bribery also includes advantages for a third party (e.g. spouses or children of an office holder or private person). For example, «a fur coat for the wife» of an official would also be a form of bribery.

Permitted («proper») advantages

The only permitted material or non-material advantages that are permitted are legitimate gifts in terms of the law and other socially acceptable advantages. These include, for example:

- Traditional Christmas or birthday gifts to office holders;
- The payment of normal tips (e.g. at a restaurant or for certain services);
- Foodstuffs of proportionate or limited value that can be consumed within one day.

Social convention or local law are indicators of whether something is socially acceptable. The giver does not acquire any unlawful advantage in exchange for the gift.

Criminal liability

Anyone who bribes an office holder²² or a private person in a business context in Switzerland or abroad is committing an act punishable in Switzerland. In addition to the persons involved, the company can also be punishable.

Warning signals

In the case of the following warning signals, you must clarify the situation with your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer before the business is finalised:

- Indications from the counterparty that transactions will only be facilitated via a specific representative/person due to «special relationships»;
- Negative information about the business partner or their current or potential representative²³;
- Requests for commission payments before orders are placed;
- Commission that is completely disproportionate to the service provided.

Delimitation of (permitted) gifts

It is not always easy to establish the boundary between permissible and non-permissible gifts. The following additional guidelines show the main differences between corruption and permitted gifts:

- Corruption must take place in secret because it is neither legally nor morally acceptable – gifts are generally given openly as tokens of goodwill or normal business appreciation or affinity.
- Corruption often takes place indirectly via a third party – gifts are generally given directly.
- Corruption creates an obligation on the part of the recipient – a gift is not linked to conditions.

²² The offer of improper advantage is punishable under Swiss law (only) if the offer is made to a Swiss office holder (not in the case of foreign officials or private persons). Bribery of Swiss and foreign office holders and private persons is punishable under Swiss law.

²³ For example, generally recognized accusations of inappropriate business relationships; reputation for bribery; family relationships or other links that might influence the decision of a client or public office holder disproportionately.

Implications for perpetrators and the company

Corruption has severe personal and financial consequences for perpetrators and for the company when the crime is uncovered, including in particular the following:

- The reputation of a company can be badly harmed in the eyes of investors, business partners and the general public when corrupt conduct is uncovered.
- In certain circumstances, civil claims may be lodged against a company that is guilty of bribery, e.g. claims by a competitor that lost a tender.
- Corruption of external parties promotes mistrust and unethical conduct internally. If corruption is tolerated or even accepted within a company, a climate is promoted where other crimes flourish.
- A company that pays bribes opens itself to blackmail.
- Some governments and international organisations, e.g. the World Bank, publish lists of companies that have been guilty of corruption. These companies can be denied access to state services or international projects²⁴.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- As an employee, offering, promising or granting improper financial payments or other gratuities, advantages or benefits to office holders, political parties, their officers or private persons in Switzerland or abroad, directly or indirectly (e.g. via an intermediary) in order to achieve an unlawful (official) action for one's own benefit.
- As an employee, offering, promising or granting office holders financial advantages, gratuities, payments or other benefits that are:
 - prohibited under applicable national legislation;
 - not appropriate, proportionate or considered normal in business or social etiquette;
 - not duly accounted for; or
 - not effected in the country where the service was provided.

²⁴ In Switzerland, for example, anti-corruption provisions are used in the context of development aid or export risk insurance that can result in the termination of the contract, contractual penalties and exclusion from future contracts if these provisions are breached.

Permitted:

- Offering or giving the employees of a private company an appropriate gift (of limited commercial value as tokens of normal business and social appreciation or courtesy) or another lawful gratuity pursuant to the provisions of the code of conduct after conclusion of a transaction²⁵.
- Giving gratuities to officials after consulting with your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer if:
 - this is permitted under all applicable national legislation;
 - they are appropriate, proportionate, considered normal in business or social etiquette;
 - they are duly accounted for; and
 - they are effected in the country where the service was provided.

Please note:

- In cases of doubt, always contact your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer before taking action.
- Given the sensitive nature of dealings with office holders, you should always discuss the situation with your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer before giving gifts or other gratuities or invitations to state office holders.
- Report any suspicions or warning signals of possible corruption or bribery or any other observations in this context to your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer immediately. By doing this, potential harm may be avoided.

2 Kickbacks

We do not pay kickback to gain unlawful advantage for ourselves over others. No «off the books» payments are tolerated.

The most important points in brief

Axpo prohibits the payment of kickbacks. Kickbacks (often also called «special processing fees»)²⁶ are payments with the purpose of speeding up bureaucratic processes. Kickbacks generally involve the payment of small sums of money or the provision of some other advantage in order to speed up the performance of a lawful routine action that the principal would be entitled to anyway under law.

²⁵ See also the section below on gifts and invitations.

²⁶ Internationally also sometimes called facilitation payments or grease money.

Delimitation to bribery

The difference to bribery is that bribery involves an unlawful gratuity being made to a third party (generally an office holder) in order to receive preferential treatment in exchange; the principal would not be entitled to this preferential treatment, which depends on the unlawful (official) action. Kickbacks to officials are defined as granting undue advantage under the Swiss Criminal Code and are therefore punishable.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Paying kickbacks, irrespective of the recipient or whether such payments are permissible in a specific jurisdiction.
- Effecting payments or other gratuities «off the books», i.e. not duly accounting for such payments.

Please note:

- In case of doubt, always contact your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer in advance.
- If an employee has good reason to believe that their life or welfare may be endangered if they do not pay a kickback, payment of a kickback in this exceptional situation does not constitute an infringement of the code of conduct.
- If a payment has been effected in this type of exceptional situation, it must be duly and transparently accounted for in accounts of Axpo and the necessary documentation must be provided.

3 Gifts and invitations

Gifts, invitations and other gratuities are only permissible as appropriate tokens of normal business and social courtesy or appreciation and when they are not granted with the intention of improperly influencing any party (or facilitating this).

The most important points in brief

Business gifts and corporate invitations (or similar gratuities) are generally tokens of normal social courtesy or appreciation that create or confirm a friendly relationship between business partners²⁷. By adhering to the following guidelines, such gifts and invitations are seen in principle as an approved tool for facilitating business relationship if they:

- remain within appropriate parameters,
- are proportionate,
- are given voluntarily, and
- are not attempts to exert improper influence.

²⁷ Examples of gestures of business courtesy include food and beverages, entrance tickets for sporting or cultural events, travel, accommodation and similar goods, favours or services. In some cultures, these gestures play an important role in business relationships; a refusal to accept such gifts can be interpreted as an insult to the giver in certain circumstances or may even harm the business relationship.

Prohibition of improper influence

Gift giving always reaches its limits where the gift no longer represents appreciation and comes with the intention or is an attempt to exert improper influence. Expressed differently, gifts, invitations and other gratuities are not permissible when they impair or could impair our own ability or that of our counterparty to make objective and fair business decisions (or where this is the intention). Gifts can only be offered, given or accepted if they are appropriate, proportionate and lawful tokens of normal business appreciation or courtesy (of limited commercial value²⁸) in line with local practice and they must not be an attempt to exert improper influence or create a conflict of interest (or intend to achieve this).

Accepting and giving gifts and invitations

Gifts and invitations may therefore never be offered, promised, granted or accepted with the intention of improperly influencing business decisions and must always be in line with applicable laws and local regulations and be proportionate to the occasion, position and function of the recipient. Gifts, invitations and gratuities are particularly critical just before a business transaction is concluded or during tendering processes or if the recipient is a public official. Specific internal Axpo directives and statutory provisions apply to cooperation with third parties on the basis of public procurement contracts, which must be followed²⁹.

Helpful self-test questions

In case of doubt, the following questions can help to choose the right approach:

- Is the whole situation legal?
- Is the recipient entitled to accept the gift, invitation or gratuity?
- Would it open Axpo to the accusation that other factors and not only performance played a role in the business decision?
- Would public knowledge of the giving or receiving of the gratuity embarrass Axpo?
- Is there even the slightest suggestion of improper conduct in the overall situation?
- What is the context for the gift – is it clearly business-related with objective and justifiable reasons?
- Is it appropriate to give this type of gift in the context?
- What is the value of the gift – is it moderate, defensible and reasonable?
- Was pressure exerted along with the gift or gratuity to reciprocate somehow or grant special favours?
- Is the scale of the gift or gratuity considered appropriate in the context of the pertinent culture and jurisdiction?

²⁸ As a rule of thumb, and subject to stricter rules within Axpo, gifts and invitations can be accepted or given up to a value not exceeding CHF 300 (or equivalent) per gift or a total value not exceeding CHF 400 (or equivalent) per year and business partner. Gifts and gratuities with a value in excess of these amounts must be discussed with your line manager and the responsible Compliance Officer in advance. These amounts are understood as a guideline; remember that CHF 300 or CHF 400 may represent a significantly higher value in some countries compared to others.

²⁹ Public procurement contracts and procedures include all procurement which has to be effected in line with the statutory provisions of GATT/WTO (GPA) and the bilateral treaties with the EU and the statutory provisions of Switzerland based thereon.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Accepting, eliciting, offering or giving gifts, invitations and other gratuities, benefits, payments or services that
 - exceed normal business³⁰ and social³¹ appreciation or courtesy or are not of limited commercial value;
 - are not business-related for objective and justifiable reasons³²;
 - are not given voluntarily;
 - (could) improperly influence a business relationship or decision (or come with this intention); or
 - (could) expose those involved to conflict of interest.
- Accepting, demanding or eliciting gifts, invitations, payments and other gratuities, benefits or advantages that would only be given to you because of your position and function (to influence you)³³.
- Abusing your position to demand or elicit improper advantages.
- Accepting, eliciting, offering or giving kickbacks³⁴.
- Demanding gifts, invitations or other gratuities from third parties.
- Accepting or eliciting direct and indirect gratuities from a participating party or offering direct or indirect gratuities to a party during a tender or contract procurement process.
- Accepting, eliciting, offering or giving cash gifts³⁵.
- Accepting, eliciting, offering or giving gifts, invitations and other gratuities if you have (or should have) doubts about the legality of these.

Permitted:

- Accepting, eliciting, offering or giving appropriate tokens and gestures of normal business and social appreciation or courtesy, gifts, invitations and other gratuities, advantages or benefits of limited commercial value if:
 - they are given voluntarily;
 - they are business-related for objective and justifiable reasons³⁶;
 - there is no possibility of improper influence; and
 - they do not (potentially) create a conflict of interest.

³⁰ That is, in line with the applicable laws and local or regional regulations and proportionate to the occasion, position and function of the recipient and their own compliance guidelines.

³¹ Based on the concrete situation, ask your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer to decide in advance what is moderate and normal in a business and social context.

³² For example: the technical director is invited abroad but must pay for the subsequent tourist trip in the host country himself.

³³ For example, because you (can) make business decisions, which affect the counterparty. This applies in particular if you as employee could have direct or indirect influence over Axpo granting a mandate to the company. This type of gratuity or advantage includes e.g. kickbacks and other improper forms of reimbursement, improper discounts that are not market related or normal in a business context, etc. This also includes the performance of private (personal) contracts by companies with which you have business dealings where this means that you (could) receive specific benefits as an employee that would not be accorded to others.

³⁴ Kickbacks are unlawful payments for personal gain in the context of a business contract.

³⁵ Socially acceptable donations or similar legal donations are exceptions to this rule.

³⁶ For example, no paid tourist trips in the host country in the context of (or after) business events.

Please note:

- In case of doubt, contact your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer before accepting, eliciting, offering or giving gifts and invitations.
- Refusing to accept a gift or invitation normally does not do any harm.
- Report any irregularities or other observations in this context to your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer immediately.
- Permitted gifts, invitations and other gratuities must be documented and duly accounted for as required by the relevant accounting rules or internal regulations.

4 Conflicts of interest

Conflicts between personal interests and the business interests of Axpo must be avoided. Always keep business and private interests separate and conduct yourself as an Axpo employee in the interests of the company without allowing personal considerations or relationships to influence you. Immediately disclose any unavoidable conflict of interest.

Separation of private and business interests

A conflict of interest generally exists if employees or their family³⁷ are engaged in private activities that impede their objectivity in their work. Business and private interests must always be kept separate to avoid potential conflicts between your personal interests and the interests of Axpo³⁸. This applies to dealings with our business partners, clients and authorities as well as dealings within the company. Avoiding conflicts of interests and fulfilling your duty as an employee of loyalty to Axpo are issues of personal integrity.

Conflict of interest situations

Conflicts of interest may arise, for example, in the following situations:

- Taking up additional activities that require approval and have not been approved beforehand.
- Holding offices at business partners, clients or competitors that have not been approved beforehand.

³⁷ The term is defined as relatives living in the same household.

³⁸ To avoid conflicts of interest, as an employee you should generally not participate in Axpo business activities where personal circumstances (could) prevent you from making fair and objective decisions in the interests of Axpo. Similarly, you should not engage in any personal non-occupational activities that (could) impair your ability as an employee to act in the interests of Axpo.

- Accepting advantages or gratuities from business partners, clients or competitors that are offered to you solely on the basis of your function and position at Axpo (to influence you).
- Holding personal financial or other stakes in a business partner, client or competitor that allow significant influence to be exercised.
- Business relationships with relatives, family or friends.

Secondary occupations

During the term of the employment relationship, employees are prohibited from engaging in gainful employment for third parties. In particular, the **duty of loyalty** to Axpo must not be violated in any manner nor is any competition to Axpo permitted. If an employee intends to take up public office or a paid/unpaid secondary office or similar secondary occupation, authorization from the responsible internal unit must be obtained³⁹.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Not fulfilling your duty of loyalty to Axpo.
- Doing the following without authorization from the responsible unit:
 - While in an employment relationship with Axpo, taking up an external position or activity that is related to the business area of Axpo, requires major time commitment or is (could be) in conflict with your work at Axpo⁴⁰;
 - Representing Axpo in a transaction or business relationship in which you or family members, domestic partner, friends or close associates have a (financial or other) personal interest;
 - Appointing, promoting or directly managing family members, close relatives, associates or friends;
 - Undertaking personal transactions, i.e. undertaking transactions for your own account, which are comparable to those that you were instructed to do by Axpo (or your employer) within the scope of your employment relationship. Personal transactions are also understood to include transactions undertaken by employees for third parties if these parties are not the employer or a company associated with the employer⁴¹.
- Holding significant (majority or otherwise controlling) stakes in a business partner, client or competitor of Axpo⁴² that allow significant influence to be exercised on this party.
- Abusing your position or function as employee for personal enrichment or using Axpo funds to promote or support activities (private or personal) external to Axpo.

³⁹ Generally the line manager and/or Human Resources.

⁴⁰ For example, with an existing or potential competitor, business rival, supplier or client of Axpo; or due to the time requirements of the activity.

⁴¹ The Group Executive Board or management may authorize exceptions upon application by the responsible Compliance Officer as long as there is no abuse.

⁴² Private investments within a normal scope are not included in this provision.

- Concealing or suppressing information from or misrepresenting information to Axpo decision makers for personal advantage or for your own enrichment (or the enrichment of third parties) that would be essential or significant for the decision-making process of these persons in the interests of Axpo.

Permitted:

- Performing personal activities or transactions that do not impinge on your duties as an employee or conflict with the interests of Axpo and where there is no possibility of influence.
- As an employee, accepting gratuities from third parties as defined in the code of conduct if there is no possibility of conflicts of interest or influence⁴³.

Please note:

- Report existing or potential conflicts of interest to your line manager, the responsible HR officer, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer immediately.
- Activities external to Axpo, secondary occupations or private mandates do not require authorization if they are not related to the business area of Axpo, do not pose any potential conflict of interest and do not require major time commitment.

5 Business partners

Our business partners that work together with us regularly on a long-term basis must comply with the business principles of the code of conduct and respect our values. Anyone unwilling to do this should not be our business partner.

Collaborating only with partners of integrity

Under certain circumstances, the conduct and business activities of our business partners⁴⁴ can also affect the reputation of Axpo or result in (co-)responsibility or liability on the part of Axpo. For this reason, Axpo maintains regular and long-term working relationships with business partners that have a spotless reputation and conduct their business in line with the law and ethical considerations in the mould of Axpo⁴⁵.

⁴³ As a rule of thumb, gratuities may generally be accepted up to CHF 300 per gift or CHF 400 per year and business partner (see previous section on gifts and invitations).

⁴⁴ The term «business partner» includes contractors, suppliers, advisors, etc. with whom Axpo maintains a regular or long-term contractual and business relationship.

⁴⁵ The Compliance unit or management can effect what are termed «Integrity Due Diligence» processes in this regard.

We therefore require our business partners to commitment themselves to the business principles of our articles of association as they appear in the code of conduct and to respect our values. Anyone not willing to do this cannot and should not be our business partner. If you have any doubts about the integrity of one of our business partners, report your concerns to your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer.

Warning signals

As an employee, pay attention to the following warning signals when entering into a business relationship with third parties:

- The appointment of contractors is based on criteria other than an open tender in compliance with fair competition;
- There are conflicts of interest in the selection of contractors (e.g. improper gifts or gratuities);
- A contract is given to a company that is managed or owned by a relative, associate or close friend of an employee;
- A contractor does not meet safety provisions or obviously does not comply with environmental standards.

Additional guidelines for dealings with third parties

In the context of our business relationships, the following points should be borne in mind:

- Payments to intermediaries must comply with local statutory provisions and, as far as possible, must be effected in the country where the service was provided. All such payments must be duly accounted for by all parties.
- Agents, agency contracts and payments to agents must be documented separately and disclosed to internal and external audits.
- All financial transactions must be accounted for truthfully, transparently and in line with the applicable accounting rules (no «off the books» payments).
- All agreements must comply with the laws of the country where they apply.
- We give preference to partners and their clients who conduct their business on the basis of fairness and respect towards people, the environment and society.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Working together on behalf of Axpo with business partners that do not comply with our business principles or the code of conduct.
- Accepting, eliciting or demanding improper advantages or gratuities⁴⁶ from or offering or giving improper advantages or gratuities to (existing or potential) Axpo business partners for oneself or others (directly or indirectly).
- Using Axpo business partners to give or offer improper gratuities to other persons (e.g. public office holders or employees of clients).

⁴⁶ For example, discounts, kickbacks, special processing fees, underhand payments, gifts or invitations.

- As an employee, when entering into a business relationship, giving priority to your own interests over the interests of Axpo.
- Making payments or gratuities «off the books» or not duly accounting for and documenting such payments or business processes.

Permitted:

- Working with business partners:
 - where there is no doubt about their integrity;
 - that have committed themselves to the business principles of the code of conduct and respect our values.
- Based on the provisions of the code of conduct, accepting, eliciting, offering or giving appropriate gifts, invitations and gratuities from/to Axpo business partners.

Please note:

- Our long-term business partners:
 - must acknowledge the business principles of the code of conduct.
 - must demonstrate that they are able to provide the business or services offered on the basis of their qualifications and resources.
- The fees or commissions agreed with business partners must be commensurate with the value of the service provided.
- Business partner costs and expenses must be transparent, in line with the market and verifiable.
- All payments and business processes must be duly accounted for and documented by all parties.
- All agreements must clearly define the applicable duties and responsibilities of the parties (Axpo and the business partner) and the basis for payment.
- If you have questions or in case of doubt, contact your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer.

6 Government authorities and officials

Our conduct is always professional in the context of business relationships with Government authorities and we comply with the applicable laws and fundamental ethical values. All forms of exerting unlawful influence on public office holders or authorities are prohibited.

Professional conduct when dealing with authorities

As a public sector company, Axpo has business relationships with governments and state-owned enterprises. Our daily work therefore often involves contact with government authorities, officials and national and international government agencies. In our contact with these authorities, we always comply with the provisions of the code of conduct and the law.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Exerting unlawful influence on public office holders or authorities.
- Giving gratuities that do not comply with statutory regulations, local or regional regulations or the code of conduct to political parties, commissions, candidates or holders of political office.

Please note:

- If you have questions about public office holders or authorities, contact your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer.

7 Money laundering

We do not enter into business relationships with partner or clients that we do not know. Any suspicions about illegal financial transactions or doubts about the origin or legality of assets must be reported.

The most important points in brief

Persons or companies that are involved in criminal activities, including terrorism, drug trafficking, corruption and fraud, often attempt to launder the proceeds of these crimes to make the funds appear legal. Money laundering⁴⁷ includes all cases where legal (or illegal) funds are used for criminal purposes, e.g. to finance terrorist activities. Money laundering is a punishable offence; penalties for those convicted range from fines to prison sentences and the reputation of the parties involved can be significantly damaged. It is therefore of central importance that we as a company and as employees always know the parties in our business relationships.

⁴⁷ Money laundering includes a range of activities where money from a criminal origin is laundered to hide its origins and introduce it into legal economic circulation. These illegal funds can be derived from crimes such as drug trafficking, corruption, embezzlement, kidnapping, blackmail or human trafficking.

Sequence of events in money laundering

The process by which money from illegal sources is laundered into legal financial channels generally involves the following three stages:

- Placement is the first stage where illegal funds (normally in the form of cash) is introduced into the financial system via deposits into legitimate accounts.
- The layering stage is used to disguise when and how the money was introduced into the system originally. In general, this is done at an international level using numerous transactions to hide the origin of the funds. The money is moved through various financial products and a number of financial institutions⁴⁸.
- The integration stage sees the money integrated as legitimate assets that are used to finance further activities or investments.

Know your client

The most important pillar in combating money laundering is the identification of business partners, clients and beneficial ownership. For Axpo, this highlights the selection and knowledge of our clients – what is termed the «know your client» (KYC) principle. Axpo maintains relationships only with trustworthy business partners and clients that demonstrate integrity. According to our information, their operational and financial equity is derived without doubt from proper and legal sources.

The employee responsible for the business relationship is also responsible for ensuring proper compliance with and implementation of the KYC principle (by obtaining the necessary information about the business partner⁴⁹).

Warning signals

In the following situations, you should be vigilant and – where necessary with the assistance of your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer – institute further research (even if the business partner in question is a long-standing and well-known partner – even these partners can unknowingly be used for the illegal purposes of money laundering):

- Clients, representatives or potential business partners who provide information unwillingly or who provide insufficient, incorrect or suspect information or who are intent on circumventing or avoiding the reporting and documentation processes.
- Payment types that have no identifiable link to the client or that are known to be often used as money laundering methods.

⁴⁸ There are many techniques used in this process: for example, money can be stored temporarily in an offshore financial centre (e.g. banks located abroad) and then transferred to Switzerland using a bank transfer. Often a number of accounts across several countries are used and then combined at a later stage. This technique makes it very difficult to uncover the criminal origin of the money.

⁴⁹ For example, by obtaining proof about the identity and business operations of the applicable business partner, including the origin of their assets and the purpose of the relevant transaction.

- Attempts by clients or potential business partners to pay in cash.
- Early repayment of loans using cash or near-cash funds.
- Orders, purchases or payments that are unusual for the industry sector or business operations of the client or business partner.
- Unusual or complex transaction and payment patterns that are not commercially justifiable or unusually generous payment terms.
- Unusual transfers to or from countries that have no relation to the specific business or the client/business partner.
- Business in jurisdictions that are known for money laundering, drug trafficking or terrorist activities.
- Business involving foreign offshore and shell banks (banks with no physical presence in the place of their registered offices) or unlicensed financial institutions.
- Transactions structured in such a manner that they attempt to circumvent reporting processes and archiving requirements (e.g. multiple transfers that are always below the reportable threshold).
- Attempts to effect payments or refunds to third parties or to unknown and untraceable accounts.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Maintaining business relationships with clients or partners if there are doubts about their integrity or any questions about the legality of the origin of their funds.

Permitted:

- Working with business partners and clients:
 - if there is no doubt about their integrity;
 - that we know and, according to our information, their operational equity is derived from proper and legal sources.

Please note:

- Axpo group companies are obligated to execute the KYC principle appropriately and where necessary by implementing adequate risk-based due-diligence processes and designing internal control processes in such a manner that unlawful payments are identified and prevented.
- Report any suspicions of possible money laundering or any other observations or findings in this context to your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer immediately.



IV. Handling of assets

1 Theft, fraud and embezzlement of assets

No employee is entitled to steal from or defraud Axpo or employees or to embezzle or otherwise abuse Axpo assets and property or the assets and property of employees. The right to institute proceedings under civil and criminal law is reserved.

Due diligence

The property and assets of Axpo must be handled appropriately and with the necessary diligence and be protected by our employees and executive bodies as far as possible from loss, damage or abuse. Private use of Axpo assets is permissible within an appropriate and reasonable limit, provided that Axpo and its business operations are not endangered or adversely affected.

No tolerance of theft, embezzlement or fraud

Axpo does not tolerate any criminal activities by employees with regard to the assets and property of Axpo or employees. Theft, fraud or embezzlement of property and assets belonging to Axpo or employees or the perpetration of similar criminal acts by employees (or third parties) will result in proceedings under civil and criminal law. Fraud and embezzlement include, for example, falsifying business documents of any type, intentionally providing or entering false information in documents or systems or maliciously omitting the required details in business documents or Axpo systems.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Committing criminal activities such as theft, fraud, embezzlement or similar acts with regard to Axpo or employees.
- Abusing the assets and property of Axpo or employees.

Permitted:

- Using Axpo infrastructure and the information/communication systems (such as e-mail, internet, Blackberry, telephone, photocopier, fax, etc.) for private purposes in exceptional cases only and within an appropriate and reasonable limit that does not endanger or adversely affect Axpo and its business operations.

Please note:

- Axpo will institute proceedings under civil and criminal law against employees or third parties who commit criminal activities with regard to Axpo or who abuse Axpo property and assets.
- Report any information or suspicions about actual or possible criminal activities (by employees or third parties) to your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer immediately.

2 Intellectual property

We protect the intellectual property of Axpo and respect the copyright of third parties.

Protecting the intellectual property (of Axpo and third parties)

The intellectual property of Axpo represents a significant asset. All employees have the obligation to protect, through appropriate familiarity with and knowledge of the relevant provisions, our copyright, trademarks, patents and other legally protected business information from damage and abuse. Axpo also respects the property rights of third parties. Unlawful use of the intellectual property of third parties by Axpo employees may result in civil and criminal proceedings with high fines (for Axpo as well as for employees) and is therefore prohibited.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

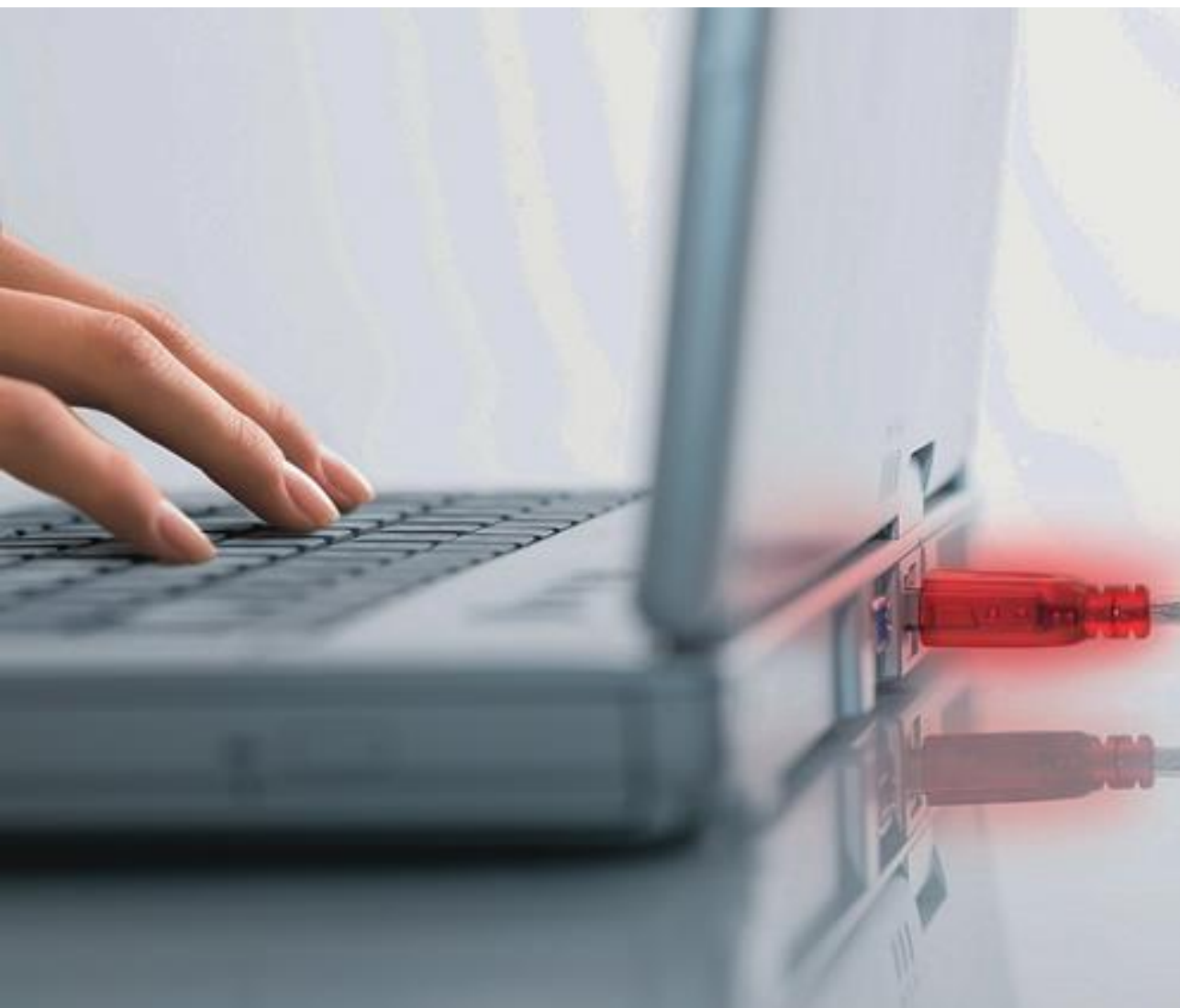
- Abusing the intellectual property of Axpo for own purposes.
- Infringing the intellectual property rights of third parties (e.g. unauthorized downloads of images from the internet).
- Retaining intellectual property of Axpo after termination of employment.

Please note:

- Your conditions of employment contain additional provisions regarding the transfer of copyright and patent rights and other intellectual property to your employer.
- New Axpo products and services must always be reviewed appropriately regarding possible third-party intellectual property.
- Axpo property, business information and Axpo assets protected in terms of intellectual property rights remain the property of Axpo and must be returned to Axpo automatically upon termination of employment.



V. Handling information



1 Protecting confidential information

Confidential information about Axpo, Axpo business and industrial secrets and business secrets and confidential data entrusted to us by third parties must be protected.

Business information is an important asset

Confidential information about Axpo which has not been made public belongs to Axpo and represents a significant asset, which must not be abused by employees for personal advantage or otherwise. Axpo therefore places great value on protecting confidential internal information about Axpo itself and handling information entrusted to us by third parties in a confidential manner. Information covered by the concept «business and industrial secrets» is also protected from unlawful use under the penal code.

In principle, internal Axpo information is not made public

Axpo makes certain information freely available to the public, e.g. financial reports, press releases, product information and other official documents. All other information that Axpo employees receive in the context of their work must in principle be regarded as internal Axpo information or (if classified) as confidential and must not be made available to the public or third parties unless instructed otherwise⁵⁰.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Abusing confidential and non-public information, information protected in terms of intellectual property rights and business secrets of Axpo or other companies that may be disclosed to you as an employee or disclosing such information to third parties.
- Using commercially sensitive information from one business area of Axpo unlawfully for other areas⁵¹.
- Keeping Axpo business information without authorization upon termination of your employment.

Please note:

- The following points are important when dealing with confidential business information:
 - Classify confidential documents accordingly.
 - Store confidential material securely and protect confidential documents from unauthorized access by third parties⁵².
 - Restrict the list of recipients to persons who need the applicable information for their work (termed the «need to know» principle).

⁵⁰ In this manner, Axpo aims to prevent third parties from copying our work or poaching clients. In addition, Axpo has an obligation to its business partners and clients to prevent the unlawful disclosure of information entrusted to Axpo.

⁵¹ In such cases, this requires setting up and complying with specific information barriers («Chinese walls»). This applies in particular for compliance with the unbundling rules.

⁵² For example: in a locked office or locked container (cupboard, drawer, etc.).

- Do not discuss Axpo business information in public or in locations where others may overhear you, such as airports, public transport, restaurants, lifts, break rooms, etc.
- Avoid careless talk at company events.
- In case of doubt, treat Axpo business information as internal or confidential and not intended for the public.
- Axpo business files and documents and industrial information and data about Axpo is the property of Axpo and must be returned to Axpo upon termination of the employment or business relationship.
- The obligation of confidentiality regarding legally protected Axpo information shall continue to apply after termination of the employment, business or contractual relationship with Axpo.

2 Financial information and accounting practices

Our business transactions must be accounted for truthfully, transparently and in line with the applicable accounting rules. Unlawful, incorrect or misleading entries in our financial accounts are prohibited.

«True and fair view»

The financial accounting of Axpo reflects our work as a business enterprise. It forms the basis for timely, up-to-date and accurate information for our shareholders, clients, business partners and other stakeholders. The credibility of Axpo as a company depends largely on our financial accounts being accurate, complete and correct, so any form of illegal bookkeeping or improper entries in our accounts is prohibited.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Making unlawful, incorrect or misleading entries in our financial accounts.
- Effecting payments or gratuities «off the books», i.e. not duly accounting for such payments.

Please note:

- The financial accounts of Axpo must always comply with the applicable accounting rules and must reflect all business-relevant transactions correctly, in full and as per the correct period.

3 Insider trading

Significant information about a company that has not (yet) been made public and that may have a considerable effect on the price of this company's securities if it is made public must not be abused for personal enrichment or passed on to a third party.

Insider trading is a crime

Insider trading is a criminal act and has implications under civil and criminal law for the perpetrator and the company. Axpo employees are not permitted to trade directly or indirectly (e.g. via a third party) in equities or other securities⁵³ of a company about which they have insider information⁵⁴, i.e. significant information about a company that has not (yet) been made public and that may have a considerable impact on the price of the securities of this company if it is made public⁵⁵. Furthermore, there are also specific periods when employees are not permitted to trade in securities of Axpo Group companies (called an embargo period for trading)⁵⁶.

Prohibition of giving tips

It is also unlawful to pass on insider information to third parties (e.g. asset managers, employees, family members, relatives, associates or friends) or to facilitate third parties using this information («giving tips»).

Prerequisite: considerable effect on the market price

To be relevant in terms of insider trading, an event must have a considerable impact on the market price and must be capable of influencing an average market participant in making an investment decision. The assessment of the effect on the market price cannot be made in concrete percentage figures because too many external factors can influence price performance. Assessments of the potential of an event having a considerable effect on the market price must therefore be made on a case-by-case basis⁵⁷.

As a rule, a considerable effect on the market price is assumed if:

- a change in the market price significantly in excess of the normal fluctuation range can be expected; or
- an average market participant would use the knowledge of this event as the basis for making an investment decision⁵⁸.

⁵³ The term «securities» includes equities, bonds, options, other certificated rights and exchange-traded or off-exchange traded electricity products.

⁵⁴ Irrespective of whether your knowledge of the insider information was gained personally or (directly or indirectly) via a third party. Employees who receive insider information in the context of projects must sign a declaration of confidentiality.

⁵⁵ Mere rumours, ideas, planning options, intentions or forecasts are generally not included in this category.

⁵⁶ An embargo period for trading applies 10 trading days before and 24 hours after each official information event (financial results press conference, presentation of half-year results, etc.).

⁵⁷ Even the potential of having a considerable effect on the market price is sufficient to qualify as a criminal offence. It is therefore not necessary for the event to indeed have had an effect on the market price.

⁵⁸ A question such as: would the market participant buy, sell or hold the relevant securities based on the new, unreleased information because they believed that the current share price does not sufficiently reflect the information?

Examples of events that might have a considerable effect on market prices

There is no exhaustive list of potential events that might have a considerable effect on market prices.

Some examples:

- Financial results (annual and interim results): these are primary events in terms of their potential effect on market prices.
- Changes to business results: significant changes in profit (substantial drop in profit, suspending a dividend, profit warning) or restructuring.
- Structural changes: mergers, acquisitions, splits, asset sales, restructuring.
- Capital changes: capital increases or decreases, share buyback programmes, changes in the type of participation rights.
- Major personnel changes: changes to the board of directors, the executive board or other key positions; change of auditors.
- Changes in business developments: new distribution partners or strategic alliances, new and significant products, withdrawal or recall of a significant product, important new contracts, termination of important contracts.

Rules of conduct⁵⁹

Prohibited:

- Trading directly or indirectly in the securities of a company about which you have insider information (i.e. significant information about a company that has not (yet) been made public and that may be price-sensitive)⁶⁰.
- Giving insider information to third parties or facilitating the use of this information by third parties (giving tips).
- Not complying with an embargo period for trading.
- As a trader, executing unauthorized securities transactions.
- Intentionally circulating incorrect or misleading information in public about Axpo or listed companies.
- Publicly announcing internal Axpo information that is or could be relevant to investors without authorization or consultation with the responsible communications unit or selectively releasing such information to third parties.

Permitted:

- Trading in the securities of companies:
 - about which you have no insider information; and
 - where no embargo period for trading applies.

⁵⁹ Additional disclosure and reporting obligations apply to bond issuers (e.g. Axpo Holding AG).

⁶⁰ Including the following: trading for own account before finalization of all client transactions (front running); trading for own account in the same securities of a client order (parallel running).

Please note:

- The best way to prevent the abuse of confidential information is to keep it secret: you should therefore classify confidential information accordingly.
- Only give confidential information to persons who need it for their work (termed the «need to know» principle).
- If you have questions or if you suspect there a case of insider trading, contact your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer.

4 Protecting personal data

Every employee is responsible for data protection and ensuring the privacy of employees, clients and business partners.

Data protection is the responsibility of every employee

The protection of data and the privacy of employees, clients and business partners as well as the conscientious and careful handling of such data is a priority for Axpó. Every Axpó employee is responsible for data protection by handling personal data conscientiously and with due care.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Collecting, processing or disclosing personal data/information and character assessment profiles of employees, clients or business partners in violation of data protection regulations.

Permitted:

- Collecting, processing or disclosing personal data/information and character assessment profiles of employees, clients or business partners if this is permitted by law and in compliance with the applicable data protection regulations.

Please note:

- Inform the applicable data protection officer, your line manager, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer if you find that:
 - personal data is used in violation of the code of conduct or statutory data protection provisions;
or
 - the security of systems containing personal data has been compromised.

5 E-mail and internet usage

Utilize (never abuse) Axpo information and communication technology (ICT) for your daily work with professionalism and respect. Always give consideration to what you are communicating and how to say it.

The most important points in brief

The Axpo information and communication technology (ICT) systems and the information stored and processed on them are fundamental to the activities and success of our company. They are the property of Axpo. Every business e-mail and internet communication via the ICT of Axpo is therefore regarded as Axpo business information. High priority must be accorded to the security and proper use of our ICT, which is why the defined security and user standards must be observed by all (internal and external) persons with access rights to the Axpo ICT. Axpo reserves the right to access this data if irregularities are identified or for other operational reasons and to evaluate or use it – to the extent permitted under the law – in line with its authority.

Professional and proper utilization of ICT

Axpo ICT (such as e-mail, internet, system applications) and other communication tools or equipment provided by Axpo (such as Blackberry, mobile phone, telephone, fax) should be used to support your business activities and must not be abused or unlawfully used by you. It is the personal responsibility of each employee to use Axpo ICT and communication equipment conscientiously and lawfully.

Private use

By way of exception, the private use of Axpo ICT and communication equipment is permitted if the resources used (work time, network capacity, costs, etc.) are negligible, normal work processes are not excessively impeded or restricted and there is no negative impact on Axpo ICT security.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited⁶¹:

- Setting up, connecting or installing unauthorized or private equipment and data carriers on the company network.
- Unlawfully downloading, copying, transferring or installing any kind of data or software.
- Intentionally interrupting the operation of information and communication systems.
- Entering or attempting to enter external information systems without authorization (hacking).
- Analysing internal or external networks and computers or intercepting communication connections without authorisation.

⁶¹ This list is not exhaustive.

- Unlawfully obtaining passwords and other authentication elements.
- Utilising external user or network keys.
- Circumventing or disabling protection and security functions.
- Using or forwarding data containing depictions of violence, racism, sexism or pornography.
- Sending messages or e-mails with the intention of deception or harassment or in the form of non-business mass mailings.
- Using or forwarding malicious software (e.g. viruses, trojans, worms or spyware).

Permitted:

- Using Axpo ICT professionally and conscientiously according to the principle: think first, then write.
- Using Axpo ICT, infrastructure and the information/communication systems (such as e-mail, internet, Blackberry, telephone, photocopier, fax, etc.) for private purposes in exceptional cases only and within an appropriate and reasonable limit that does not endanger or adversely affect Axpo and its business operations.

Please note:

- Always communicate in a considered manner with professionalism and accuracy – do not write something you wouldn't want to be identified with later.
- Always work on the assumption that your electronic communication could be used as evidence in a legal case or official investigations.
- Do not leave any room for misunderstandings or incorrect interpretations.
- Select the most suitable communication form – a telephone call or personal meeting can be more appropriate than e-mail under certain circumstances.
- Ask yourself if you would be comfortable seeing your e-mail on the front page of the newspaper tomorrow.
- Structure written reports and documents precisely and accurately as if they are formal letters.
- Avoid irony, sarcasm or exaggerations, as these forms of expression can often be misunderstood in electronic communication.
- Ensure that the correct classification is used when you send confidential or sensitive information.
- Only use the Axpo internet for purposes related to your work – limit your private use to the minimum.
- Report abuse of Axpo ICT or any other security concerns to your line manager, the ICT security officer, the IT hotline, the Head of Compliance or the responsible Compliance Officer immediately.

6 Communication

Axpo fosters open dialogue with its stakeholders and communicates in an honest, transparent and professional manner.

No public statements without authorisation

We foster dialogue with our business partners, clients, the authorities, the media and the general public. The consistent and accurate presentation of the interests of Axpo Group to these stakeholders is of central importance to Axpo. Employees who make statements or present information about Axpo Group as representatives of Axpo therefore require the necessary authorisation. Public statements must be arranged in advance with the responsible communications unit.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Making official statements on behalf of Axpo without authorisation.
- Expressing private and personal opinions in public or to third parties in the name of Axpo.

Permitted:

- Making public statements and providing information about Axpo as an authorized employee and in consultation with the responsible communications unit.

Please note:

- Please refer requests for public statements to the responsible communications unit if you are not authorized to make official statements.
- In case of doubt, check in advance with the responsible communications unit to find out if you are authorized to make official statements about Axpo Group.

VI. Social responsibility



1 Sponsoring and donations

Axpo is a good corporate citizen and promotes the common good. In line with our corporate strategy, we allocate funds accordingly where legally permitted and in line with our philosophy of social responsibility.

Support for the common good

In line with its corporate strategy, Axpo sponsors and donates to a number of selected national and regional projects and organisations that make an important contribution to healthy social and environmental development in Switzerland. Axpo is committed to a supportive role in a wide range of areas including sports, youth, education, culture, environmental protection and social and community-based service. Sponsoring is also a key element of Axpo corporate communications. By allocating financial and/or material resources as sponsorship or donations, Axpo can obtain communicative usage rights on a contractual basis to present itself, its services and products to a potential client group, its employees or the broader public.

Rules of conduct:

Prohibited:

- Abusing Axpo sponsorships or donations to obtain unlawful influence.
- Using Axpo assets and resources for sponsorships or donations in contempt of the applicable laws or in breach of internal Axpo rules.
- Not accounting for sponsorship/donation funds truthfully and in full in the financial accounts of Axpo.

Please note:

- Axpo sponsorships and donations are defined as a partnership with a long-term perspective in order for both parties to achieve their objectives and to promote the development of the projects and organisations.

2 Taxes and duties

Axpo pays taxes and duties that are legally due in compliance with the applicable rules.

The most important points in brief

We take our social responsibility as a company seriously and pay taxes and duties that are legally due to the responsible authorities. Axpo obeys tax legislation and regulations that are applicable to our activities as a business, and provides the relevant business information to the responsible authorities truthfully, in full and in good time.

Rules of conduct

Prohibited:

- Unlawfully accounting for or misrepresenting relevant information about taxes and duties to the responsible authorities.
- Unlawfully withholding taxes and duties from the responsible authorities that are legally due from the business activities of Axpo.
- Acting in the name of Axpo or having such intentions to assist business partners, clients or employees in such a manner that they can claim unlawful or unethical personal or business tax advantages.

Please note:

- If you have any questions, contact the responsible tax unit or your line manager.

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