

LIBERTY GLOBAL

CODE OF CONDUCT

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INTRODUCTION



Liberty Global has a rich history extending over three decades. We are proud operators, investors and innovators, and our entrepreneurial spirit and ambition have always put us at the cutting edge of our industry.

Our success as a company is driven by our values and behaviors – not only what we do, but how we do it. Being Straight Up is one of our core company values, and our honesty, integrity, and authenticity have helped shape our unique culture. We are open, transparent, and trustworthy; we treat our customers fairly, treat our colleagues with respect, and uphold the highest ethical and legal standards, ensuring that we have an inclusive culture where we all feel we belong. As a result, we have a strong reputation with our customers, our employees, our business partners, and in the communities we serve.

Our Code of Conduct is designed to give you guidance on policies and laws that support your work and help you do the right thing, aligned with our values. With a footprint as wide and diverse as ours, it is not possible to cover every policy or law that applies to your role in the company. However, the Code provides the basic principles to support you in working to the best of your abilities while maintaining the trust and solid reputation we have built in our industry. We also have a team of legal and compliance professionals who can help if you require further guidance.

Thank you for your commitment to protecting the reputation of Liberty Global and making our company a great place to work. I’m incredibly proud of the work we do every day. By upholding our standards, we’ll continue to do amazing things together.

Mike Fries
CEO
Liberty Global



DOES THE CODE APPLY TO ME?



Yes, the Code applies to all of us, including every director, officer and employee of each company within the Liberty Global Group.¹

In the Code, when we refer to the Company, we mean each and every company, business unit or division within the Liberty Global Group. Contractors, consultants, agents and vendors are also required to comply with the Code in their business activities with, or on behalf of, our company.

Violations of the Code, including violations of applicable laws, may subject our Company and the individuals concerned to severe consequences. A failure to follow the Code that involves a criminal act could result in prosecution after referral to the appropriate authorities. Violations of the Code may also result in disciplinary action, including termination of employment.

How can I get help and guidance?

We have included practical guidance and relevant examples throughout the Code to help bring these important issues to life.

The Code does not address every legal requirement or ethical question that may arise, nor does it replace other more detailed Company policies. If you have any questions about anything in this Code you should speak to your line manager in the first instance. If you require further support, then your local Compliance or People team will be able to help you.

¹With the approval of the Board of Directors of Liberty Global Ltd., a Liberty Global Group company that has adopted its own code of conduct, which is substantially similar to the Code and has been approved by that company's board of directors, may be excluded from the application of the Code. All directors, officers and employees of any company so excluded from the provisions of this Code are required to comply with all provisions of such excluded company's code of conduct.

HOW DO I REPORT A CONCERN?

If you become aware of, or suspect any conduct that you believe violates any applicable law, rule, regulation, Company policy or other provision of the Code, you are required to report such improper conduct as promptly as possible.



You should report the matter directly to your Compliance, Legal or People team and your supervisor or management chain as appropriate. If you are not comfortable reporting to any of these individuals, you may always contact the Liberty Global Compliance team:

complianceethics@libertyglobal.com

or the General Counsel of the Liberty Global Group:

corplegal@libertyglobal.com

If the Code violation you are reporting is related to an accounting, internal control or auditing matter, you may also report using the Company's Compliance Portal or by sending an email to the Liberty Global Compliance Office or the General Counsel of the Liberty Global Group. The Compliance Portal is operated by a third-party and is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The details of how to access the Compliance Portal can be found on your local intranet.

We encourage open and honest communication. However, if you feel the need to communicate your concerns anonymously, you may do so. You should be aware, however, that it is often more difficult to properly investigate matters that have been communicated anonymously.

Reports of violations will be kept confidential to the extent possible, consistent with our Company's need to investigate and take action. Employees are also expected to keep information regarding such matters confidential and understand that they are expected to fully cooperate with any such investigation.

We will not permit retaliation against any employee who, in good faith, reports, complains of, or seeks advice concerning the Code or other illegal or unethical conduct. If, however, an employee makes a false report of a violation or of questionable behavior for the purpose of harming another person, the reporting employee will be subject to disciplinary action.



WHAT DO WE EXPECT FROM OUR EMPLOYEES?



Read and make sure you understand this Code. We are all responsible for protecting and maintaining the integrity of the Company.

Comply with the Code and all laws, rules and regulations applicable to your role.

Act responsibly, ethically and with integrity in all your business dealings.

Complete any training assigned to you on the Code or other Company policies.

Seek help and guidance where you have questions or concerns.

Speak up if you think that there has been a breach of the Code or any other Company policy.

What do we expect from our managers?

Model the behaviors and make decisions that are consistent with our Code.

Ensure that any business process or practice is in compliance with our Code.

Ensure that employees have adequate time to complete their training on the Code and other Company policies.

Reassure any team members who raise any questions or concerns to you that they are taken seriously and you will seek support from your Compliance, Legal or People team.





CUSTOMERS

We treat our customers
as we would wish to
be treated

CODE OF CONDUCT

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO TREAT A CUSTOMER FAIRLY?



The context

Our Company's scale and commitment to innovation enables us to develop market-leading products and services.

Our goal is to deliver a great experience for our customers – this means delivering innovative products and services, and treating our potential, existing and former customers fairly and with respect.

What does this mean for me?

Ensure that sales activities or customer contacts comply with company processes and guidelines.

Ensure that advertising or marketing materials are accurate, transparent and comply with company guidelines and local laws and regulations.

Can you give me an example?

Q. I have overheard one of my sales colleagues promising potential customers a free tablet if they take our services. There is currently no promotion like this and I think the agent is deliberately misleading customers to boost sales. What should I do?

A. Misleading sales tactics are never acceptable. You should report the matter to your supervisor.

Q. We would like to use some competitor broadband speed data as part of an advertising campaign – can we do this?

A. You should check with our Legal team regarding what data can be used as part of our advertising – it needs to be truthful, accurate and compliant with company and industry guidelines as well as local laws and regulations.

Q. I work in sales and a prospective customer asks if we can avoid completing a credit check. What should I do?

A. It is important that credit checks are completed to protect both the customer and the Company. You have been trained on when credit checks are required – if you are unsure, consult with your supervisor.





WHY IS PERSONAL AND CUSTOMER DATA SO IMPORTANT?



The context

When our customers provide personal data, they put their trust in us to protect that data. The same applies for all of our employees.

It is therefore important that we all use our Company’s information systems in a responsible way and protect the personal data on these systems. These systems include computers, voicemail, e-mail and mobile devices.

Whenever personal data is collected we must ensure that it is kept private and safe, and treated in a way that is compliant with regulations.

Personal data includes names, addresses, birthdates, social security numbers, and for our customers, location data, IP addresses and other internet usage data and set-top box data.

What does this mean for me?

Ensure that you have read and understood the Global Privacy Policy and Information Security Policy and have completed any training assigned to you.

If your role involves handling personal data, ensure that you understand and adhere to the relevant Company policies and processes with regards to the collection, processing, storage and deletion of that data.

Only use personal data for a valid business purpose. You should never access personal data which is not required as part of your role in the Company.

Personal data may not be disclosed to anyone unless such disclosure is properly authorized, and the data is required for a valid business reason.

Can you give me an example?

Q. I work in a contact center and I receive a call from someone who claims they are a relative of the account holder. They wish to cancel their services. Can I do this?

A. It is important that we do not give out any account information or make any changes to customer accounts unless we are sure that we have the appropriate customer authorization. You have been trained on what is required – if you are unsure, consult your supervisor.

Q. I need to send some customer data to a colleague. What is the best way to do this?

A. You should consult your Privacy Officer prior to sending the data. If you do send any personal data you should always send this via an approved secure method (your local IT team can advise on this).

Where can I find out more?

DATA PRIVACY AND INFORMATION SECURITY POLICIES

Where do I get help or guidance?

DIGITAL CONFIDENCE AND INFORMATION SECURITY TEAMS



EMPLOYEES

We act with respect,
honesty and dignity

CODE OF CONDUCT



WHAT ARE THE COMPANY ASSETS?



The context

Physical assets include office facilities, network and information technology equipment. Employees should protect the Company’s physical assets and use them solely for business purposes, except for limited personal use that does not interfere with our Company’s business and is otherwise in compliance with all applicable Company policies.

People

Our employees and the abilities and talent that they bring to our Company are our biggest asset. We must ensure that we protect our employees’ time in the same way we protect our other assets and allow them to perform their duties while at work.

Data and information systems

It is your responsibility to maintain the confidentiality of any non-public information concerning our Company and any non-public information provided to us by a third-party.

Intellectual property

Our logos, trademarks, designs, inventions and writings are valuable assets. We protect them through the use of patents and trademark registrations. We are also highly respectful of all intellectual property rights of others.

What does this mean for me?

- Keep your mobile equipment safe – don’t leave laptops or mobiles in cars.
- Treat employees’ time as you would any other Company asset and use it for Company business only.
- Keep personal use of information systems to a minimum. It is generally not our intent to monitor internet usage or messages on our voicemail or e-mail systems. However, the Company reserves the right to do so in appropriate circumstances, where this is allowed by local law and in a manner consistent with applicable laws and regulations.



WHAT ARE THE COMPANY ASSETS?



Can you give me an example?

Q. I accidentally left my company mobile phone on a train. What do I need to do?

A. You should contact your local IT helpdesk for advice on the process that you need to follow for lost devices.

Q. I broke my personal mobile handset. My friend works in the mobile division and offered a replacement one from the handsets that they have been given to trial.

A. You should not accept your friend’s offer. The handsets are Company property and you should advise your friend that this would be theft of Company property.

Q. My previous employer had developed some software that would help me do my current job a lot more efficiently. Can I get a copy of this from one of my friends at my old company?

A. No. You would be infringing their intellectual property rights. If you want to use this software the correct legal agreements would need to be in place.

Q. I have received an email which contains a link to a free pass for a prestigious industry conference. I am concerned about the security risk posed by clicking the link. What should I do?

A. Never click on links or open attachments from unknown sources. If in any doubt do not click on the link and click the *report phishing* button.

Where can I find out more?

INFORMATION SECURITY POLICY

Where do I get help or guidance?

INFORMATION SECURITY, LEGAL TEAM

WHAT SHOULD I KNOW ABOUT DIVERSITY, EQUITY, INCLUSION AND BELONGING?



The context

Together we are creating a culture that is inclusive, where everyone is valued and respected. Where we have a positive impact on each other and our communities. Creating positive connections everyday so that we all Belong.

We are committed to creating equity of opportunity for our diverse employees and those seeking employment with our Company.

Company employment decisions must be based on individual merit and business needs, irrespective of gender, age, cultural background, social economic status, skin color, ethnicity, religion, nationality, political preference, differing abilities or disabilities, civil status, sexuality, gender identity, or any other form of human diversity. This commitment extends to all aspects of employment including recruitment, hiring, evaluation, promotion, compensation, training, development and termination.

What does this mean for me?

You should understand the recruitment and performance management processes and ensure you apply these fairly, making decisions based upon merit.

Speak up about any views or concerns you have about potentially discriminatory behavior.





WHAT SHOULD I KNOW ABOUT DIVERSITY, EQUITY, INCLUSION AND BELONGING?



Can you give me an example?

Q. I would like to fill a vacancy in my team by promoting internally. One of the candidates is a new parent and I believe that they would be great in the job but I am concerned that they will not be able to do the travel that is required so I think it would be best to offer the job to another candidate. Is this the right decision?

A. You should offer the role to the best candidate for the job, based upon merit, business needs and confirmation that they can meet specific requirements of the job such as travel.

Q. I manage a store and have an applicant for a job who has declared they have a disability. I am concerned that their disability may mean customers don't want to deal with them. Can I put their application to one side?

A. No. We recruit individuals who are the best people for the job and this individual's application should be considered on the same basis as all other applicants. If the candidate has informed us that they have a disability, then you should ask if there are any reasonable adjustments they require during the recruitment process.

Where can I find out more?

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT AND BULLYING POLICY

Where do I get help or guidance?

PEOPLE TEAM

WHAT SHOULD I KNOW ABOUT HARASSMENT AND BULLYING?



The context

Harassment and bullying will not be tolerated in our workplace. We consider harassment to be actions, conduct or behaviors that any individual or group of individuals is reasonably likely to find offensive, humiliating, intimidating or hostile.

Harassment can take many forms, such as verbal (derogatory statements, slurs, epithets, threats, innuendo), visual (cartoons, drawings, postings, e-mail) or physical (assault, physical interference).

Bullying is behavior that is repeated and malicious, which interferes with a person’s ability to do their job and is substantial enough to hurt someone either psychologically or physically. Bullying can happen in person or online, via various digital platforms and devices and it can be obvious (overt) or hidden (covert).

What does this mean for me?

Treat everyone respectfully and encourage an inclusive workplace environment.

Whilst you may not be the target of improper conduct, if you witness improper conduct, speak up about any views or concerns you have about potentially improper conduct.

Can you give me an example?

Q. I was listening to some of my team members sharing a joke. I felt that the joke was in bad taste and offensive. What do I do?

A. If you feel comfortable to do so, you should raise your concerns with your team members and tell them how it made you feel. If you don’t feel comfortable then you should raise this with your supervisor or People team representative.

Q. My manager speaks to me and my colleagues in an aggressive manner and accuses us unfairly of missing targets. What should I do?

A. You should raise this with your People team representative.

Where can I find out more?

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT AND BULLYING POLICY, LOCAL PEOPLE POLICIES

Where do I get help or guidance?

PEOPLE TEAM



WHAT BEHAVIORS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE IN THE WORKPLACE?



The context

A great working environment is dependent on the way we behave. We all have a responsibility to create an inclusive environment where we all Belong.

There are some behaviors which are never acceptable at work, including things that are illegal or that contravene Company policies.

What does this mean for me?

There are some behaviors which are never acceptable in the workplace, including:

- Committing any illegal act.
- Being under the influence of alcohol or any drug or narcotic. Moderate alcohol consumption at Company sponsored events or in connection with business meals or entertainment is permissible.
- Possessing, selling or otherwise providing illegal drugs or narcotics to other employees.
- Stealing, destroying, defacing, or misusing Company property or another employee's property.
- Use of abusive, threatening, or obscene language.
- Failing to comply with any Company policy.

If you are told to do something illegal or unsafe then explain that you are not comfortable doing so and report the matter.





WHAT BEHAVIORS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE IN THE WORKPLACE?



Can you give me an example?

Q. I am concerned that a colleague is regularly driving their Company van whilst under the influence. What should I do?

A. You should raise your concerns with your supervisor or the People team immediately.

Q. My colleague has offered to sell me a mobile phone that was provided to them to test as part of their role. Can they do this?

A. You should report this to your supervisor or to the Compliance team. If the phone was provided to them by the Company to enable them to perform their duties, then selling the phone would be theft.

Where can I find out more?

PEOPLE POLICIES

Where do I get help or guidance?

PEOPLE TEAM

WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF MYSELF AND OTHERS?



The context

We all share the responsibility to ensure that our places of work are safe, and our products and services are delivered in a safe way to protect our employees, partners, customers and the communities in which we operate.

What does this mean for me?

- Follow relevant procedures and instructions and ensure you have completed any training assigned to you.
- Ensure the safety and wellbeing of yourself and others by taking adequate precautions.
- Help others by challenging dangerous behaviors and situations.
- Report any safety and wellbeing risks and concerns.
- Report all work related accidents and incidents.

Can you give me an example?

- Q.** I am part of a team performing network repairs and maintenance. What do I do if I have not received training to use equipment required as part of my role?
- A.** You should speak to your line manager to ensure that you receive the training appropriate to your role.
- Q.** What should I do if I see something which I think may be potentially dangerous?
- A.** We all have responsibility for ensuring that we work in a safe environment. You should report anything you consider dangerous to your local Health and Safety team so that it can be investigated.

Where do I get help or guidance?

PEOPLE TEAM



WHEN SHOULD I NOT TALK ABOUT THE COMPANY?



The context

We keep the public, including our investors, creditors and customers, informed through public release of relevant and clear financial and operational information about our Company. Only designated individuals serve as spokespersons for the Company, and any communications must be in compliance with our policies on sharing information.

We are prohibited from selectively disclosing material information to securities professionals and investors before such information is disclosed to the general public.

What does this mean for me?

You should not talk to anyone inside or outside the Company about our results unless the individual has the right to know. If information has been disclosed, you must immediately contact your Compliance team or a member of the Legal team.

You should not make any comments on behalf of the Company unless you have prior approval. Do not make any disclosure (public or otherwise) about our financial results or prospects without prior consultation with, and approval by, our Investor Relations team.

All press or other media releases and requests for interviews must be coordinated through the Corporate Communications team. The Corporate Communications team must receive prior notification of all country specific releases and must be copied on the final release.

Only approved individuals are permitted to communicate on behalf of the Company on social media channels.



WHEN SHOULD I NOT TALK ABOUT THE COMPANY?



Can you give me an example?

Q. I saw commentary on an internet forum about the broadband speeds our Company provides. I think some of the commentary is wrong and would like to join the conversation to correct the errors. Can I do this?

A. You should not post anything on behalf of the Company unless you have been authorized to do so by the Corporate Communications team. If you comment then you should ensure you are clear that these are your personal views.

Q. I have been asked to speak at an external event about the work that my team has been leading. Can I do this?

A. Before you speak at an external event you should speak with the Corporate Communications team.

Q. My friend is a journalist and while we were having dinner he asked me how the Company is performing. Can I talk to them about this?

A. Unless you have prior approval, you should not talk to anyone outside the Company about our results or future performance, even informally. You should refer them to the Investor Relations team.

Where can I find out more?

DISCLOSURE & COMMUNICATIONS POLICY, SOCIAL MEDIA POLICY

Where do I get help or guidance?

PEOPLE TEAM





WHEN CAN I OFFER AND ACCEPT GIFTS AND HOSPITALITY?



The context

The exchange of gifts and hospitality can build goodwill in business relationships, but can sometimes result in, or give the impression of, improper influence or create a commercial advantage, which is prohibited by anti-corruption and bribery laws.

We want to make sure our employees are never put in a position where their judgment or impartiality is called into question.

What does this mean for me?

Before you offer or accept any gift or hospitality you should ensure that you have read and understood the Gifts and Hospitality Policy.

There are some gifts or hospitality that will never be acceptable. Some examples of these include:

- Gifts or hospitality offered or received when in a tender or negotiation process with a third-party.
- Cash or gift certificates.
- Any gift or hospitality that creates an obligation or compromise, or could have the appearance of affecting your judgment.
- Any offer of travel and/or accommodation in relation to hospitality.

If you do not feel comfortable accepting a gift of any value, use your best judgement or check with your local Compliance team.

Can you give me an example?

Q. We are currently in negotiation with a prospective supplier and the meeting runs into the evening. The prospective supplier offers to buy dinner for the team. Is this acceptable?

A. No. Accepting hospitality during a negotiation phase with a current or potential supplier is not permitted and you should split the cost of dinner.

Q. As a thank you for helping a supplier resolve some billing issues, I have been sent a small box of chocolates worth around €10. Do I need to register this gift?

A. Gifts below nominal value (as defined in the Gifts and Hospitality Policy) are acceptable without requiring registration or approval.

Q. A vendor has offered me tickets to a conference being held overseas and has offered to pay for my travel and hotel.

A. The offer to pay for travel and/or the hotel should not be accepted. You should discuss with your supervisor the merits of attending the conference.

Where can I find out more?

GIFTS & HOSPITALITY POLICY

Where do I get help or guidance?

COMPLIANCE TEAM



BUSINESS PARTNERS

We work with business partners who endeavor to meet our high standards

CODE OF CONDUCT

COMPETITION LAWS: WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW WHEN DEALING WITH A COMPETITOR?



The context

Most countries have laws that are designed to protect free and fair competition. The Company is committed to complying fully with applicable competition laws and sector regulations.

These laws apply to all individuals within the Company and there are significant penalties for breaching the law.

The following issues are typically addressed in the laws of countries in which we do business:

- Agreements that have an anti-competitive purpose or effect, are illegal.
- The communication of commercially sensitive information between competitors is illegal.
- Dominant companies face special restrictions on their commercial behavior to ensure that they do not abuse their lack of competitive constraint.
- Mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures and some financial investments often require prior clearance from a regulator.

In addition to competition rules, the nature of our business means that we are often subject to telecoms or broadcasting sector regulations.





COMPETITION LAWS: WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW WHEN DEALING WITH A COMPETITOR?



What does this mean for me?

Be vigilant in dealings with competitors, suppliers or customers:

- Do not discuss or agree (formally or informally) current or future prices, product offers, bids or business strategy with competitors and trade associations.
- Take note that many of our suppliers or business customers are also competitors.
- Agreements or understandings (formal or informal) with competitors, suppliers or customers that prevent or restrict competition in the supply of any type of goods or services are usually illegal.
- Beware of limiting resale prices, agreeing to or insisting on exclusivity, agreeing or insisting on non-compete restrictions.
- Avoid talking about bidding intentions with other potential bidders.

Avoid the appearance of wrongdoing:

- If a competitor approaches you with a proposal you think is not compliant with competition rules, it is not sufficient to stay silent. You must inform the Legal team of the situation.
- Wherever you are in doubt about compliance with competition rules, consult the Legal team in advance of meetings or discussions.

Can you give me an example?

Q. While at an industry event, a friend who now works for a competitor started talking to me about margin pressures in one of our markets and the need for prices to rise. What should I do?

A. You must stop the conversation and make clear that you do not think it is appropriate to discuss such topics. You should not listen silently if competitors start to disclose such information.

Q. In order to enhance the benefit of network build projects it would make sense for us to agree with our competitor that we will not build in the same areas. Is this allowed?

A. No. This kind of geographic division of market focus is not permitted.

Q. My colleague has sent me an email suggesting that we can use our market power to drive a new competitor out of business. The email is a joke and it is clear we would have no such power but do I need to do anything?

A. You should advise your colleague not to write joking or exaggerated emails. Emails are used by competition regulators as a key source of evidence and it would not be easy to demonstrate to a regulator that this email was intended as a joke.

Where do I get help or guidance?

LEGAL TEAM



WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW WHEN CHOOSING AND MAINTAINING A SUPPLIER?



The context

Our reputation is an asset and we must ensure that this is protected by working with reputable suppliers.

Our suppliers are expected to agree to our Responsible Procurement and Supply Chain Principles (or OpCo equivalent) that cover:

- Labor standards
- Ethics
- Health and safety
- Environment
- Sourcing

We work with our suppliers to assess their risk and performance on environmental, social and ethical activities, including human rights.

We also have a responsibility for ensuring that we treat our suppliers fairly and with integrity.

What does this mean for me?

Follow procurement policies and procedures when selecting suppliers, including completion of required security and privacy assessments.

Disclose any potential conflict of interests which could influence or be perceived to influence your decisions when selecting suppliers. Potential conflicts with suppliers include:

- A direct or indirect interest (including through family members, friends or others acting on your behalf).
- A close personal relationship.

If you are involved in supplier selection ensure that you objectively select the supplier that best meets our business needs.

Do not accept gifts or hospitality from suppliers when you are engaged in a selection process.

If you have any concerns as to whether a supplier is acting in accordance with the Responsible Procurement and Supply Chain Principles then you should speak to the Procurement team.

Can you give me an example?

Q. I manage the procurement team for network equipment. A close personal friend works on the Liberty Global account at a vendor that is bidding to become a supplier in this area. Can I be involved in the supplier selection?

A. We must ensure that our supplier selection process is objective and impartial. To avoid any actual or perceived impartiality you should complete a Conflict of Interest declaration (contact your Compliance team for guidance on this), and implement any guidance. If you have any doubt whether there is a potential conflict of interest you should disclose this.

Q. What do I do if a supplier that I am working with is in the press for abusing human rights ?

A. You should contact the Procurement team for guidance.

Where can I find out more?

RESPONSIBLE PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY CHAIN PRINCIPLES

Where do I get help or guidance?

PROCUREMENT TEAM, COMPLIANCE TEAM

WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW ABOUT TRADE LAWS?



The context

We are subject to many trade laws that include things such as sanctions and export controls.

Sanctions prevent us from engaging in commercial relationships with certain individuals, entities and governmental organizations (including persons or entities acting on their behalf).

Export controls include prohibitions and restrictions over the export of goods, technologies and software to specific individuals or countries.

Exports are not limited to traditional shipping methods. An export can be made electronically, through discussions and by visual inspection.

What does this mean for me?

If you are involved in the export of any items or the transfer of technology internationally you should ensure that the necessary licenses and approvals are in place before proceeding.

If you are uncertain whether any restrictions or sanctions apply in a situation you should seek advice from the Legal team.

In addition, we may have certain reporting requirements as a result of payments made to or received from certain countries that are subject to sanctions. If you have any questions about such payments, you should contact the Legal team.

Can you give me an example?

Q. We are looking to sell surplus set-top boxes to a third-party. The third-party indicates that these will be re-sold throughout the Middle East region. Do I need to do anything further?

A. We have a responsibility to ensure that these will not be sold within any country that appears on a sanctions list. You should consult your Legal team before proceeding.

Where do I get help or guidance?

LEGAL TEAM





REPUTATION

We protect our reputation through ethical and legal conduct

CODE OF CONDUCT

WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW ABOUT ACCURATE FINANCIAL RECORDS?



The context

We are subject to extensive and complex regulations with regards to our financial records and other disclosures about the Company’s performance. We must ensure that our books and records accurately reflect the Company’s transactions and are retained for the time required.

All of our books, records, accounts and financial statements must be maintained in reasonable detail, appropriately reflect the Company’s transactions and conform both to applicable legal requirements and to the company system of internal controls.

Accounting and financial reporting practices must comply with applicable generally accepted accounting principles and other criteria, such as local statutory reporting and tax requirements.

What does this mean for me?

- Ensure that you obtain the correct approvals and signatories for any transaction.
- Record any financial transactions accurately – this includes your expenses.
- Ensure that non-financial data, such as customer numbers, is also reported accurately.

- Ensure any documentation is retained for the required length of time and destroyed safely when they are no longer required.
- Cooperate with and truthfully represent matters to the internal or external auditors.
- Seek guidance from the Finance team if you are unsure or report any matters which you have concerns about.

WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW ABOUT ACCURATE FINANCIAL RECORDS?



Can you give me an example?

Q. I have exceeded my sales target for this quarter. Can I hold back reporting sales until next quarter to help meet my next quarterly target?

A. You must always ensure that all transactions are reported accurately in the period they occurred.

Q. I stayed at a hotel on Company business but I have lost the receipt for the hotel. Can I still claim this on my expenses?

A. You are required to have receipts to reclaim expenses. In this example you should contact the hotel to obtain a copy of the receipt.

Q. As a result of a delay in a project I have unused budget which I would like to spend on a team event. Is this acceptable?

A. Expenses budgeted for one purpose should not be used for any other purpose and Company money should only be spent where there is a business requirement. You should consult with your supervisor and Finance if you anticipate any changes to your budgeted spend for any reason.

Where can I find out more?

TRAVEL & EXPENSES, PROCUREMENT, PURCHASING POLICIES

Where do I get help or guidance?

FINANCE TEAM, PROCUREMENT TEAM



WHAT SHOULD I KNOW ABOUT OUR ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS?



The context

We are committed to reducing our environmental footprint. We aim to be an inclusive, sustainable and responsible company across our value chain, and every employee has a role to play in meeting our ambition.

Our environmental priorities include reducing our greenhouse gas emissions, improving our energy efficiency, and tackling e-waste through embedding sustainability in the design of our products.

We comply with applicable laws and regulations related to the environment.

What does this mean for me?

- Use resources available to you, responsibly.
- Make use of recycling facilities across Company buildings.
- Consider whether you need to travel and use public transport where feasible.

Can you give me an example?

- Q.** I work with a supplier who has recently been in the press for poor environmental practices. What should I do?
- A.** We are working with our suppliers to align our key sustainability commitments. You should speak to your local Procurement team if you have concerns regarding supplier practices.

Where can I find out more?

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

Where do I get help or guidance?

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY TEAM,
LEGAL TEAM, COMPLIANCE TEAM



HOW DO I RECOGNIZE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY?



The context

We comply with all applicable anti-corruption laws and conduct our business in a manner that avoids the appearance of impropriety. Allegations of corruption can do serious damage to our business and reputation.

- We prohibit improper payments in all our commercial dealings. This prohibition applies to dealings with public officials as well as purely private sector transactions.
- We employ strict policies and procedures designed to prevent improper payments, including special procedures for dealing with third-parties acting on our behalf in business dealings with public officials.
- The Company is politically neutral. We do not have political affiliations and we do not participate in the political or electoral process in countries where we operate. Donations to political parties, political party officials and candidates for office are prohibited.

What does this mean for me?

- **Absolute prohibition against improper payments**
Never offer, promise, make or authorize a payment or anything of value in order to obtain any type of business advantage.
- **Gifts and hospitality**
The Gifts and Hospitality Policy prohibits the giving of gifts or entertainment to any person or entity if made with the intention of gaining any type of business advantage.
- If you are interacting with a public official, you must have an enhanced level of vigilance and awareness of the policy.
- **Indirect payments via third-parties**
Improper payments are often the result of actions of third-parties such as consultants, advisors or entities that have relationships with public officials. If you want to engage third-party intermediaries you should consult the Legal team.



HOW DO I RECOGNIZE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY?



Can you give me an example?

Q. A government official is processing some permit requests for the Company and has asked if we could find a role within the Company for their niece. Is there an issue?

A. All hiring decisions must be based on business need and merit. Finding a role for the official’s niece could be viewed as offering something of value to gain a business advantage if due process is not followed.

Q. We have been asked to provide our standard TV and broadband package to a government official at no cost. Can we do this?

A. No. We can only provide discounts that are broadly available and aligned with the market. We cannot offer additional discounts or free service to any public officials or public organizations.

Q. One of our government customers has approached us to make a donation to a charity. Can we do this?

A. Your local Legal team can advise on charitable donations. Donations must be to legitimate charities and should not be given with the intent of gaining an improper business advantage or influencing a decision.

Where can I find out more?

ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY, GIFTS & HOSPITALITY POLICY

Where do I get help or guidance?

LEGAL TEAM, COMPLIANCE TEAM

WHAT IS CONSIDERED INSIDER TRADING AND HOW DO I AVOID IT?



The context

As a publicly traded Company, we are subject to laws concerning access to Company information and our securities that are traded.

Employees may learn material, non-public information about the Company or other companies. Company employees are prohibited from using or disclosing material non-public information about the Company.

Information is “material” if there is a significant likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making a decision to buy, hold or sell securities of the entity or if publication would likely affect the market price of such securities. Examples include:

- Projections of future financial results
- Financial or operational results, especially quarterly and year-end results
- Proposed acquisitions or dispositions
- Significant events regarding the Company’s securities (e.g., dividend or distribution)
- Significant developments or events regarding products, services or strategic plans, including regulatory developments, significant pricing changes, etc.

What does this mean for me?

You can buy or sell Company securities and other companies’ securities in most instances.

However, if you have knowledge of material, non-public information you are prohibited from transacting in Company securities.

Avoid sharing inside information with anyone outside the Company unless it is necessary for the Company’s business activities and proper controls are in place (such as a non-disclosure agreement).

“Tipping” or recommending the Company or other securities to anyone, including friends and family, when you might have inside information is not permitted

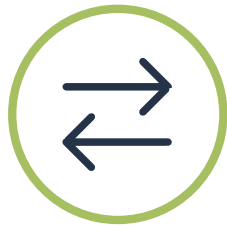
Where can I find out more?

INSIDER TRADING POLICY

Where do I get help or guidance?

LEGAL TEAM

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I FIND MYSELF IN A POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST SITUATION?



The context

A conflict of interest situation can exist if your business judgment could be affected as a result of any relationship you have with another person or business entity.

Even the appearance of a conflict of interest can create a perception that you may be acting improperly.

What does this mean for me?

Report any possible conflict of interest (or possible appearance) to your local Compliance team.

You should make this disclosure as soon as you are aware of the potential or actual conflict.

Remove yourself from any potential conflict of interest situations.

Ensure that you are not involved in hiring or managing a relative or close friend.

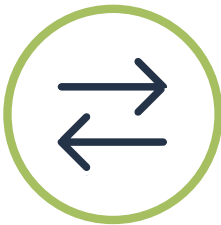
Remove yourself from any decision process relating to a supplier or other third-party if you have a direct or indirect interest or close personal relationship with them.

You should not take another job or position which could affect your ability to perform your role for the Company or that may impact your ability to make decisions in the best interest of the Company.





WHAT SHOULD I DO
IF I FIND MYSELF IN A
POTENTIAL CONFLICT
OF INTEREST
SITUATION?



Can you give me an example?

Q. My team is recruiting for a role in which my nephew is interested. Can I pass their CV to the recruiting manager?
A. You can pass along your nephew’s details to the hiring manager, but you must not be involved or influence the hiring process.

Q. I have been with the Company for two years as a Manager. In the past month, I have started dating one of my team members. Is this an issue?
A. You should disclose this relationship to your line manager so appropriate action can be taken to avoid any potential conflict of interest.

Q. I am a keen artist and I sell my paintings online. Is this a conflict?
A. As long as this does not adversely impact your ability to perform your role within the Company, this is permissible.

Where do I get help or guidance?

COMPLIANCE TEAM



CODE OF CONDUCT

September 2023