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Code of Business Ethics and Conduct



prosus

1. INTRODUCTION

The board of Prosus N.V. (Prosus or the Company) sets the “tone at the top” by formulating our values and ensuring that ethical business standards, as contained in this code, are integrated into the group’s strategies and operations. The board of Prosus explains in the Prosus board report the effectiveness of and compliance with this code.

The board has endorsed this code, and it has directed the Company to communicate the contents of the code to internal stakeholders, as well as to relevant external stakeholders. The board has delegated responsibility for regular review of the code and an ethics communication plan to the human resources and remuneration committee of the board. The board monitors the code’s effectiveness and compliance with the code both on the part of itself and of the employees of the Companies.

It is the Company’s policy to conduct its business dealings on the basis of compliance with applicable law and proper regard for ethical business practices. The group’s success in the markets in which it operates is built on integrity in its business affairs. We strive to prevent situations that may compromise these principles in our dealings with customers, suppliers, governments and other business associates.

This code sets out the standards for business conduct throughout the group, and is supported by a wide range of group policies. However, as the group conducts business globally, our employees are also subject to the laws and regulations of many countries, and the group policies are therefore supplemented by local policies and procedures.

For purposes of this code, the “Code of Business Ethics Contact Person” will vary for directors, executive management and employees. In the case of directors and executive management the “Code of Business Ethics Contact Person” will be the group company secretary, and in the case of all other employees the “Code of Business Ethics Contact Person” will be determined by the management of the employee’s individual operating company.

Capitalised words and expressions used in this code shall have the meanings given to them in the definitions section at the end of this code.

This code is posted on the Company’s website.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICATION OF CODE

This code applies to the Company and its subsidiaries and is applicable to the group’s internal stakeholders, namely: its boards, the boards of its subsidiaries and the group’s employees (whether temporary or permanent).

The board ensures and monitors that a culture of business ethics and conduct aimed at long-term value creation is promoted to underpin the group’s activities as a responsible corporate citizen. This includes adopting values and this code, leading by example, monitoring implementation and making the required disclosures. In this regard the board takes into account the applicable recommendations of King IV and the Dutch Corporate Governance Code.

3. THE WORKPLACE

3.1. Fair Employment

The Company knows that its employees, with their diverse talents and views, contribute to its success in creating and implementing new business opportunities. We therefore strive to have a workplace where teamwork and mutual trust are promoted and where employees are treated with dignity and respect. To this end, the Company expects all directors and employees to be fair and honest in their business dealings with colleagues and business partners, and to comply with the following principles:

- To be truthful and conscientious in their approach to, and the performance of, their work.
- To avoid relationships or interests, whether direct or indirect, that could adversely influence or impair their capacity to act with integrity and objectivity.

- To treat clients, customers, colleagues, competitors and third parties with dignity, integrity and respect and to communicate courteously.
- To observe a high standard of business ethics in all commercial operations.
- To comply with laws, regulations and the group's rules relating to dishonesty, corruption and/or breach of the director's or employee's duty of good faith towards the group.
- To respect the diversity of people and avoid victimisation, harassment, bullying or abuse of fellow employees whether due to gender, class, race, creed, colour, sexual orientation, marital or family status, age, nationality, association or disability or for any other reasons.

3.2. Health and Safety

The group aims to provide employees and directors with a safe and healthy work environment. To this end, employees must maintain safe and healthy workplaces by following environmental, safety and health rules and practices and promptly reporting accidents, injuries and unsafe equipment, practices or conditions.

Directors and employees are expected to perform their company-related work in a safe manner, free of the influences of alcohol or controlled substances. The use of illegal drugs, violence or threatening behaviour in the workplace will not be tolerated.

3.3. Environmental Protection

Directors and employees are expected to follow applicable environmental laws and regulations and the group's own sustainable development policy.

The Company recognizes that sustainable development and economic, social and environmental protection are global imperatives that result in both opportunities and risks for business. The group aims to position itself to meet such challenges.

As the group expands its business, it aims to contribute to the communities in which it operates, develop its own people, contribute to general economic prosperity, and minimise its impact on the environment.

3.4. Privacy and Employee Confidentiality

The group respects the confidentiality of employees' personal data and acquires and keeps only such employee personal information as is required either for the group's effective operation or by the law in those places where the group conducts business.

All departments in the group are required to ensure that they deal with the personal data of employees in accordance with the company's obligations in terms of applicable data protection and privacy legislation.

4. FINANCIAL INTEGRITY AND GROUP ASSETS

4.1. Accurate and Complete Records

The group's funds and assets are to be used for lawful corporate purposes only, and directors and employees should reflect all transactions and events appropriately, accurately and in a timely manner in the accounting and administrative records of the group.

4.2. Use of Group Assets

Directors and employees should use group resources for business activities and not for personal use or benefit (other than for incidental personal use which is limited and does not interfere with work duties), and, where practicably feasible, seek to reuse and recycle supplies and materials.

4.3. Use of Electronic Resources

Electronic resources provided by the group such as e-mail, internet, network access and the like, must be used responsibly, appropriately and ethically.

4.4. Intellectual Property and Confidentiality

The group frequently produces valuable intellectual property, such as patents, copyrights, trademarks and service marks, and confidential business information such as business strategies and plans, new product development and the like. This intellectual property must be protected against unauthorized use. Directors and employees, while working for the group and thereafter, must keep confidential and not disclose any of the group's trade secrets, confidential documentation or information, technical know-how and data, drawings, systems, methods, software, processes, client lists, programmes, marketing and/or financial information to any person other than to persons employed and/or authorised by the relevant group company who are required to know such secrets or information for the purpose of their employment and/or association with the group.

5. BUSINESS INTEGRITY

5.1. Competition and Fair Dealing

The company aims to outperform competitors fairly and honestly. We seek competitive advantages through superior performance, not through unethical or illegal business practices.

Competition laws (sometimes also referred to as 'antitrust laws'), among other things:

- prohibit agreements and understandings between competitors that reduce competition;
- regulate the behaviour of dominant companies; and
- require prior review and sometimes clearance of mergers, acquisitions and certain other transactions that may result in reduced competition.

Competition laws are complex and are often applied differently in different countries and contexts. In the case of a new commercial initiative which may have competition law implications, it is important to consult with legal counsel early in the process. Examples of transactions that could have competition law implications are bundling agreements, exclusive purchases or sales of products or services, agreements that restrict customers' choices and co-operation agreements with competitors.

No director or employee may engage in illegal price fixing, bid rigging, allocation of markets or customers, or similar illegal anti-competitive activities.

More information regarding competition and fair dealing can be found in the Company's Group Competition Compliance Policy, which is applicable to the Company, and its subsidiaries.

Stealing proprietary information, possessing trade secret information that was obtained without the owner's consent and like behaviours are prohibited. Each director and employee must respect the rights of the group's customers, suppliers, competitors and employees. No director or employee should take unfair advantage of any third party through misuse of their intellectual property, misrepresentation of material facts or any other illegal trade practice.

5.2. Conflicts of Interest

As a rule, the group expects directors and employees not to have or acquire outside interests, whether directly or indirectly, which may affect the director's or employee's judgement and loyalty with regard to the group's interests. In addition, directors and employees have a duty to avoid situations involving not only actual conflict, but also situations that give the appearance of conflict between personal interests and the interests of the group.

The following points are to be noted in respect of conflicts of interest:

- Directors and employees must not compete with the group or, without the prior approval of the board, have any direct or indirect interest in suppliers, customers, competitors or business associates of the group. The only permitted exception is the holding of not more than three (3) percent of the total issued share capital of public companies listed on a stock exchange.
- Certain companies in the group are listed on a stock exchange and embargoes may be placed on share transactions from time to time by the group company secretary. In such circumstances, no shares in the relevant group company/ies may be traded during the embargo period.

- No director or employee, regardless of position, shall directly or indirectly solicit gifts or any other favours or benefits from any firm or individual dealing with any company in the group, or accept anything other than ordinary social invitations, reasonable business entertainment or reasonable items such as corporate gifts generally regarded as advertising or promotional material.
- Directors and employees may not, under any circumstances, directly or indirectly accept payment of any kind from suppliers, competitors or customers other than ordinary social invitations, reasonable business entertainment, reasonable items such as corporate gifts generally regarded as advertising or promotional material.
- Personal favours or preferential treatment offered or given to gain an improper advantage, are not to be accepted when offered by virtue of the director's or employee's position, as this may tend to put such a director or an employee under an obligation.
- Directors and employees may not provide unjustified advantages to third parties at the Company's expense.
- Directors and employees may not take advantage of business opportunities to which the Company is entitled for themselves or for their spouse, registered partner, or other life companion, foster child or relative by blood or marriage up to the second degree.
- Directors and employees must remain free from any influence, interests or relationships that could impair their objectivity or impartiality. Directors' and employees' objectivity could be compromised by, for example:
 - holding a direct or an indirect financial interest in any enterprise with which the group does business;
 - acting in a fiduciary capacity for such enterprises; or
 - making loans to and taking loans from such enterprises, other than a financial institution in the normal course of business.
- In addition, any gift or entertainment that would be illegal, or which is personally paid for in order to avoid having to report or seek approval for it, is not acceptable.

If any director or employee has reason to believe that his/her conduct might be in conflict with this code or where a gift, benefit or favour offered is not modest or infrequent, he/she should consult the applicable Code of Business Ethics Contact Person.

5.3. Bribery and Corruption

The group's directors and employees often interact with officials from governments, governmental enterprises and agencies and regulatory authorities. When doing so, a director and employee must ensure that:

- the interaction is for a legitimate business purpose;
- is permitted under local laws and regulations and this policy;
- is not designed or intended to improperly influence the official to use his/her authority for the group's business benefit; and
- any gifts, entertainment and hospitality provided to the official is consistent with this policy.

Many countries have anti-bribery laws and these laws often they apply even if the bribery takes place outside the country concerned. A contravention of these laws is a serious offence and could lead to substantial fines and/or imprisonment.

The group's directors, employees and agents are, accordingly, prohibited from offering, promising, giving, demanding or accepting any illegal payment or advantage to or from anyone in government and/or the private sector in order to gain, retain or direct business or to secure any other improper or undue advantage in the conduct of business. Directors and employees who engage outside agents or

representatives (whether individuals or corporations) to perform material services on behalf of the group, should take all reasonable steps to make such agents and representatives aware that they may not offer, promise, give, demand or accept any illegal payment or advantage to or from anyone in the private sector and/or in government in order that the group gains, retains or directs business or secures any other improper or undue advantage in the conduct of its business.

However, as indicated before, the giving or receiving of improper payments and advantages should not be confused with reasonable and limited expenditures for gifts and business entertainment directly related to the promotion of products or services or the execution of a contract, provided that these are within corporate/business guidelines and in accordance with the Company's Group Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy. Before incurring such expenditure, a director or an employee should make sure that he/she understands the applicable legal requirements and the Company's corporate and business guidelines.

5.4. Insider Trading

All material non-public information about the group must be dealt with in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, stock exchange rules as well as the group's policies, from time to time.

The Company's Representatives who have access to Material Non-public Information about the group may not use or distribute that information for trading purposes in the Prosus Securities, or securities in any other listed subsidiary, joint venture or associate, or for any other purpose, except the conduct of the group's business, in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, stock market rules and group policies, from time to time. To use Material Non-public Information for personal financial benefit or to "tip-off" others who might make an investment decision on the basis of this information is not only unethical, but illegal.

6. POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Individual directors and employees are free to make personal political contributions as they see fit.

Except as approved in advance by the Company's board, political contributions (directly or through trade associations) by the group are prohibited. This includes:

- any contributions of group/company funds or other assets for political purposes
- encouraging individual employees to make any such contribution, and
- reimbursing an employee for any contribution.

7. MONITORING, REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The board, assisted by the human resources and remuneration committee, will ensure that the group's ethics performance is assessed, monitored, reported and disclosed in an ethics statement in the integrated report.

Such a statement will be based on the reports obtained from risk management and internal audit and will aim to provide both internal and external stakeholders with relevant and reliable information about the quality of the group's ethics performance.

The human resources and remuneration committee is responsible for applying this code to specific situations in which questions are presented to it. The committee shall take all action it considers reasonably appropriate to investigate any violations reported to it. If a violation has occurred, the relevant group company will take such disciplinary or preventive action as it deems appropriate, after consultation with the human resources and remuneration committee (in the case of a director or an executive officer), or in terms of the management structure of the employee's operating company (in the case of any other employee).

Directors and employees must not retaliate against any other director or employee for reports of potential violations that are made in good faith.

Any questions relating to how this code should be interpreted or applied should be addressed to the applicable Code of Business Ethics Contact Person. A director or an employee who is unsure of whether a situation violates this code should discuss the situation with his/her Code of Business Ethics Contact Person to prevent possible misunderstandings and embarrassment at a later date.

Where appropriate, such as when a fraud is committed, the relevant group company’s audit committee will have oversight of the investigation.

The following procedures will be carried out in investigating and enforcing this code, and in reporting on the code:

- the human resources and remuneration committee/the management structure of the employee’s operating company will take action to investigate any violations reported to it;
- violations and potential violations will, after appropriate investigation, be reported by the Code of Business Ethics Contact Person to the human resources and remuneration committee (in the case of a violation by a director or an executive officer), or in terms of the management structure of the employee’s operating company (in the case of a violation by any other employee); and
- if the human resources and remuneration committee/the management structure of the employee’s operating company determines that a violation has occurred, it will inform the board (in the case of a violation by a director or an executive officer), or will take the appropriate action (in the case of a violation by any other employee).

Upon being notified that a violation has occurred, the board will take such disciplinary or preventive action as it deems appropriate, up to and including dismissal or, in the event of criminal or other serious violations of law, notification of the appropriate governmental authorities.

8. DEFINITIONS

The following terms that are used in this policy have the meanings given below.

Term	Meaning
“Company Representative”	Directors, directors of subsidiaries, executive management, staff members and Prosus contractors and consultants who are in possession of material non-public information or who may be exposed to material non- public information by virtue of their respective positions in relation to the Company and its subsidiaries.
“inside information” (Article 7 MAR)	For the purposes of the MAR, inside information includes information of a precise nature, which has not been made public, relating, directly or indirectly, to Prosus N.V. or to one or more financial instruments of Prosus N.V., and which, if it were made public, would be likely to have a significant effect on the prices of those financial instruments or on the price of related derivative financial instruments.
“MAR”	Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on market abuse, as well as the delegated acts, implementing acts, regulatory technical standards, implementing technical standards and guidelines adopted in accordance therewith.
“Material Non-public Information”	"price sensitive information" or "inside information", which has not been disseminated in a manner making it available to the public generally. Any doubt about whether information constitutes material non-public information should promptly be directed to the company secretary.
“Prosus Securities”	Any securities issued by Prosus and listed on any regulated market, which shall include, but not be limited to, shares, depository receipts, bonds, debentures, specialist securities, options on shares, derivative instruments, notes or units and rights thereto, options on indices of information as issued by a securities exchange on prices of any of the aforementioned instruments.