

Form for accounting for Recommendations on Corporate Governance

The Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Fund (ATP)

Although there is no statutory obligation for ATP to follow Recommendations on Corporate Governance, ATP's Supervisory Board has decided to follow them according to the comply-or-explain principle. Where ATP's particular circumstances deviate from the recommendations, this is commented upon in the "Why" column. The ATP Act includes regulation of a number of issues related to ATP's management and governance which are also discussed in the Recommendations on Corporate Governance.

Form for status update - version from January 2021

Recommendations on Corporate Governance

Please note!

The statement concerns the following accounting period:

1. January 2021 - 31 December 2021

Recommendation	The company <u>follows</u>		The company <u>explains</u> ¹	
			<i>Why?</i>	<i>How?</i>
1. Interaction with the company's shareholders, investors and other stakeholders				
1.1. Dialogue with shareholders, investors and other stakeholders				
1.1.1. The Committee recommends that the management uses ongoing dialogue to ensure that shareholders, investors and other stakeholders have relevant insights into the company's circumstances and that the Supervisory Board has the opportunity to know and involve their attitudes in its work.	In this context, the members, labour and management, ministries and other external stakeholders are equated with shareholders.			
	ATP publishes a great deal of information on its website, on social media, in the Faktum			

¹If a recommendation is not followed, the company must always explain *why* the recommendation is not followed and *how* the company has structured itself differently. A sufficient explanation will answer both questions and categorise the response as following the recommendation. It is therefore important that the company answers both questions in its explanation.

Recommendation	The company <u>follows</u>	The company <u>explains</u> ¹	
		<i>Why?</i>	<i>How?</i>
	newsletter and in reports about responsibility. In that context there is an ongoing dialogue with stakeholders.		
1.1.2. The Committee recommends that the company prepares policies for shareholders, investors and, if relevant, also other stakeholders to ensure that the different interests are included in the company's considerations and that such policies are made available on the company's website.	Among other things, ATP has adopted a Policy for Communication and Public Relations that is published on its website.		
1.1.3. The Committee recommends that the company publish quarterly reports.		As a long-term investor, ATP prefers to focus on the "big" quarterly financial statements (after the first and second half of the year), as quarterly reporting may encourage a short-term mindset.	ATP publishes quarterly statements, but not actual interim reports, for Q1 and Q3 on its website in addition to the statutory annual and half-year reports.
1.2. Annual general meeting			
1.2.1. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board schedules the company's annual general meeting in such a manner that shareholders who cannot attend physically or be represented at the annual general meeting can vote and ask questions to the management prior to or during the annual general meeting. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board ensures that shareholders have the option of watching the annual general meeting via a webcast or another form of digital channel.	ATP is managed by a Board of Representatives, a Supervisory Board and a Chief Executive Officer (CEO). ATP's Board of Representatives meeting is regarded as the annual general meeting. The time of the Board of Representatives meeting is scheduled a year in advance and		

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	<p>notified to the members as soon as possible thereafter. The members can submit powers of attorney that allow another member to vote on their behalf. The Board of Representatives' members can always ask questions to the Supervisory Board or Group Management, including at the Board of Representatives meeting.</p> <p>In 2021, the Board of Representatives meeting was held digitally.</p>		
<p>1.2.2. The Committee recommends that shareholders can use powers of attorney or voting by mail at the annual general meeting to decide upon each individual item on the agenda.</p>	<p>Prior to both Supervisory Board meetings or Board of Representatives meetings, members will receive a draft for a power of attorney that allows them to decide upon each individual item on the agenda if physical participation is not possible.</p>		
1.3. Takeover bids			
<p>1.3.1. The Committee recommends that the company has an emergency response procedure for takeover bids that contain a “plan of action” for the issues that the Supervisory Board should consider and decide upon if a takeover bid has been submitted or if the Supervisory Board has</p>		<p>Not relevant for ATP, as ATP is a self-governing institution created by law.</p>	

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reasonable cause to assume that a takeover bid will be submitted. In addition, it is recommended that it is stated in the procedure that the Supervisory Board refrains from addressing a takeover bid by making dispositions that attempt to preclude shareholders from deciding upon the takeover bid without the approval of the annual general meeting.				
1.4. Relationship to the surrounding society				
1.4.1. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board approve a policy for the company's responsibility, including social responsibility and sustainability issues, and that the policy is available in the management's review and/or on the company's website. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board ensures that the policy is complied with.	The Supervisory Board has specified a Policy for Responsibility in Investments in the ATP Group, a Policy for Stewardship in the ATP Group and a Policy for Diversity which are published on the website. The Supervisory Board receives annual reports on compliance with the policies.			
1.4.2. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board approve a tax policy that is made available on the company's website.	The Supervisory Board has specified a Policy for Tax in Investments in the ATP Group which is published on the website.			
2. Tasks and responsibilities of the Supervisory Board				
2.1 Overall tasks and responsibilities				
2.1.1. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board, as part of promoting the purposes of the company as specified in its articles of association and for its long-term value creation, takes into account the company's purpose and ensures that it promotes a good culture and	ATP was created to ensure a basic financial security in Denmark. This is stated explicitly on the website and is also			

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good values in the company. The company should explain about this in the management's review and/or on the company's website.	<p>included in the management's review.</p> <p>The Supervisory Board works with the topic on an ongoing basis, including in connection with discussing themes in recurring topics that the Supervisory Board works with over the course of the year. In addition, it is also an integral part of the Group strategy.</p>		
2.1.2. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board at least once per year discusses and continually follows up on the company's overall strategic objectives in order to ensure value creation in the company.	The Supervisory Board, while taking into account the business model as specified in the ATP Act, annually specifies ATP's overall objectives, strategy and strategic focus areas. The Supervisory Board follows up on this every six months.		
2.1.3. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board ensures that the company has a capital and equity structure that supports a strategy and a long-term value creation that is both in the interests of the company and its shareholders. The Committee recommends that the company accounts for this in the management's review.	<p>At least once per year, the Supervisory Board performs an assessment of own risk and solvency status based on a going concern assumption, both for the short and long term.</p> <p>The Supervisory Board has specified a bonus policy that describes in more detail the principles for increasing pensions to ATP's</p>	As ATP is not a listed company, there is no accounting for the equity structure in terms of shares.	

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	members and the payment of bonuses to ATP's pensioners.		
<p>2.1.4. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board prepares and annually reviews guidelines for the Executive Board, including requirements for reporting to the Supervisory Board.</p>	<p>ATP is subject to a number of enhanced management rules, similar to what applies for financial companies, cf. the Executive Order for ATP's Management. The Supervisory Board reviews and audits guidelines for the CEO (Chief Executive Officer) and other guidelines on an annual basis. The Supervisory Board also annually considers the frequency and scope of the CEO's reporting to and providing of information to the Supervisory Board.</p>		
2.2. Members of the Supervisory Board			
<p>2.2.1. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board, in addition to a Chairman, should also have a Deputy Chairman who can fulfil the role if the Chairman is no longer serving and otherwise act as a close sparring partner to the Chairman.</p>		<p>The composition of the Supervisory Board is determined in the ATP Act, including that the Supervisory Board is chaired by an independent Chairman. The ATP Act does not stipulate the appointment of a Deputy Chairman.</p>	
<p>2.2.2. The Committee recommends that the Chairman should work with the individual members of the Supervisory Board to ensure that</p>	<p>The Supervisory Board completes an annual self-</p>		

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<p>members are continually updating and supplementing their knowledge about relevant issues and that the members' particular knowledge and competencies are used to the optimal effect.</p>	<p>evaluation where the board's competencies and, if relevant, desires for updates are reviewed. The members' particular knowledge and competencies are, among other things, used in the Supervisory Board committees that have been set up. In addition, there are also thematic discussions about relevant and current topics over the course of the year.</p> <p>In the spring, the Supervisory Board participated in a separately arranged day of teaching at Copenhagen Business School where the focus was on such things as sustainable finance and sustainable governance.</p>		
<p>2.2.3. The Committee recommends that if the Supervisory Board should exceptionally ask a member to handle certain tasks for the company, such as for example briefly participating in the Executive Board, the Supervisory board should approve this to ensure that the board preserves its independent overall management and control function. It is recommended that the company publish the decision about a board member's participating in the Executive Board and the expected duration of that participation.</p>	<p>ATP's board members do not participate in the Executive Board.</p>		

Recommendation

The company follows

The company explains¹

Why?

How?

3. The composition, organisation and evaluation of the Supervisory Board

3.1. Composition

<p>3.1.1. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board annually reviews and states in the management’s review and/or on the company’s website</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which collective and individual competencies the Supervisory Board should have in order to best executive its tasks and • the composition and diversity of the Supervisory Board. 	<p>The composition of the Supervisory Board is specified in the ATP Act, where it is also stated that the Board of Representatives and the Supervisory Board should as far as possible have a balanced gender distribution between men and women. The Supervisory Board reports on its composition, competencies (including those of individual members), and other directorships in the annual report.</p> <p>The Supervisory Board discusses its overall competencies in connection with the annual self-assessment. The Supervisory Board has augmented itself by a number of members with expertise and operational experience from financial companies as well as accounting, investment and pension issues.</p>		
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		<i>Why?</i>	<i>How?</i>
<p>3.1.2. The Committee recommends that the board annually discusses the company’s activities to ensure a relevant diversity in the company’s management tiers and approves a policy for diversity that is available in the management’s review and/or on the company website.</p>	<p>The Supervisory Board has set target figures and policy in its Policy for Diversity for the underrepresented gender in ATP’s senior management and for other management levels with a view to satisfying the requirement of a balanced composition of men and women. The policy is published on the website. The Supervisory Board discusses on an annual basis which activities to engage in to ensure diversity.</p>		
<p>3.1.3. The Committee recommends that the recruitment of candidates for the Supervisory Board should follow a thorough process approved by the Supervisory Board. The Committee recommends that when assessing candidates for the Supervisory Board there should also, besides individual qualifications and competencies, be considered the need for continuity, renewal and diversity.</p>	<p>The regulations for nomination and selection of members of the Supervisory Board, including the independent Chairman, are prescribed in the ATP Act. The ATP Act also prescribes that a balanced composition of men and women on the Supervisory Board must be ensured. One third of the members of the Supervisory Board are appointed each year to ensure Supervisory Board continuity.</p> <p>ATP is subject to a range of enhanced governance regulations similar to those</p>		

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	applying to financial undertakings, including that members of the Supervisory Board must be 'fit and proper' approved by the Financial Supervisory Authority.		
<p>3.1.4. The Committee recommends that, when invitations are sent to the annual general meeting wherein board members are up for election, in addition to the statutory requirements for information there should also be described the candidates'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • competencies, • other management roles in other commercial companies, including board committees, • demanding organisational tasks and • independence. 		<p>The members of the Supervisory Board are appointed by the Danish Minister for Employment based on recommendations from the respective organisations.</p>	<p>The requirements for members of the Supervisory Board are prescribed by the ATP Act. It is a precondition that members are approved as 'fit & proper' by the Financial Supervisory Authority.</p> <p>Other roles held by members of the Supervisory Board are detailed in the annual report.</p>
<p>3.1.5. The Committee recommends that the board members elected at annual general meetings stand for election each year and that they run and are selected individually.</p>		<p>The three-year election period for the members of the Supervisory Board is prescribed by the Danish ATP Act.</p>	<p>One third of the members of the Supervisory Board are appointed each year to ensure Supervisory Board continuity.</p>
3.2. Independence of the Supervisory Board			
<p>3.2.1. The Committee recommends that at least half of the members of the board of directors elected by the general meeting be independent persons, in order for the Supervisory Board to be able to act independently of special interests.</p> <p>To be considered independent, a member may not:</p>		<p>The regulations for nomination and selection of members of the Supervisory Board and its composition are prescribed in the ATP Act.</p>	<p>ATP's Supervisory Board is also composed of members from employer and employee organisations and an independent Chairman.</p>

Recommendation

The company follows

The company explains¹

Why?

How?

- be or within the past five years have been member of the executive board, or senior staff member in the company, a subsidiary undertaking or an associate,
- within the past five years, have received larger emoluments from the company/group, a subsidiary undertaking or an associate in another capacity than as member of the board of directors,
- represent or be closely associated with a shareholder with a controlling interest,
- within the past year have had a business relationship (either personally or indirectly as a partner or employee, shareholder, customer, supplier or board member in companies with similar connections) with the company, a subsidiary or an associated company that is significant for the company and/or a business partner,
- be or within the past 3 years have been employed by or a partner in the same company as the auditor elected by the company's annual general meeting;
- have been CEO in a company holding cross-memberships with the company,
- have been member of the Supervisory Board for more than 12 years, or;
- be closely related to people who are not independent as defined by the criteria above.

Even if a board member is not covered by the abovementioned criteria, the Supervisory Board can for other reasons decide that the member is not independent.

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<p>3.2.2. The Committee recommends that Executive Board members do not serve on the Supervisory Board as well and that a leaving Executive Board member does not directly join the Supervisory Board.</p>	<p>The requirements for members of the Supervisory Board are prescribed by the ATP Act and by the rules of procedure for ATP's Supervisory Board. Members of the Group Management are not included on the Supervisory Board.</p>		
<p>3.3. Board members and the number of other management roles</p>			
<p>3.3.1. The Committee recommends that during the annual evaluation, the Supervisory board and each individual board member, cf. recommendation 3.5.1, assess how much time is needed for their board work. This is to ensure that the individual board members do not take on more occupations than they can handle and which would prevent them from performing their board work satisfactorily.</p>	<p>As part of the annual self-evaluation procedure, the members consider their own effort and efficiency relative to relevant legislation, ATP's activities and the Recommendations on Corporate Governance.</p>		
<p>3.3.2. The Committee recommends that the management's review, besides the statutory requirements, also contains information on the individual board members and their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • role, age and gender, • competencies and qualifications of relevance to the company, • their independence, • the year they joined the board, • the year in which their current term ends, • participation in board and committee meetings, 	<p>The individual member's function, age and gender, date of appointment, expiry of appointment period, competencies, and other executive functions, etc., are indicated in the annual report. The individual members' participation in Supervisory Board and committee meetings</p>	<p>Information regarding independence and holdings of shares, options, warrants, etc. is not relevant as ATP is a self-governing institution.</p>	

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		<i>Why?</i>	<i>How?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> management roles in other commercial companies, including board committees and demanding organisational tasks and the number of shares, options, warrants and similar in the company, and other group companies of the company, owned by the member, as well as changes in the portfolio of the member of the securities mentioned which have occurred during the financial year. 	is also indicated in the annual report.		
3.4. Board committees			
<p>3.4.1. The Committee recommends that the management use the management’s review to describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the board committee’s most important activities and the number of meetings held during the year and the members of the individual board committees, including the chairman of the committee and the independence of its members. <p>It is also recommended that the board committee’s terms of reference be published on the company’s website.</p>	<p>The Executive Committee, the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee composition, chairmen, purpose, activities – including tasks performed by the Executive Committee as Remuneration Committee – and number of meetings is detailed in the annual report.</p> <p>Terms of reference/Rules of procedure for the Executive Committee are published on the website.</p>		
<p>3.4.2. The Committee recommends that board committees only consist of board members and that the majority of the board committee members should be independent.</p>	ATP’s board committees only consist of board members. The Supervisory Board has assessed that the independence of the overall committee is adequate.		
<p>3.4.3. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board creates an Audit Committee and appoints a chairman of this Audit Committee</p>	ATP’s Audit Committee was created in 2009. The Chairman		In 2022, the external and internal auditors will meet with

Recommendation	The company <u>follows</u>	The company <u>explains</u> ¹	
		<i>Why?</i>	<i>How?</i>
<p>that is not the Chairman of the Supervisory Board. The committee recommends that the Audit Committee, besides the statutory tasks, assists the Supervisory Board with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> oversight to ensure the accuracy of published financial information, including accounting practices for the most significant areas, significant accounting estimates and transactions with closely related parties, reviews the internal control and risk areas in order to ensure that the most important risks are managed, also in relation to stated expectations, assess the need for an internal audit, carry out an evaluation of the auditor selected by the annual general meeting, review the remuneration provided to the auditor selected by the annual general meeting, monitor the limits for non-audit services performed by the auditor selected by the annual general meeting and ensure that there is a regular dialogue between the auditor selected by the annual general meeting and the Supervisory Board, among other things, by ensuring that the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee meet at least once per year with the auditor without the presence of the Executive Board. <p>If the Supervisory Board, based on a recommendation from the Audit Committee, decides to set up an internal audit function, the Audit Committee is tasked with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> preparing the terms of reference and recommendations for the selection, hiring and dismissal of the head of the internal audit and the department's budget, ensure that the internal audit has sufficient resources and competencies to carry out its role and 	<p>of the Supervisory Board is not Chairman of the Audit Committee.</p> <p>The Audit Committee follows the recommendations and the committee's tasks are specified in the terms of reference for the committee that are published on ATP's website.</p> <p>Both the internal and the external auditor participate in meetings with the Supervisory Board, and the Audit Committee participates in meetings with both the external auditor and the internal auditor without the CEO being present.</p>		<p>the Supervisory Board without the presence of the CEO.</p>

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		<i>Why?</i>	<i>How?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to monitor the executive board's follow-up on the conclusions and recommendations of the internal audit function. 			
<p>3.4.4. The Committee recommends that the board of directors establish a nomination committee with at least the following preparatory tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describing the required qualifications for a given post in the Supervisory Board and Executive Board, the estimated time that will be spent on the various roles in the Supervisory Board and the competencies, knowledge and experience that there is/should be in the two management bodies, annually evaluate the structure, size, composition and results of the Supervisory Board and Executive Board and prepare recommendations to the Supervisory Board about any potential changes, working with the chairman to make the annual board evaluation and to assess the individual board members' competencies, knowledge, experience and succession and to report to the Supervisory Board on this, to recruit new Supervisory Board and Executive Board members and present the candidates for the Supervisory Board's approval, ensure that there is a succession plan for the Executive Board, monitor the Executive Board's policy for hiring key persons and monitor whether a policy has been prepared for diversity for the Supervisory Board's approval. 	<p>The regulations for nomination and selection of members of the Supervisory Board and its composition are prescribed in the ATP Act.</p> <p>In connection with the Supervisory Board's self-assessment, an assessment is performed of both qualifications, knowledge and experience, as well as an assessment of Group Management. In addition, the Executive Committee and the Supervisory Board annually discuss the composition, development, risks and succession plans of the Group Management, and the Supervisory Board discuss and approve succession plans for the Group Management.</p> <p>The Supervisory Board has specified a policy for diversity that is reviewed annually.</p>		

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		<i>Why?</i>	<i>How?</i>
<p>3.4.5. The Committee recommends that the board of directors establish a remuneration committee with at least the following preparatory tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparing drafts for the pay policy for the Supervisory Board’s approval prior to presenting it for the annual general meeting’s approval, • making presentations to the Supervisory Board about remuneration for members of the Executive Board, • making presentations to the Supervisory Board about remuneration for members of the Executive Board with a view to present these to the annual general meeting, • ensuring that the management’s remuneration is in line with the company’s pay policy and the assessment of individual efforts and • to assist in preparing the annual remuneration report for the Supervisory Board’s approval prior to presenting it to the annual general meeting for their input. 	<p>The Supervisory Board has created a Remuneration Committee whose tasks are performed by the Executive Committee, since ATP is subject to a number of enhanced remuneration regulations similar to those applying to financial undertakings, cf. ATP’s remuneration regulation.</p> <p>The Remuneration Committee does the initial work on the pay policy prior to the Supervisory Board submitting the pay policy for approval by the Board of Representatives.</p> <p>The Remuneration Committee ensures and controls compliance with the pay policy and participates in recommending fees for members of the Board of Representatives, the Supervisory Board and Supervisory Board committees, remuneration for the CEO, the Chief Actuary and the Chief Auditor and other members of ATP’s Group Management.</p>		

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		<i>Why?</i>	<i>How?</i>
	Finally, the Remuneration Committee assists with preparing the annual account of the remuneration of the Board of Representatives and the Supervisory Board to the Board of Representatives.		
3.5. Evaluation of the Supervisory Board and Executive Board			
<p>3.5.1. The Committee recommends that once per year there an evaluation is carried out of the Supervisory Board and at least every third year there should be external assistance with this evaluation.. The Committee recommends that the evaluation be focused on the recommendations about the Supervisory Board’s work, efficiency, composition and organisation, cf. recommendation 3.1-3.4 above, and at minimum, always cover the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the composition of the board, focusing on competencies and diversity, • the contributions and results of individual board members, • the collaboration within the Supervisory Board and the collaboration between the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board, • the chairman’s leadership of the board of directors; • the structure and work done by the committees, • the scheduling of board work and the quality of board materials and, • how well-prepared board members are and how actively board members contribute to meetings. 	<p>Self-assessment has been established as an annual task for the Supervisory Board in its Rules of Procedure. External assistance for Supervisory Board self-assessment is used at least every three years. The Supervisory Board’s self-evaluation received external assistance in 2021.</p> <p>Among other things, the self-evaluation covers whether the Supervisory Board has the required knowledge and experience, the total board’s and individual board members’ contributions and results, the chairman’s management, the work in the committees and how the Supervisory Board works together with the CEO</p>		

Recommendation	The company <u>follows</u>	The company <u>explains</u> ¹	
		<i>Why?</i>	<i>How?</i>
	and the rest of the Group Management.		
3.5.2. The Committee recommends that the whole board discuss the results of the board evaluation and ensures that the process for the evaluation and the overall conclusions of the evaluation are covered in the management's review, on the company's website and at the company's annual general meeting.	The Supervisory Board carries out an annual board evaluation and discusses its results. The general conclusions of the self-assessment are included in the management's review.	As ATP's Board of Representatives do not select board members, the board evaluation is not covered at ATP's Board of Representatives meeting.	
3.5.3. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board at least once per year evaluates the work of the Executive Board and its results based on predetermined criteria and that the chairman review the results with the Executive Board. In addition, the Supervisory Board should continually assess the need for changes to the structure of the Executive Board and its composition, including considering diversity, succession plans and risks while taking into account the company's strategy.	The Executive Committee and the Supervisory Board annually assess the Group Management as a management team and its composition, development, risks and succession plans. The Group Management's work and results are also reviewed by the Supervisory Board in the annual self-evaluation.		
4. Remuneration of management			
4.1. Remuneration of the Supervisory Board and Executive Board			
4.1.1. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board and Executive Board's remuneration and other terms of employment are competitive and in line with the company's long-term shareholder interests.	ATP's pay policy has been specified to take into account the desire to promote a healthy and effective risk management,		

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	<p>including ensuring a long-term commonality of interests between the individual employees and ATP's members and to support ATP's ability to meet its obligations.</p> <p>Remuneration and fees, also for the Supervisory Board and Group Management, are determined based on market rates, both in Denmark and abroad. Furthermore, remuneration and fees are defined on the basis of ATP's specific needs, including the need to guarantee ATP's ongoing ability to attract and retain the best-qualified managers and employees.</p>		
<p>4.1.2. The Committee recommends that share-based incentive programmes are revolving, i.e. periodically allocated, and that they are primarily long term in nature with an accrual or maturity period of at least three years.</p>		<p>ATP does not use share-based incentive programmes, as ATP is a self-governing institution.</p>	
<p>4.1.3. The Committee recommends that the variable part of remuneration has a ceiling at the time of it being given and that there should be transparency about the potential value at the time of exercise under pessimistic, projected and optimistic scenarios.</p>	<p>ATP is subject to a number of enhanced remuneration regulations similar to financial undertakings, cf. ATP's remuneration regulations, which include similar</p>		

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	<p>requirements as the recommendations.</p> <p>It is stated in ATP's pay policy that when it comes to significant risk takers, the variable part of the salary package cannot exceed 100 per cent of the base salary (50 per cent for the CEO), including pension contributions, per year. In other incentive programmes, a ceiling must be specified for the individual variable pay packages in individual years. The procedures for the measurement of bonuses earned are reflected in ATP's business processes.</p>		
<p>4.1.4. The Committee recommends that the total value of the remuneration for termination periods, including severance pay for a member of the Executive Board, does not exceed two years of remuneration including all parts of the remuneration package.</p>	<p>It is stated in ATP's pay policy that the termination period and, if relevant, the severance pay for members of the Group Management cannot exceed 24 months of salary.</p>		
<p>4.1.5. The Committee recommends that remuneration of members of the board of directors does not include share options and subscription options.</p>		<p>Remuneration via share options and subscription options are not relevant for ATP, as it is a self-governing institution.</p>	

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<p>4.1.6. The Committee recommends that the company is able to require a full or partial repayment of variable remuneration for both the Executive Board and Supervisory board if the remuneration was granted, accrued or paid out on the basis of information that subsequently turns out to be wrong or if the recipient acted in bad faith about other matters that resulted in the payment of variable remuneration that was too high.</p>	<p>The Supervisory Board and Board of Representatives do not receive variable pay. The members of the Group Management can receive one-time remuneration payments. The one-time remuneration payments can be demanded to be repaid if they were paid on the basis of information about results that can be documented to be wrong and if the recipient acted in bad faith.</p>		
<p>5. Risk management</p>			
<p>5.1. Identification of risks and transparency about other relevant information</p>			
<p>5.1.1. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board, based on the company's strategy and business model, consider whether, for example, the most significant strategic, business-related, accounting-related and liquidity-related risks are properly addressed. In the management's review, the company should also account for these risks and for the company's risk management.</p>	<p>The Supervisory Board receives an investment and risk report each month that is discussed at the board meetings. The most important strategic and business risks are also discussed in the annual report under risk and financial condition.</p>		
<p>5.1.2. The Committee recommends that the Supervisory Board establishes a whistleblower scheme that allows employees and other stakeholders to report serious incidents or suspicions about serious</p>	<p>The Supervisory Board has established a whistleblower scheme for current and former employees, Supervisory Board</p>		

Recommendation	The company <u>follows</u>	The company <u>explains</u> ¹	
		<i>Why?</i>	<i>How?</i>
incidents in an appropriate and confidential manner and that there is a procedure in place to handle such whistleblower reports.	members and members of the Board of Representatives in addition to business partners in accordance with the requirements of the ATP Act. The procedure governing this is specified in the Whistleblower Policy for the ATP Group and underlying guidelines.		