



**LAMBDA FURTHERANCE
B.V.**



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Our Ambition

We use science and solidity for good stewardship

More than ever, clever use of science is necessary for decision makers in structuring policies for long-term smart handling of investment, infrastructure, society and environment: issues that go hand-in-hand instead of being juxtaposed.

Our strategic principle and values

Lambda Furtherance's position as a leading fibre distributor and its collaboration with Business and Research Institutions offer important levers to composite manufacturers in building materials and coatings; infrastructure; filtration and automotive. We help solve customer's problems by using the just fibre in the right product for the right market worldwide.

Dogma nor tradition can withhold the quest for the best option. Nor a quick economic interest can held back the urge to develop a new approach to longer-life materials that effectively are the most economical, green and serving option.

A special attention for novel methodology in order to reduce energy and material wasting and create longer-life composites is dominant. All of this by ensuring affordability and trustworthiness and therefore the satisfaction of our customer. Where competence is lacking, external connections are contrived with only the best performing companies/R&D centers in their field to offer the client a pluripotent answer to its question.

Lambda Furtherance b.v. was found in 2004 after a long experience in the field with many industries, countries and has determination to stay the course for several decades at the least.

No debt; no external interest, no corporate policy can distract its focus on customers, environment and society.

Code of Conduct

Industrial and plant safety, protection of health and the environment

Compliance with all legislation to protect human beings and the environment is one of the company's basic tenets for both legal and ethical reasons. This applies to our products as well as to our processes.

Each employee shares in the responsibility to protect human beings and the environment in his or her area of work. All applicable laws and regulations on environmental protection or plant and industrial safety must be fully complied with. The same applies to the company's own guidelines and rules. Each superior has the duty to instruct, supervise and support his or her employees in assuming this responsibility. In areas where there are no safety, health, environmental regulations or company guidelines or standards, employees must make decisions on their own initiative, where necessary in consultation with their superior.

In general, air, water and land may be used for industrial purposes only within the framework of previously granted approvals. The same applies when erecting and operating or modifying and extending production plants. Every unauthorized release of substances must be avoided.

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with legal requirements. If the services of third parties are used for this purpose, it must be ensured that they, too, comply with environmental regulations and the company's standards.

Our company goes beyond the requirements of current legislation and constantly strives to improve procedures and processes to further reduce environmental impacts and health hazards. However, if incidents or plant malfunctions nevertheless occur, it is our goal to initiate the appropriate emergency response and damage repair measures as promptly and as precisely as possible. Therefore, the relevant company units must be immediately and comprehensively informed. Also, these units have to communicate to the authorities immediately and in detail the information required by law. Unless otherwise provided for by legal regulations or agreements with the authorities, the units responsible for environmental protection must also exercise their duty to warn and inform the neighborhood.

Due to the report as such, employees need not fear any disadvantages. Omitted, delayed or incomplete reports are not in the company's interest.

Antitrust regulations

Our policy is to promote fair competition. Therefore employees are advised to abide by all antitrust laws and regulations.

Violations are subject to severe sanctions and fines and may lead to the invalidity of the affected agreement.

Agreements between competitors

Agreements and concerted practices between competitors (“horizontal agreements”) are prohibited if their objective or effect is to prevent or restrict competition.

These comprise, for example, agreements on prices, collusion on tender bids, allocation of customers, terms of sale or procurement, production or sales quotas, or carving up geographical markets. Not only agreements, i.e., express contractual arrangements, but also concerted action resulting from a sequence of unilateral declarations (e.g., announcements of price increases aimed at triggering the same reactions from competitors) are prohibited.

Any direct or indirect exchange of information between competitors (which can include non-exclusive distributors) is prohibited, such as information on customers, pricing, costs, salaries, terms of sale, methods of distribution, market shares, production volumes, bidding or strategies (business and research strategies, for example).

In the course of contact with competitors, you must always ensure that no information is accepted or given which permits any conclusions regarding the present or future market conduct of the information-providing party.

In case of horizontal agreements, the strict regulations of the European antitrust law must be complied with worldwide, irrespective of local laws that may be less strict or non-existent.

Vertical agreements

Many types of vertical agreements, i.e., arrangements and agreements between suppliers and customers or patent holders and licensees, are forbidden in the E.U., the United States and other countries, and may lead to the imposition of fines or the invalidity of the respective agreements.

These include restrictions of the customer’s freedom to set prices and conditions of supply with respect to their business partners (geographical, customer or application restrictions), certain most-favored-customer clauses, exclusivity such as total requirement or exclusive supply, as well as non-competition.

In many cases, the permissibility and, as a result, effectiveness of a restraint will depend on the duration and intensity as well as the market position of those involved. Furthermore, there are differences in the permissibility of vertical restraints in different jurisdictions. Therefore, unlike horizontal restraints, local laws prevail and must be checked.

Abuse of a dominant market position

Due to its market position in many product areas, Lambda Furtherance b.v. is often subject to specific rules. In principle, the abuse of a dominant market position is prohibited in the E.U., the United States, China and other countries, although with minor differences, and subject to the imposition of fines or the invalidity of the respective agreements. Such abuse can, for example, be different treatment of customers without good cause (ban on discrimination), refusal to supply, selective supply, imposition of inadequate purchase/sales prices, and conditions or tie-in arrangements without justification for the additional service demanded.

The definition of a dominant market position, as well as the limits within which a given conduct is permissible, depend on the circumstances of the individual case. Furthermore, there are different rules in different jurisdictions. Therefore, local laws prevail and must be checked.

In case of doubt in connection with antitrust laws or the permissibility of a certain behavior under such laws, you are requested to consult your manager or the legal department at an early stage.

Insider knowledge: Ban on exploiting knowledge of internal processes for personal purposes

Employees may only use their knowledge of confidential internal projects and processes for company-related purposes and must not disclose it to any third party. In this context, "third party" includes family members or Lambda Furtherance b.v. employees who need not have knowledge of the respective project or process for their work.

Information Protection and Insider Trading Laws

Any non-public information about Lambda Furtherance b.v. that, if disclosed, would be detrimental to the company, or would give someone an unfair business or personal advantage, is confidential property of the company.

Inventions, patents and expertise are particularly important for the long-term success of Lambda Furtherance b.v.. You must always keep confidential information secret and protected against unauthorized access by third parties. You must also not exploit your knowledge of such information for your personal gain or the benefit of a third party. This also applies to confidential information disclosed to you by third parties.

You must comply with applicable policies and guidelines, e.g., the information protection guideline and the guideline on the use of the Lambda Furtherance b.v.-Wide Web. If you are unsure what constitutes proprietary information, you should consult your manager, the competent information protection officer or the legal department.

As an employee, you may have access to material, non-public information about Lambda Furtherance b.v. or the affairs of a third party which, if disclosed, could impact the value of publicly-traded securities, in particular the Lambda Furtherance b.v. share. Insider trading laws prohibit making personal use of such information and/or disclosing it to third parties, including friends or family. Examples include information relating to the intended sale of substantial parts of the company, the acquisition or merger of businesses, undisclosed data on profits or particularly promising research results.

Individual criminal and civil liability may result from the violation of applicable insider trading laws.

Embargo and trade control regulations

Various national and international trade laws restrict or prohibit the import, export or domestic trade of goods, technologies or services, the dealing with specific products as well as capital and payment transactions (embargo). These restrictions and prohibitions may depend on the nature of the goods, the country of origin or end-use, or on the identity of the customer.

The provisions of the Foreign Trade and Payments Law, the E.U. regulations on dual-use items and for combating terrorism, the Chemical Weapons Convention, as well as the regulations concerning trafficking and dealing in narcotics, psychotropic substances or addictive substances and their basic materials and precursors are of particular importance to our company. All employees must comply with the control regulations when buying, producing or marketing goods or when transferring or acquiring technology. Necessary permits from the relevant authorities as well as end-use declarations legally prescribed or voluntarily required by Lambda Furtherance b.v. have to be obtained prior to dispatch or export. Certain products must be kept under lock and key.

The rules of the Trade Control Manual must be adhered to.

Handling company property and the property of our business partners

All employees are required to handle company property in a responsible manner. Company property also includes communications facilities and intangible assets such as know-how and industrial property rights. Our inventions and patents and our know-how are particularly important for the long-term success of our company.

Protection of Company Property and Property of Business Partners

You are required to handle company property in a responsible manner and to protect Lambda Furtherance b.v. assets against loss, damage, theft, abuse and unauthorized use.

Company property also includes intangible assets such as proprietary knowledge, intellectual property rights and copyrighted material. Company computers and other equipment are furnished for work, not for personal use. Accordingly, you should only load software onto them that has been properly licensed.

Without the express consent of the relevant unit, company property may not be used for private purposes or removed from the company's premises.

All employees must comply with the relevant corporate policies covering the protection of company property.

Money Laundering

Money laundering means the introduction of assets (not only cash) originating from criminal offences into the regular financial and economic cycle.

Money laundering is a criminal offence in the Member States of the E.U., the United States, China and various other countries.

No employee, either alone or in collaboration with third parties, may take measures that violate applicable regulations on money laundering.

Where questionable financial transactions involving transfers of cash or cash equivalents are requested, prior review by and approval from your treasurer is required.

Dealing with business partners and representatives of government bodies

Suppliers and customers must be dealt with fairly. Lambda Furtherance b.v. expects the same from its suppliers and customers.

Employees' private interests and the interests of the company must be strictly segregated. Personal relationships or interests must not affect business activities. Decision-making processes must be based solely on factual considerations. Our relations with customers and suppliers are founded on quality, reliability, competitive prices and other objective criteria. For these reasons employees dealing with suppliers, customers, other business partners or officeholders must not demand or accept personal advantages such as payments, gifts or other benefits of value. Lambda Furtherance b.v. expects all employees to inform their superior if a business partner makes such an offer. Invitations by business partners not related to business appointments need to be authorized in advance by the employee's superior.

Similarly, in connection with work for our company, employees of other companies in the Netherlands or abroad must not be promised or granted any personal advantages as consideration for preferences.

No personal advantage of any kind may be offered or granted to any officeholder in the Netherlands or abroad.

Occasional gifts, hospitality or other low-value benefits, which are consistent with customary business practices, are excluded from the above restrictions, provided any influence on a business or authority's decision can be ruled out from the outset.

Offering, granting, demanding or accepting money is always inadmissible.

The applicable corporate guidelines and rules for interpretation must be complied with.

Wassenaar, Februari 1, 2014