



GBP Directives

(part of Philips General Business Principles)

PHILIPS

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This document forms an integral part of Philips General Business Principles, which are applicable to Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. and its subsidiary companies.

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1 Labor standards and human rights

1.1 General statement about Conventions of the ILO

The Conventions of the International Labour Organization are addressed to member states of the International Labour Organization, not to individuals or companies. Philips supports the aim of the International Labour Organization to arrive at universally accepted labor standards.

Philips has adopted internal procedures and guidelines with respect to topics covered by the seven Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organization, such as forced labor, the right to organize, collective bargaining, discrimination and child labor.

1.2 General statement about the UN Global Compact

Philips supports the UN Global Compact in its objective to establish a more sustainable and inclusive global economy. Philips has adopted internal procedures and guidelines with respect to the topics addressed by the UN Global Compact relating to human rights, labor standards, environment and anti-corruption. In the case of prospective business in countries where human rights are thought to be under threat, it is mandatory to contact the General Business Principles Review Committee for further guidance.

1.3 Conduct of suppliers and business partners

Philips expects its suppliers, agents, distributors and other business partners to act fairly and with integrity towards their stakeholders, to observe the applicable rules of the law of the countries they operate in, and to support and respect – within the legitimate role of business – internationally proclaimed human rights, and accordingly not to be complicit in the abuse thereof.

1.4 Forced labor

Under no circumstances will Philips make use of forced or bonded labor – such as forced labor performed by persons placed in an institution, or compulsory labor including labor as

a means of political coercion or education – to manufacture or assemble Philips products.

Unless required by local law, Philips employees shall not be required to lodge financial deposits or to deposit original government-issued identification, passports or work permits as a condition of employment. Subject to local law requirements, employees will be free to terminate their employment with Philips upon reasonable notice.

1.5 Child labor

Philips does not employ children in violation of conventions 138 and 182 of the International Labour Organization.

2 Export controls and sanctions

2.1 General

Goods, software, technologies and services cannot be transferred, sold or purchased without due observance of the export controls and sanctions laws and regulations.

These laws and regulations impose legal obligations on Philips with regard to trade embargoes, economic sanctions, controlled goods and technologies, items that could materially contribute to mass destruction weapons and customers/parties considered sensitive.

Philips shall comply with all applicable export controls and sanctions rules, laws and regulations issued by, among others, the United Nations Security Council, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the European Union and the United States.

Non-compliance may cause significant damage to Philips: denial or suspension of export privileges, fines, criminal and civil penalties and/or unwanted publicity.

2.2 Philips System on Export Controls

Compliance with export controls is the responsibility of the operating units and legal entities of the Sectors/Business Groups.

Philips operates a uniform and company-wide mandatory system on export controls. Corporate Export Controls provides specific expertise on export-controlled products, relevant export controls and sanctions laws and policies.

When entering into any business relationship, it is mandatory to perform compliance checks on embargoed/ sanctioned countries and follow the party check procedure using the information and governmental lists published on the website of Corporate Export Controls.

3 Gifts

3.1 General

Business decisions should be based solely on benefits to Philips and not on considerations of past or future personal gain. Philips may provide and accept business amenities to strengthen and build legitimate business relationships. However, as personal favors and gifts may influence business relationships negatively, they should not be requested or given in circumstances that may compromise the integrity of business decisions or create the appearance of an impropriety. The acceptance or offer of gifts and favors is only allowed if in accordance with applicable laws, the GBP Directives (especially Directive 6 Bribery and illegal payments) and, where relevant, local or Sector-specific GBP guidelines. Any questions with respect to gifts or favors should be discussed with the GBP Compliance Officer.

3.2 Gifts to external parties

Gifts to external parties (including invitations to sports or other hospitality events as a guest of Philips) may only be given as a business courtesy, provided such practice is accepted, locally and in the industry, and is in compliance with applicable laws. Gifts may not be given in the form of cash. Furthermore, the gift should not have a value that may influence a business decision and/or may lead to a relationship of dependency or create the appearance of an impropriety. Records of gifts given with a value of more than EUR 200 in the case of Philips products or EUR 100 in the case of non-Philips products must be registered in the Philips Gift Registration Tool in an accurate and complete manner by the person/Philips unit who authorized the gift(s).

Additional guidelines with regard to giving gifts:

- It is prohibited to provide personal financial assistance of any kind to a customer or other business contact.
- Notification of payments with a value of more than EUR 200 for cross-border travel and/or overnight accommodation must be registered in the Philips Gift Registration Tool by the person/Philips unit who authorized the respective payment.
- All customer incentive programs directed at the customer's sales force and directly related to sales of Philips products must be reviewed by your legal department prior to their agreement with the customer.
- Government authorities and agencies may have strict policies concerning the acceptance of gifts, sponsorships and invitations for sports or other hospitality events. These policies must be adhered to.

3.3 Gifts from external parties

The acceptance of gifts or personal favors of commercial value is not permissible. In general, a non-cash gift (the value of which does not exceed EUR 50) may be accepted if given voluntarily and if there is no reasonable likelihood that it will influence the judgment or actions of a Philips employee in performing his/her duties for Philips. When refusing a gift would be discourteous, the gift must be promptly turned over to the GBP Compliance Officer. Philips usually donates such gifts to charitable institutions.

Additional guidelines with regard to receiving gifts:

- Personal financial assistance of any kind provided by a supplier or other business contact, other than a financial institution acting in the ordinary course of business, is prohibited.
- Attendance at sports and other hospitality events as the guest of a business contact is permissible only up to two times a year per business contact.
- Travel and overnight accommodation paid for by third parties such as (potential) suppliers is not allowed.

4 Engagement outside Philips

4.1

Philips expects its employees to be fully dedicated to the proper fulfillment of their jobs and to avoid any (potential) conflict of their personal or business activities and financial interests with such commitment. Any engagement outside Philips and any financial interest (direct or indirect such as via a family member or acquaintance) which could give rise to a conflict of interest should always be promptly disclosed in writing to the next level of management and the respective GBP Compliance Officer, who must advise next-level management whether there is indeed a conflict of interest.

4.2

Financial reward received for services rendered to third parties should be made over to Philips. However, if the service in question is rendered largely in the employee's own private time, management may grant the employee permission to retain all or part of the compensation. The same applies to the compensation received in respect of part-time academic posts held.

This provision does not apply to compensation for services rendered by a person in his private time, which are not related in any manner to his professional activities for Philips.

5 Payments to third parties

5.1 General

Philips only makes payment to the provider of goods or services received. Any payment for a company's products or services must be made to the company, not to an individual.

A request to divert a payment to an entity or person offshore shall always be rejected. All payments must be properly and fairly recorded in appropriate books of account available for inspection by Internal Audit. There must be no 'off the books' or secret accounts.

No payments will be channeled through agents, consultants, commissioners, distributors, dealers, and other similar third parties (hereinafter: Third Parties). All payments made to a Third Party should be intended for the Third Party itself. Cash payments are not permitted; all payments should be made to a bank account designated in writing. Payments to a so-called numbered account with a bank are not permitted.

5.2 Commission payments

The objective of this Directive is to make sure that the hard rule laid down in the General Business Principles on the prohibition of bribes in any form is not circumvented by commission payments. (See also Directive 6.2.)

Against this background, the acceptability of a commission payment has to be determined on the basis of a thorough evaluation and assessment, by responsible management, of all relevant information in respect of the proposed commission, the services to be provided, as well as the Third Party to whom it is to be paid, all as further specified by the Sectors in written guidelines (hereinafter: Sector Guidelines). Upfront consultation of your legal department is required to determine whether the proposed payment and the underlying contract comply with local and international laws and regulations and with the General Business Principles.

Any commission payment to a Third Party should be justified by clear and demonstrable services rendered by that party to Philips.

5.3 Agents, consultants, commissioners, distributors, dealers, and other similar third parties

The remuneration of Third Parties (as defined in Directive 5.1) may not exceed the normal and reasonable commercial rates for the legitimate service rendered by the Third Party.

A Third Party shall be appointed by virtue of a contract in writing, which shall always incorporate a reference to the General Business Principles.

All such contracts shall be registered with the Sector management in the country. The background of the Third Party must be reviewed thoroughly by the person proposing the Third Party in close cooperation with the country management; evidence of such review must be available in the file.

A Third Party may not be a government official.

A record will be maintained of the names and terms of engagement of all Third Parties. The record with all relevant information about the Third Parties is to be kept at the commercial department and shall be available for inspection by Internal Audit at any time.

For a further specification of Directive 5.3, please refer to the applicable Sector Guidelines.

6 Bribery and illegal payments

6.1 General

Philips shall conduct its business in strict compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including national and international anti-bribery laws, and expects the same from its business partners. Bribes are illegal payments or other types of compensation made to influence and gain profit from an individual, company or government official. (For gifts and payments to individuals and companies, see Directives 3 Gifts and 5 Payments to third parties.)

6.2 Anti-bribery laws

Philips and its employees shall not, and shall not attempt to, influence government policy or obtain or retain business or an advantage in the conduct of its business by offering or accepting illegal payments, bribes, kickbacks or other illegal methods. Anti-bribery laws – including national laws adopted pursuant to the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (hereinafter: OECD Convention), the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (hereinafter: FCPA) and the UK Bribery Act 2010 (hereinafter: UK Bribery Act) – prohibit, in general, the payment, offer or authorized gift of anything of value, either directly or through a Third Party (for example, a distributor, agent, consultant, or any other person who performs services on behalf of Philips), to other persons or to government officials, political parties, politicians, or political candidates, public officers in state-owned enterprises, officials of a public international organization or holders of a legislative, administrative or judicial position of any kind (hereinafter: Government Officials) with the intent to obtain or retain business, direct business to any person, obtain an improper business advantage or influence an official act or decision of such other person or Government Official. These anti-bribery provisions apply not only to companies but also to individuals, such as employees. Violations of anti-bribery provisions can result in severe penalties and even jail time (See Directive 6.4).

If you have actual knowledge of bribery or if you suspect bribery, you are obliged to report such information to your Compliance Officer or the Legal Department. Not actually paying the bribe does not insulate one from liability. Engaging in transactions that one suspects involve improper payments may lead to liability. Conscious disregard of, wilful blindness to

or deliberate ignorance of the facts may be sufficient to establish a violation. If it is deemed reasonably apparent that an unusual or extraordinary payment or discount to a Third Party would be used to bribe a Governmental Official, such disregard, blindness, or ignorance will constitute a violation.

Even if you believe that a small payment or gift is minor in nature, allowed by local law and practice, and consistent with the practices of competitors, do not unilaterally depart from this policy but instead consult with your Legal Department.

6.3 Books & records

It is Philips' policy to record all financial transactions accurately and in a timely fashion. In light of compliance with local and international anti-bribery legislation, it is of great importance that our books correctly reflect (the nature of) the respective transaction in conformity with the applicable accounting standards. There must be no 'off the books' or secret accounts.

6.4 Penalties for violations of anti-bribery laws

Penalties for violations of anti-bribery laws vary from country to country, and may include substantial fines, suspension or exclusion from government business, and jail sentences for individual employees and corporate officers.

Under the FCPA, for example, individuals (not limited to US citizens) may face up to five years in prison per violation of anti-bribery provisions. Companies that have violated the FCPA may be debarred from doing business with the US Government, face substantial fines and may be forced to pay back profits resulting from the respective illegal conduct.

Furthermore, violating anti-bribery laws could cause severe reputational damage to the Philips group.

Under the UK Bribery Act, individuals (not limited to UK citizens) can be sentenced to ten years imprisonment and a fine. Companies that fail to prevent bribery can also be fined, even if the offence took place outside the UK.

7 Dealing with governments, political parties and politicians

7.1 General

Philips regularly does business with regional, national and local governments, and government-owned companies (hereinafter: Governments). Doing business with Governments demands a high level of scrutiny. (See also Directives 3 Gifts and 6 Bribery and illegal payments).

Furthermore, public procurement rules may apply to Government projects or contracts. These rules demand strict compliance. Violations of public procurement rules may lead to debarment from doing business with the relevant Government and cause severe reputational damage to Philips.

7.2 Political parties and politicians

Philips companies shall not pay advisory fees, make payments or donations, in money or in kind, to political parties, political organizations or individual politicians.

Subject to applicable laws and regulations, exceptions to this prohibition may be made – where legally permissible – only if explicitly approved by the respective Regional GBP Compliance Officer. In those exceptional cases where payments or donations are made, all requirements regarding public disclosure of such payments or donations shall be complied with in full.

8 Money laundering

Philips will not participate in “money laundering” by entering into any arrangement which is known or there is reason to suspect that it will be used to facilitate any acquisition, retention, use or control of any property or money intended to disguise the proceeds of crime. An employee who suspects a situation of money laundering shall inform the GBP Compliance Officer.

9 Employees and employment conditions

9.1 Remuneration

Remuneration must be consistent with the provisions of all applicable wage laws, including those relating to minimum wages, overtime hours and legally mandated benefits. Disciplinary wage deductions are not permitted unless agreed in a collective labor agreement or union contract.

Wages will be paid regularly in check form, via bank account, or in exceptional cases, in cash. Employees will be informed about the composition of their pay and benefits in a detailed and clear manner.

9.2 Working hours

Working weeks are not to exceed the maximum set by local law and should not be more than 60 hours, including overtime, except in emergency or exceptional circumstances to meet short-term business demand. Employees will be allowed at least one day off per seven-day period. Overtime work shall be voluntary, unless agreed in a collective labor agreement or union contract, or, in emergency or exceptional circumstances, to meet short-term business demand.

9.3 Employee development

Both Philips and its employees have a commitment to each other to make every effort to ensure high levels of performance, personal development and employability. To this end, Philips will provide relevant learning opportunities to its employees.

9.4 Informing employees on the general course of business

Philips shall – within the framework of (local) law and/or common local practice – inform its employees at least once a year about the general course of business.

9.5 Right to organize

Philips recognizes and respects the freedom of employees to choose whether or not to establish or to associate with any organization of their own choosing (including labor unions) without Philips' prior authorization. Philips will not make the employment of a worker subject to the condition that he/she shall not join a union or shall relinquish trade union membership. Furthermore, Philips will not cause the dismissal of – or otherwise prejudice – a worker by reason of union membership. Philips will not interfere with or finance labor organizations or take other actions with the object of placing such organization under the control of Philips.

9.6 Collective bargaining

Philips respects – within the framework of law, regulations and prevailing labor relations and employment practices – the right of its employees to be represented by labor unions and other employee organizations. Philips will engage in negotiations, either on its own behalf or through employers' associations, with a view to reaching agreement on employment conditions.

9.7 Equal and fair treatment

Every employee has equal opportunities and will be treated equally in employment and occupation. Philips offers equal pay for equal work performed at equal levels at similar locations. No form of harassment or discrimination in respect of employment and occupation will be tolerated, such as discrimination based on race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

9.8 HIV/AIDS

Philips recognizes the sensitive issues that surround HIV/AIDS and will handle these matters in a discreet and confidential manner. Philips employees affected by HIV/AIDS will be treated in the same way as employees suffering from any other illness with regard to absenteeism, assessment, and transfer to a less demanding position or working environment; no Philips employee will be dismissed or denied appropriate alternative employment opportunities merely on the basis of HIV infection.

Philips rejects HIV testing as a prerequisite for recruitment, access to training or promotion, unless it is so required under the legal standards of the countries in which Philips conducts its business.

9.9 Respectful treatment

Philips does not tolerate harsh and inhumane treatment, including sexual harassment, sexual abuse, corporal punishment, mental or physical coercion or verbal abuse of Philips employees, or the threat of any such treatment.

9.10 Employment conditions

Employees will be informed about the outcome of the negotiations on employment conditions with employee representatives, if applicable, and Philips shall ensure that employment policies regarding pay and/or job grading, working hours, health and safety, are clear and transparent and fully compliant with all applicable national laws.

10 Health and safety

Philips aims at maintaining a safe and healthy work environment for its employees, contract labor and visitors, and therefore is committed to do all that is reasonably feasible to:

- meet or exceed requirements laid down in applicable Health and Safety laws and regulations, as well as voluntary standards to which Philips subscribes;
- implement procedures for the identification, prevention and minimization of hazards and risks;
- provide all employees with relevant information and regular training on Occupational Health and Safety aspects;
- consult and co-operate with employees and/or their representatives, and other stakeholders;
- implement preventive practices and responsive procedures with regard to emergencies and accidents;
- be fully transparent in the periodical reporting on Health and Safety performance;
- promote a Plan-Do-Check-Act approach at all levels in the organization in order to ensure continuous improvement.

11 Protection of information and use of information and communication assets

Information and communication assets must be used appropriately and in a manner consistent with Philips business purposes. These assets (including those owned by a third party which are in Philips' possession) must be protected diligently and in accordance with Philips policies, regardless whether those assets are managed by Philips directly or managed by a third party on behalf of Philips. Where an employee's role requires access to confidential or secret information, such employee must take special care as appropriate to the sensitivity of the information.

Philips employees need to take special care to protect Philips' information assets contained in or accessed through any portable, private or third party-owned media and devices – recognizing and acting to minimize the potential for loss, theft or unauthorized activity (e.g., unauthorized access, use, alteration, destruction or deletion).

All incidents relating to information and communication assets must be reported to the appropriate person/department without delay.

Philips' information and communication assets may not be used in any way that is illegal, unethical, or might otherwise damage Philips' reputation, including:

- deliberately accessing, creating, displaying, transmitting, soliciting, printing, downloading or otherwise disseminating messages, information or material that is or could be construed as threatening, fraudulent, pornographic, sexually oriented, discriminatory, abusive, libellous, defamatory, obscene, harassing, spam, or otherwise unlawful or inappropriate;
- deliberately copying, reproducing, transmitting, distributing, posting, selling, or otherwise disseminating or using information or materials in violation of applicable laws, regulations, policies or contracts;
- knowingly sending unsolicited communications to third parties, unless such communication is consistent with the communication preferences of such third party; or
- using such assets for personal gain.

No Philips employee may use Philips' information and communication assets in any way that may interrupt its efficient and effective operation of the business or compromise the security of Philips' or a third party's information and communication assets, e.g., by:

- purposely circumventing security measures to gain unauthorized access to systems or data;
- purposely compromising any computer system (e.g., by deliberately spreading a virus or hacking); or
- intentionally creating an excess volume of messages.

12 Advertising

Philips is committed to ensuring that all advertising, product packaging and promotional materials are fair, fact-based, not misleading, and in compliance with applicable laws.

Philips' Marcom community shall follow the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Code of Advertising and Marketing Communication Practice. This Code sets out guiding principles on integrity and ethics in the development and execution of marketing communication activities.

13 Antitrust

13.1 General

Philips supports the principle of free market competition. The purpose of antitrust laws is to promote competition to ensure that customers have the widest possible choice of products and services at competitive prices.

It is important that Philips employees understand these laws and that they are familiar with the types of business conduct that can raise antitrust issues. The consequences of violating these laws can be very serious and may include heavy fines for Philips, as well as fines and jail sentences for individuals in some countries.

Antitrust law contains provisions that apply both to agreements with competitors and to agreements with distributors/retailers. The principal rules applicable to these two types of agreements are set out below.

Any type of agreement, formal or informal, written or oral, can fall within the scope of antitrust laws. Any questions with respect to antitrust matters should be addressed to the Philips lawyers that support the relevant business or the Antitrust Section of the Corporate Legal Department (see also pww.antitrust.philips.com).

13.2 Agreements between Philips and any of its competitors

The principle of free market competition means that Philips seeks to compete and not collude with its competitors. To this end Philips has implemented a no contact policy.

The main principle behind this policy is that all Philips employees ❶ should avoid contacts with competitors, unless there is a clear justification for such contacts that is in line with antitrust law. Further details about this policy can be found on pww.antitrust.philips.com.

In those instances where there is a legitimate reason to contact a competitor, the following topics should not be the subject of any exchange of information, discussion or agreement:

- Prices, price ranges, price adjustments, price forecasts or price trends ❷
- Discounts, margins, surcharges or other price components
- Terms and conditions of a Philips tender offer in response to a (public or private) invitation to tender
- Philips' intention to participate or not to participate in tenders
- Allocation of customers
- Identity of customers
- Market segments or geographic areas where Philips or any of its competitors will or will

❶ This policy is typically of relevance to employees with involvement in marketing, sales, business intelligence, R&D, tendering, purchasing, to employees looking after relationships with customers, and to all executives.

❷ This may be different if there is a supply/distribution relationship with a competitor. Explicit approval from the Legal Department is required before these type of arrangements are entered into.

not be active or expand

- Ways to address aggressive competition in the market (e.g., rules of conduct, non-aggression pact, cease fire, protection of status quo)
- Collective boycott
- Production capacity or loading
- The exchange of confidential market intelligence, terms and conditions offered to customers, or revenue data by customer

N.B. These topics should not be discussed or agreed upon with any competitor(s) even within the framework of a trade association or similar organization.

13.3 Agreements between Philips and any of its distributors/retailers

In its agreements with distributors and retailers, Philips should abstain from the following conduct:

- *Resale price maintenance/vertical price fixing* ③
Never dictate the price level at which the buyer should re-sell its products. Also, do not intimidate, delay or suspend deliveries or terminate contracts in order to ensure that a certain price level is preserved. ④
- *Hindering parallel trade*
In Europe, any measures to prevent or restrict distributors from exporting products from one Member State into another Member State or to prevent them from importing products from another Member State are prohibited. ⑤
- *Internet*
Do not prohibit distributors from selling products over the Internet. ⑥

Finally, please note that this Directive only addresses the principal categories of antitrust violations. Other business transactions and behavior may, depending on the specific circumstances, also raise antitrust concerns.

For more information, refer to pww.antitrust.philips.com

③ Exceptionally, in some jurisdictions, resale price maintenance may not be prohibited, or may be subject to a case-specific analysis. Explicit approval from the Legal Department is required before these types of arrangement are entered into.

④ Minimum advertised pricing (“MAP”) policies may, depending on the facts of the case, be construed as a means to impose resale price maintenance and must be submitted to the Legal Department prior to adoption.

⑤ Exclusive distribution agreements are however, in general, permitted.

⑥ Exceptionally, in some jurisdictions, distributors may, depending on the facts of the case, be restricted from selling over the Internet. Explicit approval from the Legal Department is required before these types of arrangement are entered into.

14 Privacy and data protection

14.1 General

Philips is committed to protecting the privacy of personally identifiable information about customers, employees, business partners and other relevant individuals (“Individuals”).

Philips shall process personal data of Individuals only where a legitimate business purpose exists ❶, and in a manner consistent with the Privacy and Data Protection Principles, as set forth in the *Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of personal data of the OECD* (September 23, 1980). Processing of personal data shall be relevant to such business purpose and not excessive.

Furthermore, the processing of personal data shall be fair, accurate and transparent.

Details on the processing of employee data can be found in *Philips Privacy Rules for Employee Data*.

Details on the processing of personal data of others, can either be found in *Philips Privacy Rules for Customers, Supplier and Business Partner Data*, or in *Philips Processor Privacy Rules* ❷.

(For further guidance, see pww.privacy.philips.com).

14.2 Employees

While exercising its rights and duties as an employer, Philips shall take into account the privacy interests of its employees whenever processing their personal data, and do so only in accordance with *Philips Privacy Rules for Employee Data*.

14.3 Sensitive data

Philips places additional restrictions on the processing of sensitive data ❸, as detailed in the relevant sections of the three Philips Privacy Rules.

14.4 Direct marketing

Individuals are able to instruct Philips on their choices of how Philips can use their personal data for marketing activities. Philips will respect such choices.

❶ All legitimate business purposes are listed in Philips Privacy Rules for Employee Data, Philips Privacy Rules for Customers, Supplier and Business Partner Data and Philips Processor Privacy Rules (see pww.privacy.philips.com). Examples include employment and marketing activities, control and security measures, and activities for compliance with Philips legal obligations.

❷ In those situations where Philips determines the purposes and the means of the processing (in that case Philips is a data controller) Philips Privacy Rules for Customers, Supplier and Business Partner Data apply. In situations where Philips processes personal data on behalf of a third party, Philips Processor Privacy Rules apply (in that case Philips is a data processor).

❸ Data relating to race, ethnic origin, health, religion, political opinion, trade union membership or sexual preference

14.5 Protection of children

Philips recognizes that children's privacy requires special protection. Where necessary, Philips will seek the consent of a child's parent or legal guardian to process personal data relating to the child.

14.6 Rights of Individuals

Philips respects the rights of Individuals to request an overview of their personal data processed by or on behalf of Philips. The Individual may ask Philips that its personal data be corrected or deleted and the Individual may object to, or request further limits on the processing of its personal data. Philips will follow up on such requests in accordance with procedures as defined in the relevant Philips Privacy Rules.

14.7 Disclosure or transfer to third parties

Philips shall disclose personal data to a third party only if necessary for the applicable business purpose or where required by law. Please consult the relevant Philips Privacy Rules for the restrictions and controls placed on third-party disclosure or transfer.

