



Swiss Life Holding Ltd

Revision of the Articles of Association 2024

(Translation of the original text in German)

Current version	New version	Explanations
I. Company name, object and registered office	I. Company name, object and registered office	
1. Company name, legal form	1. Company name, legal form	
Under the corporate name Swiss Life Holding AG (Swiss Life Holding SA, Swiss Life Holding Ltd), (hereinafter the “Company”) there exists a corporation pursuant to Art. 620 ff of the Swiss Code of Obligations (CO).	[unchanged]	
2. Object	2. Object	
The purpose of the Company is the holding, acquisition and sale of participations in the insurance and financial services sectors both in Switzerland and abroad. The Company may acquire an interest in enterprises of any kind, finance, establish or acquire them.	[unchanged]	
3. Registered office and duration	3. Registered office and duration	
The Company has its registered office in Zurich. The duration of the Company is unlimited.	[unchanged]	
II. Share capital	II. Share capital	
4. Share capital, shares, acquisition of assets and contributions in kind	4. Share capital, shares, acquisition of assets and contributions in kind conditional capital	The provisions on the acquisition of assets were not included in the revised stock corporation law. As a result, information on the acquisitions of assets is no longer required in the Articles of Association (see also the deletion of Clause 4.9). The other amendments are of a purely editorial nature.
4.1 The share capital amounts to two million nine hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight francs and seventy cents (CHF 2 951 788.70), divided into 29 517 887 fully paid-up registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each.	4.1 [unchanged]	
4.2 A share register will be kept for the registered shares. It will include the holders and beneficiaries, their first and last names, place of residence, address and nationality (in the case of legal persons, a registered office). Persons who, according to legal provisions, are entitled to voting rights but who do not own the shares, will be noted in the share register upon request (legal beneficiaries, statutory guardians of minors, etc.).	4.2 [unchanged]	
4.3 The Board of Directors may refuse to recognise an acquirer as a shareholder with voting rights if, upon request, the acquirer does not expressly declare that he/she has acquired the registered shares in his/her own name and for his/her own account. The Board of Directors may delegate the powers under the present Clause (4.3) to the Corporate Executive Board. The Board of Directors establishes principles governing the registration of trustees/nominees.	4.3 The Board of Directors may refuse to recognise an acquirer as a shareholder with voting rights if, upon request, the acquirer does not expressly declare that he/she has acquired the registered shares in his/her own name and for his/her own account, that there is no agreement on the redemption or return of the corresponding shares , and that he/she bears the economic risk associated with the shares. The Board of Directors may delegate the powers under the present Clause (4.3) to the Corporate Executive Board. The Board of Directors establishes principles governing the registration of trustees/nominees.	Art. 685d para. 2 CO aims to prevent the misuse of securities lending and similar legal transactions to influence voting and elections at the General Meeting of Shareholders. Clause 4.3 reflects Art. 685d para. 2 CO in that the Board of Directors may refuse to recognise an acquirer as a shareholder if the acquirer does not declare that there is no agreement regarding the return of the corresponding shares (securities lending) or if the acquirer otherwise bears the economic risk associated with the shares. The amended wording reflects the revised stock corporation law.
4.4 The share is indivisible. The Company recognises only one representative for each share. Vis à vis the Company, only a person registered or noted in the share register as having the right to vote is entitled to exercise the right to vote and any other rights connected to this voting right derived from a registered share.	4.4 [unchanged]	
4.5 The shareholder may at any time request the Company to issue a certificate of ownership for the registered shares held by such shareholder. The shareholder is not entitled, however, to request the printing and physical delivery of share certificates. The Company may, on the other hand, print and deliver certificates for registered shares to a shareholder at any time and may, with the consent of the shareholder, invalidate issued certificates that are delivered to it without replacement.	4.5 [unchanged]	
4.6 Registered shares issued as book-entry securities are regarded as securities held with an intermediary. Disposal of the securities (including the provision of collateral) shall be effected solely in accordance with the Federal Act on Book-Entry Securities “Bucheffectengesetz”. The disposition of such securities by assignment is not permitted.	4.6 [unchanged]	

Current version	New version	Explanations
<p>4.7 The General Meeting of Shareholders can convert bearer shares into registered shares or vice versa at any time by amending the Articles of Association.</p>	<p>4.7—The General Meeting of Shareholders can convert bearer shares into registered shares or vice versa at any time by amending the Articles of Association.</p>	<p>The new stock corporation law explicitly mentions the option of converting registered shares into bearer shares and bearer shares into registered shares (Art. 622 para. 3 CO). Therefore, there is no longer a need for such a basis in the Articles of Association.</p>
<p>4.8 The share capital of the Company can be increased by a maximum amount of CHF 385 794.80 by the issuance of up to 3 857 948 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each to be fully paid-up, upon exercising conversion and/or option rights granted in connection with the issuing of new or existing convertible bonds, bonds with option rights, loans or other financing instruments, hereinafter “equity-linked financing instruments” which were granted by the Company or companies belonging to the Group.</p>	<p>4.7 The share capital of the Company can be increased by a maximum amount of CHF 385 794.80 by the issuance of up to 3 857 948 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each to be fully paid-up, upon exercising conversion and/or option rights granted in connection with the issuing of new or existing convertible bonds, bonds with option rights, loans or other financing instruments, hereinafter “equity-linked financing instruments” which were granted by the Company or companies belonging to the Group.</p>	<p>The Articles of Association must now stipulate how conversion and/or option rights are to be exercised and how these rights are to be waived (Art. 653b para. 1 no. 7 CO). Clause 4.7 has been amended accordingly and use is made of the new option allowing conversion and option rights to be exercised in electronic form. It is also made clear that any waiver or forfeiture of the conversion and/or option rights may also take place informally or due to the passage of time.</p>
<p>The shareholders have no subscription right to these new registered shares. The holders of the equity-linked financing instruments are entitled to subscribe to the new shares. The acquisition of the registered shares by exercising option and/or conversion rights and the subsequent transfer of registered shares are subject to the restrictions laid down in Clause 4.3 of the Articles of Association.</p>	<p>The shareholders have no subscription right to these new registered shares. The holders of the equity-linked financing instruments are entitled to subscribe to the new shares. <u>The conversion and/or option rights shall be exercised by means of a written declaration addressed to the Company on paper or in electronic form, as determined by the Board of Directors. This right to exercise conversion and/or option rights may also be waived or forfeited informally or due to the passage of time.</u> The acquisition of the registered shares by exercising <u>option conversion</u> and/or <u>conversion option</u> rights and the subsequent transfer of registered shares are subject to the restrictions laid down in Clause 4.3 of the Articles of Association.</p>	<p>The Articles of Association must now stipulate how conversion and/or option rights are to be exercised and how these rights are to be waived (Art. 653b para. 1 no. 7 CO). Clause 4.7 has been amended accordingly and use is made of the new option allowing conversion and option rights to be exercised in electronic form. It is also made clear that any waiver or forfeiture of the conversion and/or option rights may also take place informally or due to the passage of time.</p>
<p>The Board of Directors is entitled to limit or exclude the preemptive subscription rights of existing shareholders in connection with the issuing of equity-linked financing instruments up to a value of 3 000 000 registered shares or up to a maximum amount of CHF 300 000, if the equity-linked financing instruments are placed on national or international capital markets or with selected strategic investors, or are used in connection with the financing or refinancing of the acquisition of companies, parts of companies, participations or new investment projects.</p>	<p>The Board of Directors is entitled to limit or exclude the preemptive subscription rights of existing shareholders in connection with the issuing of equity-linked financing instruments up to a value of 3 000 000 registered shares or up to a maximum amount of CHF 300 000, if the equity-linked financing instruments are placed on national or international capital markets or with selected strategic investors, or are used in connection with the financing or refinancing of the acquisition of companies, parts of companies, participations or new investment projects.</p>	
<p>If the preemptive subscription rights are not granted either directly or indirectly when issuing equity-linked financing instruments, the equity-linked financing instruments must be issued according to the prevailing market conditions and the exercise period may not exceed 7 years for option rights and 15 years for conversion rights from the time of issuance of the relevant equity-linked financing instruments.</p>	<p>If the preemptive subscription rights are not granted either directly or indirectly when issuing equity-linked financing instruments, the equity-linked financing instruments must be issued according to the prevailing market conditions and the exercise period may not exceed 7 years for option rights and 15 years for conversion rights from the time of issuance of the relevant equity-linked financing instruments.</p>	
<p>4.9 In accordance with the 17 May 2004 agreement to acquire assets between the Company and Swiss Life Insurance and Pension Company, Zurich, the Company shall receive 1 700 000 fully paid bearer shares of Banca del Gottardo, Lugano, with a par value of CHF 100 each, from the Swiss Life Insurance and Pension Company, Zurich, for a total price of CHF 1 340 000 000.</p>	<p>4.9—In accordance with the 17 May 2004 agreement to acquire assets between the Company and Swiss Life Insurance and Pension Company, Zurich, the Company shall receive 1 700 000 fully paid bearer shares of Banca del Gottardo, Lugano, with a par value of CHF 100 each, from the Swiss Life Insurance and Pension Company, Zurich, for a total price of CHF 1 340 000 000.</p>	<p>The provisions on the acquisition of assets were not included in the revised stock corporation law. The corresponding provision in the Articles of Association can therefore be deleted without replacement.</p>
<p>III. Organisation</p>	<p>III. Organisation</p>	
<p>5. Executive bodies of the Company</p>	<p>5. Executive bodies of the Company</p>	
<p>The executive bodies of the Company are:</p> <p>A. the General Meeting of Shareholders B. the Board of Directors C. the Statutory Auditors</p>	<p>[unchanged]</p>	
<p>A. The General Meeting of Shareholders</p>	<p>A. The General Meeting of Shareholders</p>	
<p>6. Powers of the General Meeting of Shareholders</p>	<p>6. Powers of the General Meeting of Shareholders</p>	<p>The new stock corporation law has amended and extended the non-transferable powers of the General Meeting of Shareholders (Art. 698 para. 2 CO, amongst others). The amended wording reflects the revised stock corporation law.</p>
<p>The General Meeting of Shareholders is the supreme executive body of the Company. It exercises the following non-transferable powers:</p>	<p>The General Meeting of Shareholders is the supreme executive body of the Company. It exercises the following non-transferable powers:</p>	<p>The new stock corporation law has amended and extended the non-transferable powers of the General Meeting of Shareholders (Art. 698 para. 2 CO, amongst others). The amended wording reflects the revised stock corporation law.</p>

Current version	New version	Explanations
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. establishing and amending the Articles of Association; 2. electing the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the other members of the Board of Directors, the members of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, the independent voting representative and the Statutory Auditors; 3. approving the Management Report, the annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements; 4. adopting resolutions on the appropriation of net income, in particular fixing the dividend; 5. ratifying the actions of the members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board; 6. approving compensation for the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board in accordance with Clause 16 of the Articles of Association; 7. adopting resolutions on the matters which are reserved for the consideration of the General Meeting of Shareholders by law or by the Articles of Association. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. establishing and amending the Articles of Association; 2. electing the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the other members of the Board of Directors, the members of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, the independent voting representative and the Statutory Auditors; 3. approving the Management Report, the annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements; 4. approving the report on non-financial matters in accordance with Art. 964a ff CO and any other report that requires approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders under applicable law; 5. adopting resolutions on the appropriation of net income, in particular fixing the dividend (including any repayment of the statutory capital reserve as well as fixing interim dividends and approving the interim financial statements required for this); 6. ratifying the actions of the members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board; 7. approving compensation for the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board in accordance with Clause 16 of the Articles of Association; 8. delisting equity securities of the Company; and 9. adopting resolutions on the matters which are reserved for the consideration of the General Meeting of Shareholders by law or by the Articles of Association. 	
<p>7. Convening and conducting the General Meeting of Shareholders</p>	<p>7. Convening and conducting the General Meeting of Shareholders</p>	
<p>7.1 The ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders takes place annually within six months after the end of the financial year. Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders are convened as required.</p>	<p>7.1 [unchanged]</p>	
<p>7.2 The General Meeting of Shareholders is convened by the Board of Directors, or if necessary by the Statutory Auditors, the liquidators or the representatives of the bondholders.</p>	<p>7.2 [unchanged]</p>	
<p>7.3 Shareholders representing a total of at least 10% of the share capital can request that a General Meeting of Shareholders be convened, at the same time stipulating the items to be discussed and the motions to be voted on. The written application must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a bank to confirm that the shares are deposited with it until after the General Meeting of Shareholders is held.</p>	<p>7.3 Shareholders representing a total of at least 105% of the share capital or votes can request that a General Meeting of Shareholders be convened, at the same time stipulating the items to be discussed and the motions to be voted on. The written application must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a bank to confirm that the shares are deposited with it until after the General Meeting of Shareholders is held.</p>	<p>The revised stock corporation law stipulates a threshold of 5% of the share capital or votes for the right to convene a General Meeting of Shareholders (Art. 699 para. 3 no. 1 CO). The amended wording reflects the revised stock corporation law. However, the additional information that the threshold also applies to votes has no impact on Swiss Life shareholders, as Swiss Life has not issued any voting shares.</p>
<p>7.4 The meeting is convened by publication in the Swiss Official Commercial Gazette, together with the items on the agenda and the motions proposed by the Board of Directors as well as any motions proposed by shareholders. The meeting must be so convened at least 20 days prior to the date of the meeting.</p>	<p>7.4 The meeting is convened by publication in the Swiss Official Commercial Gazette, together with the items on the agenda and the motions proposed by the Board of Directors as well as any motions proposed by shareholders. The content of the notice convening the meeting is determined by law. The meeting must be so convened at least 20 days prior to the date of the meeting.</p>	<p>The new stock corporation law explicitly states what information must be included in the notice convening the meeting (Art. 700 para. 2 CO). Reference can therefore be made to the legal requirements.</p>
<p>7.5 Shareholders representing at least 0.25% of the share capital can submit a written request within a time limit published by the Company for the inclusion on the agenda of an item for discussion, together with the relevant motions. The written application must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a bank to confirm that the shares are deposited with it until after the General Meeting of Shareholders is held.</p>	<p>7.5 Shareholders representing at least 0.25% of the share capital or votes can submit a written request within a time limit published by the Company for the inclusion on the agenda of an item for discussion, together with the relevant motions, or for the inclusion of motions relating to items for discussion in the notice convening the General Meeting of Shareholders. The shareholders may submit a brief and factual justification along with the agenda items or motions. The written application must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a bank to confirm that the shares are deposited with it until after the General Meeting of Shareholders is held.</p>	<p>The revised stock corporation law stipulates a threshold of 0.5% of the share capital or votes for the right to request that an item for discussion be included on the agenda (Art. 699b para. 1 no. 1 CO). Prior to the revision of the stock corporation law, Swiss Life had set this threshold at 0.25% of the share capital. This lower threshold is retained and only the additional reference to votes is added. The additional information that the threshold also applies to votes has no impact on Swiss Life shareholders, as Swiss Life has not issued any voting shares. According to the new stock corporation law, shareholders may request, subject to the same requirements, the inclusion of motions relating to items for discussion in the notice convening the General Meeting of Shareholders. Motions may be tabled not only for shareholders' own items on the agenda, but also for items proposed by the Board of Directors or required by law. The amended wording reflects the revised stock corporation law.</p>

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7.6 The Annual Report and the auditors' report must be made available at the registered office of the Company for inspection by shareholders for a period of 20 days prior to the ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. The notice convening the meeting must point out that any shareholder can request that a copy of this documentary material be forwarded to him/her.	7.6 The Annual Report and the auditors' report must be made available at the registered office of the Company for inspection by <u>to</u> shareholders <u>at least for a period of 20 days</u> prior to the ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. The notice convening the meeting must point out that any shareholder can request that a copy of this documentary material be forwarded to him/her. <u>If the documents are not available electronically, any shareholder may request that they be sent to him/her in good time.</u>	In accordance with the revised stock corporation law, it is sufficient for the Annual Report and the auditors' report to be made available electronically to shareholders prior to the ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (Art. 699a para. 1 CO). The amended wording reflects the new stock corporation law.
7.7 The Chairman of the Board of Directors, or in his/her absence the Vice Chairman or another member of the Board, will preside over the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Chairman appoints a secretary and tellers, who do not have to be shareholders.	7.7 [unchanged]	
8. Voting rights at the General Meeting of Shareholders	8. Voting rights at the General Meeting of Shareholders	
8.1 Each share conveys an entitlement to one vote.	8.1 [unchanged]	
8.2 A shareholder may be represented at the General Meeting of Shareholders only by his/her legal representative or – by virtue of a written power of attorney – by another shareholder entitled to vote, or by the independent voting representative. Members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board may represent other shareholders provided this is not an institutionalised practice.	8.2 A shareholder <u>who is entered in the share register</u> may be represented at the General Meeting of Shareholders only by his/her legal representative or – by virtue of a written power of attorney <u>to be submitted to the Company</u> – by another shareholder entitled to vote; another person or by the independent voting representative. Members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board may represent other shareholders provided this is not an institutionalised practice.	The reference to shareholders entered in the share register is a clarification and corresponds to the revised stock corporation law.
In exercising voting rights, no shareholder can collect more than 10% of the total share capital directly or indirectly in respect of his/her own shares and those he/she represents. Legal entities and partnerships which are connected through capital, voting rights, uniform management or in any other way, as well as individuals or legal entities and partnerships which act in concert by virtue of agreement, syndicate or in any other way, are deemed to be one person.	In exercising voting rights, no shareholder can collect more than 10% of the total share capital directly or indirectly in respect of his/her own shares and those he/she represents. Legal entities and partnerships which are connected through capital, voting rights, uniform management or in any other way, as well as individuals or legal entities and partnerships which act in concert by virtue of agreement, syndicate or in any other way, are deemed to be one person.	
The Board of Directors can permit exceptions to the abovementioned limit on the basis of its discretionary powers.	The Board of Directors can permit exceptions to the above-mentioned limit on the basis of its discretionary powers.	
8.3 The General Meeting of Shareholders elects an independent voting representative. His/her term of office ends after completion of the next ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. Re-election is possible.	8.3 The General Meeting of Shareholders elects an independent voting representative. His/her term of office ends after completion of the next ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. Re-election is possible.	The passing of resolutions on items for discussion for which due notice was not given is now governed by Art. 704b CO. This does not involve any change in content.
The independent voting representative is obliged to exercise the represented voting rights pursuant to the instructions given. In the event that he/she has not received any instructions, he/she shall submit an abstain vote. The general instruction to vote in favour of the Board of Directors with respect to proposals relating to agenda items contained in the invitation to the General Meeting of Shareholders and with respect to agenda items that have not been pre-announced as well as to new agenda items pursuant to Art. 700, cl. 3 of the Swiss Code of Obligations is deemed a valid voting instruction.	The independent voting representative is obliged to exercise the represented voting rights pursuant to the instructions given. In the event that he/she has not received any instructions, he/she shall submit an abstain vote. The general instruction to vote in favour of the Board of Directors with respect to proposals relating to agenda items contained in the invitation to the General Meeting of Shareholders and with respect to agenda items that have not been pre-announced as well as to new agenda items pursuant to Art. 700, cl. 3 <u>704b CO of the Swiss Code of Obligations</u> is deemed a valid voting instruction.	
The independent voting representative can be represented at the General Meeting of Shareholders by an assistant. He/she remains fully responsible for compliance with his/her obligations. If the Company does not have an independent voting representative, the Board of Directors shall appoint one for the next General Meeting of Shareholders.	The independent voting representative can be represented at the General Meeting of Shareholders by an assistant. He/she remains fully responsible for compliance with his/her obligations. If the Company does not have an independent voting representative, the Board of Directors shall appoint one for the next General Meeting of Shareholders.	
8.4 The Board of Directors may establish procedural rules for participation in and representation at the General Meeting of Shareholders and in particular more precise rules on issuing instructions to the independent voting representative. The Board of Directors ensures that shareholders can also submit electronic proxies and instructions to the independent voting representative, by which he/she is authorised to wholly or partially waive the requirement for a qualified electronic signature.	8.4 The Board of Directors may establish procedural rules for participation in and representation at the General Meeting of Shareholders and in particular more precise rules on issuing <u>powers of attorney and</u> instructions to the independent voting representative <u>or other representatives</u> . The Board of Directors ensures that shareholders can also submit electronic proxies and instructions to the independent voting representative <u>or other representatives</u> , by which he/she is authorised to wholly or partially waive the requirement for a qualified electronic signature.	Under the revised stock corporation law, other forms of authorisation in addition to written powers of attorney can be permitted (Art. 689a para. 4 CO). This is already mandatory for the independent voting representative. The amendments to Clause 8.4 are intended to enable the Board of Directors to permit instructions and powers of attorney to be submitted electronically for other representatives as well, and/or to put in place requirements to this effect.

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8.5 The members of the Board of Directors who are present decide by majority vote on matters associated with the exercise of voting rights.	8.5 [unchanged]	
9. Adopting resolutions at the General Meeting of Shareholders	9. Adopting resolutions at the General Meeting of Shareholders	
9.1 Unless imperative provisions of the law or of these Articles of Association stipulate otherwise, elections are decided and resolutions are adopted by an absolute majority of the validly cast votes.	9.1 [unchanged]	
9.2 A resolution must be adopted at the General Meeting of Shareholders by at least two-thirds of the voting shares represented and an absolute majority of the share par value represented in order to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. amend the object of the Company; 2. introduce voting shares; 3. restrict the transferability of registered shares; 4. amend the provisions on transferring registered shares pursuant to Clause 4.3 as well as on the voting restriction pursuant to Clause 8.2; 5. effect an authorised or conditional increase in capital; 6. effect an increase in capital from shareholders' equity, against contributions in kind or for the purpose of acquiring assets and the granting of special benefits; 7. restrict or revoke subscription rights; 8. move the registered office of the Company; 9. dissolve the Company with or without liquidation; 10. dismiss more than one-third of the members of the Board of Directors; 11. amend the present Clause 9.2. 	9.2 A resolution must be adopted at the General Meeting of Shareholders by at least two-thirds of the voting shares represented and an absolute majority of the share par value represented in order to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. amend the object of the Company; 2. introduce voting shares; consolidate shares, unless the approval of all the shareholders concerned is required; 3. effect an increase in capital from shareholders' equity, against contributions in kind or by offset with a claim for the purpose of acquiring assets and the granting of grant special benefits; 4. restrict or revoke subscription rights; 5. effect an authorised or conditional increase in capital; introduce conditional capital or a capital band; 6. convert participation certificates into shares; 7. restrict the transferability of registered shares; 8. introduce voting shares; 9. change the currency of the share capital; 10. introduce a casting vote for the Chairman at the General Meeting of Shareholders; 11. include a provision in the Articles of Association for holding the General Meeting of Shareholders abroad; 12. delist equity securities of the Company; 13. move the registered office of the Company; 14. introduce an arbitration clause in the Articles of Association; 15. dissolve the Company with or without liquidation; 16. amend the provisions on transferring registered shares pursuant to Clause 4.3 as well as on the voting restriction pursuant to Clause 8.2; 17. dismiss more than one-third of the members of the Board of Directors; 18. amend the present Clause 9.2. 	The amended wording reflects the list of the important resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders (Art. 704 para. 1 CO) as amended in the revised stock corporation law, and states them in the same order.
9.3 Elections and votes are conducted electronically. If the electronic procedure is not available, elections and votes are conducted by open ballot unless the Chairman or shareholders representing a total of at least 10% of the total share capital request a vote using ballot cards.	9.3 [unchanged]	
B. Board of Directors	B. Board of Directors	
10. Composition, election, delegation of executive management, convening of meetings	10. Composition, election, delegation of executive management, convening of meetings	
10.1 The Board of Directors consists of no less than 5 and no more than 14 members.	10.1 [unchanged]	
10.2 The Chairman, the other members of the Board of Directors and the members of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors are elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders on an individual basis for a term of office of one year. The term of one year is deemed to signify the period between one ordinary General Meeting and the next. Members whose term of office expires are eligible for immediate re-election.	10.2 [unchanged]	
10.3 If the office of Chairman becomes vacant, the Board of Directors shall appoint a new Chairman for the remaining term of office.	10.3 [unchanged]	
10.4 The Board of Directors constitutes itself subject to legal and statutory provisions. It is authorised to delegate executive management wholly or partially to committees, individual members and/or other natural persons (Corporate Executive Board), subject to a set of organisational regulations.	10.4 [unchanged]	

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10.5 The Board of Directors meets at the invitation of its Chairman as often as business requires. It is also convened if this is requested in writing by a member or by the Corporate Executive Board with details of the items to be discussed.	10.5 [unchanged]	
10.6 Resolutions are adopted by the Board of Directors by majority vote. In the event of a tied vote, the Chairman has the casting vote. Resolutions can also be adopted on a proposed motion by written vote, unless a member requests a verbal discussion. Such resolutions are adopted by a majority of votes cast.	10.6 Resolutions are adopted by the Board of Directors by majority vote. In the event of a tied vote, the Chairman has the casting vote. Resolutions can also be adopted on a proposed motion by written vote on paper or in electronic form , unless a member requests a verbal discussion. Such resolutions are adopted by a majority of votes cast.	Under the revised stock corporation law, the Board of Directors may also pass its resolutions in writing on paper or in electronic form, unless a member requests a verbal discussion (Art. 713 para. 2 CO). This new arrangement allows the Board of Directors to choose the most efficient way of passing resolutions, depending on the nature of the resolution. The amended wording reflects the new stock corporation law.
11. Non-transferable powers of the Board of Directors	11. Non-transferable powers of the Board of Directors	
The Board of Directors has the following non-transferable and irrevocable duties:	The Board of Directors has the following non-transferable and irrevocable duties:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. serving as the governing body of the Company and issuing the necessary directives; 2. establishing the organisational structure; 3. organising accounting systems, financial controls and financial planning; 4. appointing and dismissing those persons who are entrusted with executive management and representation; designating authorised signatories and their form of signature; 5. supervising the persons entrusted with executive management, especially in respect of compliance with the law, Articles of Association, rules, regulations and directives; 6. drawing up the Annual Report, preparing the General Meeting of Shareholders and implementing its resolutions; 7. drawing up the Compensation Report; 8. notifying the court in the event of insolvency; 9. confirming increases in capital and any subsequent payments of capital and the resulting amendments to the Articles of Association. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. serving as the governing body of the Company and issuing the necessary directives; 2. establishing the organisational structure; 3. organising accounting systems, financial controls and financial planning; 4. appointing and dismissing those persons who are entrusted with executive management and representation; designating authorised signatories and their form of signature; 5. supervising the persons entrusted with executive management, especially in respect of compliance with the law, Articles of Association, rules, regulations and directives; 6. drawing up the Annual Report, the Compensation Report, the report on non-financial matters pursuant to Art. 964a ff CO and other reports that must be prepared by the Board of Directors, as well as preparing the General Meeting of Shareholders and implementing its resolutions; 7. drawing up the Compensation Report; filing an application for a debt-restructuring moratorium and notifying the court in the event of insolvency; 8. passing resolutions to implement changes in share capital to the extent that these are within the powers of the Board of Directors, as well as confirming changes in share capital increases in capital and any subsequent payments of capital and the resulting amendments to the Articles of Association; 9. all other non-transferable and irrevocable duties of the Board of Directors provided for by law. 	The amendments reflect the list of non-transferable and irrevocable duties of the Board of Directors as amended in the new stock corporation law (Art. 716a para. 1 CO, amongst others). The Board of Directors is not granted any powers over and above what is set out in mandatory law.
12. Compensation Committee	12. Compensation Committee	
12.1 The Compensation Committee usually consists of three members. All members must be independent. A member is regarded as independent if he/she has not exercised any operational management role within the Swiss Life Group for at least three years and has no or only a minor business relationship with the Group.	12.1 [unchanged]	
12.2 The Board of Directors appoints the Chairman from the members of the Compensation Committee and issues regulations for the Compensation Committee.	12.2 [unchanged]	
12.3 The Compensation Committee in principle has the following duties and responsibilities:	12.3 [unchanged]	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. submitting a proposal to the Board of Directors on the structure of the compensation policy and the guidelines for compensation; 2. submitting a proposal to the Board of Directors on the total amounts of compensation for the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board in accordance with Clause 16 of the Articles of Association; 3. submitting a proposal to the Board of Directors on compensation for members of the Board of Directors; 4. submitting a proposal to the Board of Directors on the compensation and employment conditions for members of the Corporate Executive Board, including compensation-relevant decisions in connection with termination of the employment relationship; 		

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<p>5. submitting a proposal of the Compensation Report to the Board of Directors;</p> <p>6. other duties and responsibilities entrusted to it by the Articles of Association or the Board of Directors.</p>		
12.4 If the Compensation Committee is not complete, the Board of Directors shall appoint the required new members for the remaining term of office.	12.4 [unchanged]	
C. Statutory Auditors	C. Statutory Auditors	
13. Election, rights and duties of the Statutory Auditors	13. Election, rights and duties of the Statutory Auditors	
13.1 The Statutory Auditors are elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders for a term of office of one financial year. Their term of office ends with the approval of the last annual financial statements.	13.1 [unchanged]	
13.2 The rights and duties of the Statutory Auditors are defined by the provisions of the law.	13.2 [unchanged]	
IV. Compensation for the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board	IV. Compensation for the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board	
14. Compensation components	14. Compensation components	
14.1 The members of the Board of Directors receive exclusively fixed compensation, which is partly paid in blocked Company shares. The amount, date of allocation and duration of the blocking period for these shares is set by the Board of Directors.	14.1 [unchanged]	
The members of the Corporate Executive Board receive fixed compensation and, if applicable, variable compensation as a short-term and long-term variable compensation component.		
14.2 The fixed compensation consists of basic compensation or the basic salary including fringe benefits plus social security contributions paid by the employer and, if applicable, contributions to occupational provisions.	14.2 [unchanged]	
14.3 The variable compensation for the Corporate Executive Board is paid as a short-term variable compensation component (in the form of variable compensation in cash and, if applicable, in shares) and a long-term variable compensation component (in the form of future subscription rights to Company shares, equity compensation plan), as well as employer contributions to social security and, if applicable, contributions to occupational provisions.	14.3 [unchanged]	
14.4 Compensation may be paid by the Company or its Group companies.	14.4 [unchanged]	
14.5 The Company can compensate and pay appropriate advances to the members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board for any disadvantages incurred in relation to proceedings, litigations or settlements in connection with their activities for the Swiss Life Group, as well as conclude insurances.	14.5 [unchanged]	
15. Variable compensation (bonus and equity compensation plans)	15. Variable compensation (bonus and equity compensation plans)	
15.1 The variable compensation components are linked to the strategic objectives of the Swiss Life Group and the individual divisions, and the associated financial and HR-related targets. The Board of Directors determines the variable compensation for the Corporate Executive Board on this basis and in accordance with the corresponding regulations taking into account the company's success and the achievement of personal goals.	15.1 [unchanged]	
15.2 The following principles apply to the variable compensation for members of the Corporate Executive Board:	15.2 [unchanged]	
1. The short-term variable compensation component and the long-term variable compensation component are determined by the Board of Directors after completion of the financial year to which the variable compensation refers. The total of the two variable compensation components is limited to a maximum of 181% of the fixed basic salary.		

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<p>2. The Board of Directors establishes the threshold level and proportion of the short-term variable compensation component (variable compensation in cash and, if applicable, in shares) which is not paid immediately but in the form of deferred compensation in cash or is allocated in shares.</p> <p>3. The Board of Directors determines at its discretion the fair value of the long-term variable compensation component (future subscription rights to Company shares) on the day of allocation; it may call on external specialists for this purpose. The allocation of shares is effected after the expiry of the deferral period on the basis of the allocated future subscription rights. It can be made dependent on the achievement of performance goals and other conditions; the performance goals and their weighting and other conditions are determined by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>4. The Board of Directors determines the deferral periods and adjustment and reclaiming mechanisms (clawback) for the deferred variable compensation components.</p> <p>5. The variable compensation principles are implemented by the Board of Directors in regulations and explained in the annual Compensation Report.</p>		
<p>16. Approval of compensation by the General Meeting of Shareholders</p>	<p>16. Approval of compensation by the General Meeting of Shareholders</p>	
<p>16.1 The General Meeting of Shareholders approves the maximum total amount of fixed compensation for the Board of Directors on an annual basis until the next ordinary General Meeting</p>	<p>16.1 [unchanged]</p>	
<p>The General Meeting of Shareholders also approves the maximum total amount of fixed compensation and the long-term variable compensation component (variable compensation in the form of future subscription rights to Company shares, equity compensation plan) for the Corporate Executive Board for the next financial year. This prospective approval of total compensation excludes the short-term variable compensation component (variable compensation in cash and, if applicable, in shares) for the Corporate Executive Board, which is determined by the General Meeting of Shareholders retrospectively for the previous financial year.</p>		
<p>16.2 Approvals under Clause 16.1 require an absolute majority of the votes cast, whereby abstentions are not considered as votes. In the absence of approval, the Board of Directors shall decide on what steps to take. In particular it can call an extraordinary General Meeting or provide for the payment of compensation subject to retrospective approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders.</p>	<p>16.2 [unchanged]</p>	
<p>16.3 The General Meeting of Shareholders can pass a resolution at any time to retrospectively increase an approved total amount.</p>	<p>16.3 [unchanged]</p>	
<p>If new members of the Corporate Executive Board are appointed after a resolution has been approved, a supplementary amount of a maximum 40% of the total amount for the year in question is available for their compensation and to offset any disadvantages in connection with the change of job. This does not require the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders.</p>		
<p>17. Occupational benefits and pensions</p>	<p>17. Occupational benefits and pensions</p>	
<p>The Company may set up or affiliate with one or more independent employee benefits institutions for occupational benefits. Employer contributions to employee benefits institutions, excluding the regulatory benefits paid by such employee benefits institutions, are deemed part of compensation. On the basis of national regulations for occupational provisions, lump sums and pension benefits accumulated and/or paid out directly by the employer are treated in the same way as contributions to and benefits from employee benefits institutions under the Federal Law on Occupational Retirement, Survivors' and Disability Pension Plans (BVG).</p>	<p>[unchanged]</p>	

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<p>18. Other mandates of members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board</p> <p>The number of mandates in supreme management and administrative bodies of legal entities outside the Swiss Life Group, which are entered in the Swiss commercial register or a comparable foreign register, is limited for members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board as follows:</p> <p>Members of the Board of Directors may not accept more than 15 additional mandates, of which no more than 4 may be in other listed companies; members of the Corporate Executive Board may accept no more than 5 additional mandates, of which no more than 1 may be in another listed company. Mandates in different legal entities, which are under common control or have the same beneficial owner, are regarded as one mandate.</p> <p>This restriction does not include mandates which a member of the Board of Directors or Corporate Executive Board assumes on the instruction of the Company, or mandates in associations, charitable foundations, family foundations and occupational benefits institutions.</p>	<p>18. Other mandates of members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board</p> <p>The number of mandates in supreme management and administrative bodies of legal entities with an economic purpose outside the Swiss Life Group, which are entered in the Swiss commercial register or a comparable foreign register, is limited for members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board as follows:</p> <p>Members of the Board of Directors may not accept more than 15 additional mandates, of which no more than 4 may be in other listed companies; members of the Corporate Executive Board may accept no more than 5 additional mandates, of which no more than 1 may be in another listed company. Mandates in different legal entities, which are under common control or have the same beneficial owner, are regarded as one mandate.</p> <p>This restriction does not include mandates which a member of the Board of Directors or Corporate Executive Board assumes on the instruction of the Company, or mandates in associations, charitable foundations, family foundations and occupational benefits institutions and other legal entities with a non-profit or charitable purpose.</p>	<p>The amendments to Clause 18 implement the provisions of the new law: any membership on the board of directors, executive board or board of advisors, or a comparable function under applicable law, now counts as a mandate (Art. 626 para. 2 no. 1 CO). These mandates must be with a company with an economic purpose; this is no longer determined by an entry in the commercial register. The Articles of Association must limit such mandates. The Board of Directors proposes to leave the number of external mandates unchanged.</p> <p>Economic purpose is referred to when a company aims to achieve an economic advantage (monetary benefit) for its shareholders. In contrast, mandates in legal entities with a non-profit or charitable purpose are not included, as clarified in para. 3 of Clause 18.</p>
<p>19. Agreements with members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board</p> <p>Agreements on compensation with members of the Board of Directors or the Corporate Executive Board are concluded for a maximum fixed term of one year or with a notice period of a maximum of 12 months.</p>	<p>19. Agreements with members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board</p> <p>Agreements on compensation with members of the Board of Directors or the Corporate Executive Board are concluded for a maximum fixed term of one year or with a notice period of a maximum of 12 months.</p> <p>19.1 The term of the contracts governing the compensation of members of the Board of Directors may not exceed their term of office.</p> <p>19.2 Employment contracts with members of the Corporate Executive Board may be of a fixed-term or permanent nature. The maximum duration of fixed-term contracts is one year. Renewal is permitted. The maximum notice period for permanent contracts is one year.</p>	<p>Clause 19 has been amended to reflect Art. 735b CO. A distinction is now made in terms of contract duration between contracts with the Board of Directors and contracts with the Corporate Executive Board.</p>
<p>20. Loans and credits</p> <p>The Company may grant members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board secured loans and credits at usual market terms for up to CHF 10 million each and unsecured loans and credits of up to CHF 0.5 million each.</p>	<p>20. Loans and credits</p> <p>[unchanged]</p>	
<p>21. Legal form</p> <p>The provisions under section IV are based on company law and do not convey any individual rights to benefits.</p>	<p>21. Legal form</p> <p>[unchanged]</p>	
<p>V. Further stipulations</p>	<p>V. Further stipulations</p>	
<p>22. Financial year, annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements</p>	<p>22. Financial year, annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements</p>	
<p>22.1 The end of the financial year is determined by a resolution of the Board of Directors.</p>	<p>22.1 [unchanged]</p>	
<p>22.2 The annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements are drawn up in accordance with legal provisions.</p>	<p>22.2 [unchanged]</p>	

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23. Appropriation of net income	23. Appropriation of net income	The provisions governing balance sheet reserves were amended in the new stock corporation law (Art. 672 CO). In light of this, Clause 23 has been simplified and shortened by referring to the applicable provisions.
23.1 Of the net income for the year stated in the balance sheet, 10% is first allocated to the general reserve pursuant to Art. 671 CO until this reserve reaches 20% of the share capital or, if withdrawals have been made, is restored to this level.	<p>The General Meeting of Shareholders decides on the appropriation of net income in accordance with the applicable legal provisions and may, in addition to the reserves prescribed by law, make allocations to other reserves in accordance with legal provisions.</p> <p>23.1—Of the net income for the year stated in the balance sheet, 10% is first allocated to the general reserve pursuant to Art. 671 CO until this reserve reaches 20% of the share capital or, if withdrawals have been made, is restored to this level.</p>	
23.2 Otherwise the General Meeting of Shareholders resolves upon the appropriation of net income for the year within the scope of legal provisions. The General Meeting of Shareholders may make allocations from net income to free reserves.	<p>23.2—Otherwise the General Meeting of Shareholders resolves upon the appropriation of net income for the year within the scope of legal provisions. The General Meeting of Shareholders may make allocations from net income to free reserves.</p>	
24. Dissolution	24. Dissolution	Under the revised stock corporation law, shareholders may also receive notifications in electronic form. This allows greater flexibility and efficiency in the way in which shareholders receive notifications.
24.1 Any dissolution of the Company will be conducted in accordance with Art.736ff CO of the Swiss Code of Obligations (OR) .	24.1 [unchanged]	
24.2 The liquidation will be carried out by the Board of Directors unless assigned to other persons by a resolution adopted by the General Meeting of Shareholders.	24.2 [unchanged]	
25. Announcements and notifications	25. Announcements and notifications	This clause has been deleted without replacement, as such a provision is no longer necessary.
Announcements and notifications are made in the Swiss Official Commercial Gazette, the publication of record for the Company.	<p>25.1 Announcements and notifications are made in the Swiss Official Commercial Gazette, the publication of record for the Company.</p> <p>25.2 Shareholders may instead or in addition be notified by standard letter to the shareholder's address that was last recorded in the share register, by e-mail or in any other form that the Board of Directors deems appropriate.</p>	
26. Final provision	26.—Final provision	Under Swiss law, the place of jurisdiction for disputes relating to company matters is generally at the location of the company's registered office or of the defendant's domicile. In order to make this clearer and thereby improve legal certainty, particularly in an international context, Clause 26 now clarifies that such disputes are to be settled by the courts where the company's registered office is located, i.e. in Zurich.
These Articles of Association apply with effect from 23 April 2014. Clause 16 shall take effect on 1 January 2015.	<p>These Articles of Association apply with effect from 23 April 2014. Clause 16 shall take effect on 1 January 2015.</p> <p>26. Place of jurisdiction</p> <p>26.1 All disputes on Company matters between one or more shareholders and the Company or its executive bodies, as well as between the Company and its executive bodies or between the Company's executive bodies themselves, shall be settled exclusively by the courts at the location of the Company's registered office.</p> <p>26.2 Without prejudice to the place of jurisdiction agreed in the preceding paragraph, the Company may, if it so prefers, take legal action against its executive bodies or shareholders before the competent court at their ordinary place of jurisdiction.</p>	



*We enable people to lead
a self-determined life.*

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