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Lamprell anti-bribery and corruption policy

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General Counsel & Company Secretary



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1. Policy statement

- 1.1 It is our policy to conduct all of our business in an honest and ethical manner. We have a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption, and are committed to acting professionally, fairly and with integrity in all our business dealings. We implement and enforce effective systems to counter bribery wherever we operate.
- 1.2 We uphold all laws relevant to countering bribery and corruption in all the jurisdictions in which we operate.
- 1.3 The purpose of this policy is to:

a. set out our responsibilities, and of those working for us, in observing and upholding our position on bribery and corruption; and

b. provide information and guidance to those working for us on how to recognise and deal with bribery and corruption issues.
- 1.4 The manner in which our anti-bribery and corruption practices are integrated into the management of Group operations is explained further in the Anti-Bribery System Framework.
- 1.5 Bribery and corruption are punishable as crimes for individuals and if we are found to have taken part in corruption we could face unlimited fines, be excluded from tendering for contracts

- and face damage to our reputation. We therefore take our responsibilities very seriously.
- 1.6 In this policy, ‘third party’ means any individual or organisation you come into contact with during the course of your work for us, and includes actual and potential clients, customers, suppliers, distributors, business contacts, agents, advisers, and government and public bodies, including their advisors, representatives and officials, politicians and political parties.

2. Who is covered by the policy?

This policy applies to all individuals working for the Company at all levels and grades, including senior managers, officers, directors, employees (whether permanent, fixed-term or temporary), consultants, contractors, trainees, seconded staff, homeworkers, casual workers and agency staff, volunteers, interns, agents, sponsors, or any other person associated with us, or any of our subsidiaries or their employees, wherever located (collectively referred to as workers in this policy).

3. What is bribery?

A bribe is an inducement or reward offered, promised or provided in order to gain any commercial, contractual, regulatory or personal advantage.

Examples:

Offering a bribe

You offer a potential client tickets to a major sporting event, but only if they agree to do business with us.

This would be an offence as you are making the offer to gain a commercial and contractual advantage. We may also be found to have committed an offence because the offer has been made to obtain business for us. It may also be an offence for the potential client to accept your offer.

Receiving a bribe

A supplier gives your nephew a job, but makes it clear that in return they expect you to use your influence in our organisation to ensure we continue to do business with them.

It is an offence for a supplier to make such an offer. It would be an offence for you to accept the offer as you would be doing so to gain a personal advantage.

Bribing a foreign official

You arrange for the business to pay an additional payment to a foreign official to speed up an administrative process, such as clearing our goods through customs.

The offence of bribing a foreign public official has been committed as soon as the offer is made. This is because it is made to gain a business advantage for us. We may also be found to have committed an offence.

4. Gifts and hospitality

- 4.1 This policy does not prohibit normal and appropriate hospitality (given and received) to or from third parties.
- 4.2 The giving or receipt of gifts is not prohibited, if the following requirements are met:

a. it is not made with the intention of influencing a third party to obtain or retain business or a business advantage, or to reward the provision or retention of business or a business advantage, or in explicit or implicit exchange for favours or benefits;

b. it complies with local law;

c. it is given in our name, not in your name;

d. it does not include cash or a cash equivalent (such as gift certificates or vouchers);

e. it is appropriate in the circumstances. For example, in the UAE it is customary for small gifts to be given during Ramadan;

f. taking into account the reason for the gift, it is of an appropriate type and value and given at an appropriate time;

g. it is given openly, not secretly; and

h. gifts should not be offered to, or accepted from, government officials or representatives, or politicians or political parties, without the prior approval of your General Manager

or relevant business stream Vice President or the compliance manager (General Counsel and Company Secretary).

4.3 We appreciate that the practice of giving business gifts varies between countries and regions and what may be normal and acceptable in one region may not be in another. The test to be applied is whether in all the circumstances the gift or hospitality is reasonable and justifiable. The intention behind the gift should always be considered.

5. What is not acceptable?

- a. It is not acceptable for you (or someone on your behalf) to:
- b. give, promise to give, or offer, a payment, gift or hospitality with the expectation or hope that a business advantage will be received, or to reward a business advantage already given;
- c. give, promise to give, or offer, a payment, gift or hospitality to a government official, agent or representative to 'facilitate' or expedite a routine procedure;
- d. accept payment from a third party that you know or suspect is offered with the expectation that it will obtain a business advantage for them;
- e. accept a gift or hospitality from a third party if you know or suspect that it is offered or provided with an expectation that a business advantage will be provided by us in return;

- f. threaten or retaliate against another worker who has refused to commit a bribery offence or who has raised concerns under this policy; or
- g. engage in any activity that might lead to a breach of this policy.

6. Facilitation payments and kickbacks

- 6.1 We do not make, and will not accept, facilitation payments or 'kickbacks' of any kind. Facilitation payments are typically small, unofficial payments made to secure or expedite a routine government action by a government official.
- 6.2 If you are asked to make a payment on our behalf, you should always be mindful of what the payment is for and whether the amount requested is proportionate to the goods or services provided. You should always ask for a receipt which details the reason for the payment.

If you have any suspicions, concerns or queries regarding a payment, you should raise these with the compliance manager.
- 6.3 Kickbacks are typically payments made in return for a business favour or advantage. All workers must avoid any activity that might lead to, or suggest, that a facilitation payment or kickback will be made or accepted by us.

7. Donations

We do not make contributions to political parties. We only make charitable donations that are legal and ethical under local laws and practices. No donation must be offered or made without the prior approval of your line manager or the compliance manager.

8. Third party relationships

- 8.1 Our zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption must be communicated to all agents, brokers, distributors, representatives and joint venture partners or other third parties acting for the Group before we enter into any formal business relationship with them 'third party relationships'. Third parties should also be reminded of our approach at appropriate intervals thereafter (as further detailed below).
- 8.2 We require appropriate anti-bribery and reputational due diligence to be conducted for third party relationships. This due diligence process allows us to conduct important checks on the third party which allow us to gain a better understanding of them/their business. In addition, the process also allows us to identify and consider any specific risks that may affect any proposed relationship with them. Where third party relationships pre-date this policy, due diligence should be conducted at the point of any relationship renewal (if adequate due diligence has not been previously conducted).

8.3 Guidance on how to conduct the relevant due diligence process, together with information on the requirement of periodic reminders of our policies, can be found in the 'procedures' section of our internal LGMS document system with reference LGLEOP001 .

8.4 As the actions of third party representatives can create criminal and civil liability for us and our employees, officers and directors under anti-bribery laws, any 'red flags' (as detailed in the '[potential risk scenarios](#)' section =>> 11 of this policy) that are identified during a due diligence process, or at any stage of a third party relationship, should be reported to the legal department.

9. Your responsibilities

- 9.1 You must ensure that you read, understand and comply with (i) this policy, and (ii) when appropriate, the procedures outlined in this policy.
- 9.2 The prevention, detection and reporting of bribery and other forms of corruption are the responsibility of all those working for us or under our control. All workers are required to avoid any activity that might lead to, or suggest, a breach of this policy.
- 9.3 You must notify your manager or the compliance manager as soon as possible if you believe or suspect that a conflict with this policy has occurred, or may occur in the future.

For example, if a client or potential client offers you something to gain a business advantage with us, or indicates to you that a gift or payment is required to secure their business. Further ‘red flags’ that may indicate bribery or corruption are set out in the [‘potential risk scenarios’ section =>> 11.](#)

9.4 Any employee who breaches this policy will face disciplinary action, which could result in dismissal for gross misconduct. We reserve our right to terminate our contractual relationship with other workers if they breach this policy.

10. Record-keeping

10.1 We must keep financial records and have appropriate internal controls in place which will evidence the business reason for making payments to third parties.

10.2 You must declare and keep a written record of all hospitality or gifts accepted or offered, which will be subject to managerial review.

10.3 You must ensure all expense claims relating to hospitality, gifts or expenses incurred to third parties are submitted in accordance with our expense policy and specifically record the reason for the expenditure.

10.4 All accounts, invoices, memoranda and other documents and records

relating to dealings with third parties, such as clients, suppliers and business contacts, should be prepared and maintained with strict accuracy and completeness. No accounts must be kept ‘off-book’ to facilitate or conceal improper payments.

11. How to raise a concern

You are encouraged to raise concerns about any issue or suspicion of malpractice at the earliest possible stage.

It is important that you report any instances where you (i) are offered a bribe by a third party, (ii) are asked to make one, (iii) suspect that this may happen in the future, or (iv) believe that you are a victim of another form of unlawful activity.

For information on the relevant procedures, you should follow in raising a concern, you should refer to our Speaking Up Policy which can be found on our website.

If you are unsure whether a particular act constitutes bribery or corruption or if you have any other queries, these can be raised with your line manager or the compliance manager.

12. Protection

Workers who refuse to accept or offer a bribe, or those who raise concerns or report another’s wrongdoing, are sometimes worried about possible repercussions. We aim to encourage openness and will support anyone who raises genuine concerns in good faith under this policy, even if they turn out to be mistaken.

We are committed to ensuring no one suffers any detrimental treatment as a result of refusing to take part in bribery or corruption, or because of reporting, in good faith, their suspicion that an actual or potential bribery or other corruption offence has taken place, or may take place in the future. Detrimental treatment includes dismissal, disciplinary action, threats or other unfavourable treatment connected with raising a concern. If you believe that you have suffered any such treatment, you should inform the compliance manager immediately. If the matter is not remedied, and you are an employee, you should raise it formally using our grievance procedure which is outlined in the ‘Guide to working with Lamprell’ document which you can find in the HR section of our internal document system with reference LGADPO002.

13. Training and communication

Training on this policy forms part of the induction process for all relevant workers. All relevant workers will receive regular, appropriate training on how to implement and adhere to this policy.

14. Who is responsible for the policy?

14.1 The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for ensuring this policy complies with our legal and ethical obligations, and that all those under our control comply with it.

14.2 The compliance manager has primary and day-to-day responsibility for implementing this policy, and for

monitoring its use and effectiveness, and dealing with any queries on its interpretation. Management at all levels are responsible for ensuring those reporting to them are made aware of and understand this policy and, are given adequate and regular training on it.

15. Monitoring and review

15.1 The compliance manager will monitor the effectiveness and review the implementation of this policy regularly considering its suitability, adequacy and effectiveness. Any improvements identified will be made as soon as possible. Internal control systems and procedures will be subject to regular audits to provide assurance that they are effective in countering bribery and corruption.

15.2 Workers may be expected to complete a self-certification document on a regular basis (depending on their position within the Group and their seniority) either in hard copy or electronically. Failure to do so will be investigated by the HR department. Completion of this document will demonstrate:

- a. that the worker understands their responsibilities under this policy; and
- b. that the worker will continue to adhere to such responsibilities.

Notification of the requirement for completion shall be sent to workers at appropriate intervals and all workers

- will be expected to comply with completion deadlines.
- 15.3 All workers are responsible for the success of this policy and should ensure they use it to disclose any suspected danger or wrongdoing.
- 15.4 Workers are invited to comment on this policy and suggest ways in which it might be improved. Comments, suggestions and queries should be addressed to the compliance manager.
- 15.5 This policy does not form part of any employee’s contract of employment and it may be amended at any time.

Potential risk scenarios: red flags

The following is a list of possible red flags that may arise during the course of you working for us and which may raise concerns under various anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws. The list is not intended to be exhaustive and is for illustrative purposes only.

If you encounter any of these red flags while working for us, you must report them promptly to your manager or to the compliance manager or using the procedure set out in the whistleblowing policy:

- a. you become aware that a third party engages in, or has been accused of engaging in, improper business practices;
- b. you learn that a third party has a reputation for paying bribes, or requiring that bribes are paid to them, or has a reputation for having a ‘special relationship’ with foreign government officials;
- c. a third party insists on receiving a commission or fee payment before committing to sign up to a contract with us, or carrying out a government function or process for us;
- d. a third party requests payment in cash and/or refuses to sign a formal commission or fee agreement, or to provide an invoice or receipt for a payment made;
- e. a third party requests that payment is made to a country or geographic location different from where the third party resides or conducts business;

- f. a third party requests an unexpected additional fee or commission to “facilitate” a service;
- g. a third party demands lavish entertainment or gifts before commencing or continuing contractual negotiations or provision of services;
- h. a third party requests that a payment is made to ‘overlook’ potential legal violations;
- i. a third party requests that you provide employment or some other advantage to a friend or relative;
- j. you receive an invoice from a third party that appears to be non-standard or customised;
- k. a third party insists on the use of side letters or refuses to put terms agreed in writing;
- l. you notice that we have been invoiced for a commission or fee payment that appears large given the service stated to have been provided;
- m. a third party requests or requires the use of an agent, intermediary, consultant, distributor or supplier that is not typically used by or known to us; or
- n. you are offered an unusually generous gift or offered lavish hospitality by a third party.



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