

Quintessa Anti-Bribery Policy

Owner: Managing Director

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Document History

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1.0	8 Mar 2013	Produced by DPH and JAO
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1.5	4 Jan 2023	Inclusion of reference to Whistleblowing Policy by RHL, plus minor formatting and editorial changes
1.6	4 Jan 2024	Inclusion of reference to CFSI by RHL

1 Purpose

Quintessa Ltd (“the Company”) is committed to the practice of responsible corporate behaviour and to complying with all laws, regulations and other requirements which govern the conduct of its operations. Furthermore, it has a **Whistleblowing Policy** which encourages the reporting of any criminal offences or failures to comply with any legal obligations.

The Company is fully committed to instilling a strong anti-corruption culture and is fully committed to compliance with all anti-bribery and anti-corruption legislation including, but not limited to, the Bribery Act 2010 (“the Act”) and ensures that no bribes or other corrupt payments, inducements or similar are made, offered, sought or obtained by the Company or anyone working on its behalf.

2 Bribery

Bribery is defined as the giving or promising of a financial or other advantage to another party where that advantage is intended to induce the other party to perform a particular function improperly, to reward them for the same, or where the acceptance of that advantage is in itself improper conduct.

Bribery is also deemed to take place if any party requests or agrees to receive a financial or other advantage from another party where that advantage is intended to induce that party to perform a particular function improperly, where the acceptance of that advantage is in itself improper conduct, or where that party acts improperly in anticipation of such advantage.

Bribery of an official is defined as the giving or promising of a financial or other advantage which is intended to influence the official in order to obtain business or an advantage in the conduct of business.

3 Consequences of Bribery

Anyone or any organisation found guilty of bribery under the Act may face fines and/or prison terms. In addition, high legal costs and adverse publicity are likely to result from any breach of the Act.

For employees of the Company, failure to comply with this Policy and/or with the Act may result in:

- ▲ disciplinary action which may include dismissal; and
- ▲ criminal penalties under the Act which may result in a fine and/or imprisonment for up to 10 years.

For the Company, any breach of this Policy by any employee or business associate may result in:

- ▲ the Company being deemed to be in breach of the Act;
- ▲ the Company being subject to fines; and
- ▲ the Company suffering negative publicity and further associated damage as a result of such breach.

4 Responsibility for Compliance and Scope of Policy

This Policy applies to all employees, agents, contractors, subcontractors, Associates, business partners and any other parties (including individuals, partnerships and bodies corporate) associated with the Company.

It is the responsibility of all of the abovementioned parties to ensure that bribery is prevented, detected and reported and all such reports should be made in accordance with this Policy.

No party described above may:

- ▲ give or promise any financial or other advantage to another party (or use a third party to do the same) on the Company's behalf where that advantage is intended to induce the other party to perform a particular function improperly, to reward them for the same, or where the acceptance of that advantage will in itself constitute improper conduct; or
- ▲ request or agree to receive any financial or other advantage from another party where that advantage is intended to induce the improper performance of a particular function, where the acceptance of that advantage will in itself constitute improper conduct, or where the recipient intends to act improperly in anticipation of such an advantage.

Parties described above must:

- ▲ be aware and alert at all times of all bribery risks as described in this Policy and in particular as set out in Section 9 below;
- ▲ exercise due diligence at all times when dealing with third parties on behalf of the Company; and
- ▲ report any and all concerns relating to bribery to the Managing Director.

5 Facilitation Payments

A facilitation payment is defined as a small payment made to officials in order to ensure or speed up the performance of routine or necessary functions.

Facilitation payments constitute bribes and, subject to the paragraph below, may not be made at any time irrespective of prevailing business customs in certain territories.

Facilitation or similar payments may be made in limited circumstances where an employee's life is in danger but under no other circumstances. Any payment so made must be reported to the Managing Director as soon as is reasonably possible and practicable.

6 Gifts and Hospitality

Gifts and hospitality can, when excessive, constitute a bribe and/or a conflict of interest. Care and due diligence should be exercised at all times when giving or receiving any form of gift or hospitality on behalf of the Company.

The following general principles apply.

- ▲ Gifts and hospitality may neither be given nor received as rewards, inducements or encouragement for preferential treatment or inappropriate or dishonest conduct.

- ▲ Neither gifts nor hospitality should be actively sought or encouraged from any party, nor should the impression be given that the award of any business, custom, contract or similar will be in any way conditional on gifts or hospitality.
- ▲ Cash should be neither given nor received as a gift under any circumstances.
- ▲ Gifts and hospitality to or from relevant parties should be generally avoided at the time of contracts being tendered or awarded.
- ▲ The value of all gifts and hospitality, whether given or received, should be proportionate to the matter to which they relate and should not be unusually high or generous when compared to prevailing practices in our industry or sector.
- ▲ Certain gifts which would otherwise be in breach of this Policy may be accepted if refusal would cause significant and/or cultural offence, however the Company will donate any gifts accepted for such reasons to a charity chosen by the Directors of the Employee Ownership Trust.

7 Charitable Donations

All charitable donations are made consistent with Quintessa's **Charitable Donations Policy**.

Proof of receipt of all charitable donations must be obtained from the recipient organisation.

No charitable donation may be made at the request of any party where that donation may result in improper conduct.

8 Political Donations

The Company does not make political donations and the Company is not affiliated with any political party, independent candidate, or with any other organisation whose activities are primarily political.

Employees and other associated parties are free to make personal donations provided such payments are not purported to be made on behalf of the Company and are not made to obtain any form of advantage in any business transaction.

9 Due Diligence and Risks

The following issues should be considered with care in any and all transactions, dealings with officials, and other business matters concerning third parties:

- ▲ territorial risks, particularly the prevalence of bribery and corruption in a particular country;

- ▲ cross-border payments, particularly those involving territories falling under the above bullet;
- ▲ requests for cash payment, payment through intermediaries or other unusual methods of payment;
- ▲ activities requiring the Company and / or any associated party to obtain permits or other forms of official authorisation;
- ▲ transactions involving the import or export of goods; and
- ▲ the importance of identifying, mitigating and preventing Counterfeit, Fraudulent and Suspect Items (CFSI), as explained in Section 8 of Quintessa's [Corporate Social Responsibility Policy](#).