

## Anti-bribery Policy

### INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

CI Resources (**Company**) is committed to complying with the laws and regulations of the countries in which its businesses operate and acting in an ethical manner, consistent with the principles of honesty, integrity, fairness, and respect.

Bribery and the related improper conduct referred to in this policy are serious criminal offences for both the company and any individuals involved. They are also inconsistent with the Company's values.

Laws prohibiting the types of improper payments covered by this policy apply in all of the countries in which the Company has operations or engages in trading activities. Many laws, including the Australian Criminal Code, have application at home and abroad.

The purpose of this policy is to:

- (a) set out the responsibilities of CI Resources Group companies and Company personnel in observing and upholding the prohibition on bribery and related improper conduct; and
- (b) provide information and guidance on how to recognise and deal with instances of bribery and corruption.

### POLICY APPLICATION

This policy applies across the Company Group to all directors and employees of CI Resources Group companies (**Company personnel**).

Given the diversified nature of the Company's operations across a number of industry sectors and extending to countries outside Australia, divisions may also adopt their own anti-bribery policies with specific relevance to their fields of operation.

This policy will apply to the extent there is any inconsistency with divisional anti-bribery policies.

### POLICY

Company personnel must:

- (a) understand and comply with this policy;
- (b) not give, offer, accept, or request bribes, facilitation payments, secret commissions or other prohibited payments or engage in money laundering or cause any of them to be given, offered, accepted or requested;
- (c) not approve any offers, or make, accept, or request an irregular payment or other thing of value, to win business or influence a business decision in favour of the Company Group;
- (d) comply with any reporting and approval processes for gifts, entertainment or hospitality;
- (e) not offer or receive any gifts, entertainment, or hospitality to or from public or government officials or politicians, without approval from the relevant Anti-bribery Officer;
- (f) obtain required approvals for donations and sponsorship;
- (g) maintain accurate records of dealings with third parties; and

- (h) be vigilant and report any breaches of, or suspicious behaviour related to, this policy.

See **Annexure A** for more detail on the application and implementation of this policy.

**POLICY  
AMENDMENT**

This policy cannot be amended without approval from the Company Board.

## Annexure A – Further details on the application and implementation of this policy

### 1 Bribery

- (a) Bribery is the act of offering, promising, giving or accepting a benefit with the intention of influencing a person who is otherwise expected to act in good faith or in an impartial manner, to do or omit to do anything in the performance of their role or function, in order to provide the Company with business or a business advantage that is not legitimately due. The relevant laws apply to bribery of public officials as well as bribery in respect of any commercial transaction in the private sector. Merely offering a bribe will usually be sufficient for an offence to be committed.
- (b) Bribery can take many forms. The benefit that is offered, given, or accepted may be monetary or non-monetary. For instance, it may involve non-cash gifts, political or charitable contributions, loans, reciprocal favours, business or employment opportunities or lavish corporate hospitality.
- (c) Bribery may be indirect, for example where:
  - a person procures an intermediary or an agent to make an offer which constitutes a bribe to another person; or
  - an offer which constitutes a bribe is made to an associate of a person who is sought to be influenced.
- (d) Examples of “red flags” indicative of bribery or corruption are set out in **Annexure B**.
- (e) Company personnel must not give, offer, promise, accept or request a bribe and must not cause a bribe to be given, offered, promised, or accepted by another person. Under no circumstances will the Company Group approve of any offers, or make, request, or receive an irregular payment or other thing of value, to win business or influence a business decision in the Company’s favour.

### 2 Facilitation payments, secret commissions, and money laundering

- (a) Facilitation payments are typically minor, unofficial payments made to secure or expedite a routine government action by a government official or employee.
- (b) Secret commissions typically arise where a person or entity (such as an employee of the Company) offers or gives a commission to an agent or representative of another person (such as a customer of the Company) that is not disclosed by that agent or representative to their principal. Such a payment is made as an inducement to influence the conduct of the principal's business.
- (c) Money laundering is the process by which a person or entity conceals the existence of an illegal source of income and then disguises that income to make it appear legitimate.
- (d) The making of facilitation payments, secret commissions and money laundering by Company personnel or the Company Group are also prohibited.

### 3 Gifts, entertainment, and hospitality

- (a) The Company recognises that accepting or offering gifts, entertainment or hospitality of moderate value is customary and in accordance with local business practice.
- (b) The practice of accepting or offering gifts, entertainment or hospitality varies between countries, regions, and industries. What may be normal and acceptable in one may not be in another. It is a matter to be approached conservatively and prudently by Company personnel and each Company Group company.
- (c) The Company prohibits the offering or acceptance of gifts, entertainment or hospitality in circumstances which could be considered to give rise to undue influence.
- (d) The Managing Director may set a financial limit on gifts, entertainment or hospitality that may be accepted or offered, or may ban the offering or acceptance of any gifts, entertainment, or hospitality entirely. The Managing Director may set a threshold above which gifts, entertainment or hospitality must be recorded in the relevant gifts, entertainment, and hospitality register (“gift registration threshold”).
- (e) Where the offering or acceptance of gifts, entertainment or hospitality is permitted, they may only be offered or accepted where all of the following conditions are met:
  - it is done for the purpose of general relationship building only;
  - it cannot reasonably be construed as an attempt to improperly influence the performance of the role or function of the recipient;
  - it complies with the local law of the jurisdiction in which the expenditure is made;
  - it is given in an open and transparent manner; and
  - it does not include cash, loans, or cash equivalents (such as gift certificates or vouchers).
- (f) If the value of any gifts, entertainment or hospitality exceeds the gift registration threshold, it must be promptly recorded in the relevant gifts, entertainment and hospitality register and reported to the Managing Director. The Managing Director may obtain further information from any Company personnel to verify that the conditions set out above are met in relation to any gifts, entertainment or hospitality that is recorded on the gifts, entertainment, and hospitality register.
- (g) It may be a breach of this policy if gifts, entertainment, or hospitality are provided to a single individual or single organisation on multiple occasions. It may also be a breach of this policy if gifts, entertainment, or hospitality are received in a context that makes them inappropriate (for example, the provider is in the process of a competitive tender for the relevant division).
- (h) Gifts, entertainment, or hospitality must not be offered to, or accepted from, public or government officials or their associates, including politicians or political parties, without approval from the Managing Director.

#### **4 Political and charitable donations**

- (a) All dealings with politicians and government officers which relate to the Company Group and its business activities must be conducted at arm's length and with the utmost professionalism to avoid any perception of attempting to gain an advantage.
- (b) The Company may choose to make donations to political parties because the Company believes this would enable any such political parties to perform their functions better and to improve the democratic process.
- (c) Political donations must be authorised by the Company Board and disclosed as required by law and recorded in the Company Group accounts. Any donations above a level determined in Federal legislation must be disclosed annually to the Australian Electoral Commission and will be published on its website.
- (d) The Company Group may make charitable donations that are legal and ethical under local laws and practices. In some countries, charities can be used as a screen for illegal bribes. Accordingly, care must be taken to ensure that the charity or cause is legitimate.
- (e) A charitable donation may only be offered or made with the prior approval of the Managing Director. The Managing Director may put in place standing authorities for managers to make donations to specified levels, provided that these are consistent with delegated authorities, are reviewed annually, and are made available to the Company's auditors.

#### **5 Maintain accurate records**

- (a) All accounts, invoices and other documents and records relating to dealings with third parties (including due diligence reports), must be prepared and maintained with strict accuracy and completeness. No accounts may be kept "off the books" to facilitate or conceal improper payments.
- (b) All expenditure by Company personnel, including on gifts, entertainment, and hospitality, must be included in expense reports, and approved in accordance with the relevant expense policy.
- (c) Internal control systems and procedures adopted to comply with this policy will be the subject of regular internal audits by the Group CFO to provide assurance that they are effective in mitigating the risk of non-compliance.

#### **6 Dealings with third parties**

- (a) It is important that any Group company proposing to engage a third party implements appropriate controls to ensure that the actions of the third party will not adversely affect the Company. For these purposes, a "third party" may include actual or potential agents, distributors, suppliers, purchasers, or contractors.
- (b) Third parties that pose particular risk to the Company of breaching anti-bribery laws include those that operate in developing or emerging economies (which includes many Asian or African countries) and are involved in negotiating any business arrangements or transactions with the public or private sector on behalf

of the Company in any country (including bidding for tenders, negotiating supply contracts, arranging leases or licences or providing transportation or customs clearance services).

- (c) The Managing Director is responsible for determining which third parties (“high risk third parties”) require specific anti-bribery controls. The Managing Director will make that determination having regard to this policy and the nature and location of the work being undertaken by those third parties, and in accordance with any guidelines issued by the Company from time to time.
- (d) The Company must implement the specific anti-bribery controls set out in Part 1 of **Annexure C** in relation to all high risk third parties.

## 7 Acquisitions and joint ventures

- (a) Prior to any acquisition of a new company or business, anti-bribery due diligence must be undertaken, and a due diligence report completed. Detailed written records of those investigations must be retained.
- (b) Where the Company has an existing interest in a joint venture, or is considering acquiring such an interest, the Company must comply with the joint venture procedures in Part 2 of **Annexure C**.

## 8 Reporting breaches and suspicious behaviour

- (a) Company personnel must report any breaches of, or suspicious conduct in relation to, this policy. This includes behaviour that makes Company personnel and others engaged in activities for the Company feel threatened or under pressure to engage in improper conduct. Reports should be made to:
  - the Managing Director; or
  - in accordance with the Company Whistleblower Policy.
- (b) Company personnel who wish to raise a concern or report a breach may be worried about possible repercussions. The Company encourages openness and will support anyone who raises genuine concerns in good faith under this policy, even if they turn out to be mistaken.
- (c) The Company is committed to ensuring no one suffers detrimental treatment as a result of refusing to take part in conduct that may constitute bribery or corruption or raises a genuine concern in respect of any such conduct.
- (d) Detrimental treatment includes dismissal, disciplinary action, threats, or other unfavourable treatment connected with raising a concern. Company personnel who are subjected to such treatment should inform the Chairman of the Audit, Risk Management, and Investment Committee immediately. If the matter is not remedied, they should raise it formally in accordance with the Company Whistleblower Policy.

## 9 Training of Company personnel

To the extent applicable to their roles:

- new Company personnel will undertake training on this policy as part of their

induction process; and

- existing Company personnel will receive regular updates on this policy as part of their ongoing training.

## **10 Consequences of a breach**

A breach of this policy by Company personnel may be regarded as serious misconduct, leading to disciplinary action, which may include termination of employment. Breach of this policy may also expose an individual to criminal and civil liability and could result in imprisonment or in the imposition of a significant financial penalty.

## **Annexure B – Potential Risk Scenarios: “Red Flags”**

The following is a list of bribery and corruption “red flags” that may arise during the course of working for or providing services to the Company Group. The list is for illustration only and is not intended to be exhaustive.

If you encounter any of the following, you must report them promptly in accordance with paragraph 8 of **Annexure A** of this policy.

- 1 You learn that a third party engages in, or has been accused of engaging in, improper business practices.
- 2 You learn that a third party has a reputation for paying bribes or requiring that bribes are paid to them.
- 3 A third party insists on receiving a commission or fee payment before committing to sign up to a contract with the Company or a Group company or carrying out a government function or process for a Group company.
- 4 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.
- 5 A third-party request that payment is made to a country or geographic location different from where the third party resides or conducts business.
- 6 A third party requests an unexpected additional fee or commission to “facilitate” a service.
- 7 A third party demands lavish entertainment or gifts before commencing or continuing contractual negotiations or provision of services.
- 8 You learn that a colleague has been taking out a particular supplier for very expensive and frequent meals.
- 9 A third-party request that a payment is made to “overlook” potential legal violations.
- 10 A third-party request that the Company or a Group company provide employment or some other advantage to a friend or relative.
- 11 You receive an invoice from a third party that appears to be non-standard or customised.
- 12 A third party insists on the use of side letters or refuses to put terms agreed in writing.
- 13 You notice that the Company or a Group company has been invoiced for a commission or fee payment that appears large given the service stated to have been provided.
- 14 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 the Company, or the Group company concerned.
- 15 You are offered an unusually generous gift or offered lavish hospitality by a third party.

## **Annexure C – Procedures for Third Parties and Joint Ventures**

### **1 High-risk third-party procedures**

The Company and each Group company must implement the following procedures in relation to “high risk third parties” (see paragraph 6(c) of **Annexure A** of the policy):

- (a) communicate the relevant anti-bribery policies to all high risk third parties.
- (b) undertake sufficient due diligence to ensure that it is appropriate for the high risk third party to represent the Company or the Group;



- (c) raise any issues of concern or “red flags” identified in due diligence with the relevant line manager and the Managing Director. High risk third parties must not be engaged if issues identified in due diligence cannot be satisfactorily resolved;
- (d) ensure that any contractual arrangements with the high risk third party include standard terms approved by the Company’s lawyers concerning anti-bribery and other issues addressed by this policy; and
- (e) ensure employees of the Company or relevant Group company have oversight of the work of the high risk third party.

## **2 Joint venture procedures**

The following procedures must be implemented in relation to joint venture arrangements:

- (a) where the Company or Group company effectively controls a joint venture, the joint venture must comply with this policy;
- (b) where the Company or Group company does not have effective control of the joint venture, the Company or Group company must exercise its influence to assist the joint venture to avoid improper conduct;
- (c) if the Company or a Group company is considering acquiring an interest in a joint venture, the Company must:
  - (1) undertake sufficient due diligence to ensure that it is appropriate for the Company to be associated with the joint venture;
  - (2) raise any issues of concern or “red flags” identified in due diligence with the Managing Director. Joint venture agreements must not be entered into if issues identified in due diligence cannot be satisfactorily resolved;
  - (3) ensure that any contractual arrangements with the joint venture partner include standard terms approved by the Company’s lawyers concerning anti-bribery and other issues addressed by this policy; and
- (d) any Company personnel engaged with a joint venture partner should pay attention to signs of improper conduct, and voice or report concerns where appropriate.