



Anti-Bribery and Corruption, Gifts and Entertainment Policy

Applicable to: All Sylvera employees
Scope: Global
Effective Date: 1 May 2022

POLICY

Aim

1. This anti-bribery policy exists to set out the responsibilities of Sylvera Limited (**Sylvera** or the **Company**) and those who work for us in regards to observing and upholding our zero-tolerance position on bribery and corruption.

It also exists to act as a source of information and guidance for those working for the Company. It helps them recognise and deal with bribery and corruption issues, as well as understand their responsibilities.

Sylvera is committed to conducting business in an ethical and honest manner and is committed to implementing and enforcing systems that ensure bribery is prevented. The Company has zero-tolerance for bribery and corrupt activities. We are committed to acting professionally, fairly, and with integrity in all business dealings and relationships.

The Company will constantly uphold all laws relating to anti-bribery and corruption in all the jurisdictions in which we operate. We are bound by the laws of the UK, including the Bribery Act 2010, in regards to our conduct both at home and abroad.

The Company recognises that bribery and corruption are punishable by up to ten years of imprisonment and a fine. If our company is discovered to have taken part in corrupt activities, we may be subjected to an unlimited fine, be excluded from tendering for public contracts, and face serious damage to our reputation. It is with this in mind that we commit to preventing bribery and corruption in our business and take our legal responsibilities seriously.

Who is covered by this Policy?

2. This anti-bribery policy applies to all employees (whether temporary, fixed-term, or permanent), consultants, contractors, trainees, seconded staff, home workers, casual workers, agency staff, volunteers, interns, agents, sponsors, or any other person or persons

associated with us (including third parties), or any of our subsidiaries or their employees, no matter where they are located (within or outside of the UK). The policy also applies to Officers, Trustees, Board, and/or Committee members at any level.

In the context of this policy, third-party refers to any individual or organisation our company meets and works with. It refers to actual and potential clients, customers, suppliers, distributors, carbon project developers, business contacts, agents, advisers, and government and public bodies – this includes their advisors, representatives and officials, politicians, and public parties.

Any arrangements our company makes with a third party is subject to clear contractual terms, including specific provisions that require the third party to comply with minimum standards and procedures relating to anti-bribery and corruption.

Definition of bribery

3. Bribery refers to the act of offering, giving, promising, asking, agreeing, receiving, accepting, or soliciting something of value or of an advantage so as to induce or influence an action or decision.

A bribe refers to any inducement, reward, or object/item of value offered to another individual in order to gain commercial, contractual, regulatory or personal advantage. Bribery is not limited to the act of offering a bribe. If an individual is on the receiving end of a bribe and they accept it, they are also breaking the law.

Bribery is illegal. Employees must not engage in any form of bribery, whether it be directly, passively (as described above), or through a third party (such as an agent or distributor). They must not bribe a foreign public official anywhere in the world. They must not accept bribes to any degree and if they are uncertain about whether something is a bribe or a gift or act of hospitality, they must seek further advice from the Company.

What is and what is not acceptable?

4. This section of the policy refers to 4 areas:

- a. *Gifts and hospitality*

The Company accepts normal and appropriate gestures of hospitality and goodwill (whether given to/received from third parties) so long as the giving or receiving of gifts meets the following requirements:

- It is not made with the intention of influencing the party to whom it is being given, to obtain or reward the retention of a business or a business advantage, or as an explicit or implicit exchange for favours or benefits
- It is not made with the suggestion that a return favour is expected
- It is in compliance with local law
- It is given in the name of the company, not in an individual's name
- It does not include cash or a cash equivalent (e.g. a voucher or gift certificate)

- It is appropriate for the circumstances (e.g. giving small gifts around Christmas or as a small thank you to a company for helping with a large project upon completion)
- It is of an appropriate type and value and given at an appropriate time, taking into account the reason for the gift
- It is given/received openly, not secretly
- It is not selectively given to a key, influential person, clearly with the intention of directly influencing them
- It is not above £100 in value, or other amount as determined by the Company
- It is not offered to, or accepted from, a government official or representative or politician or political party, without the prior approval of the Company.

Where it is inappropriate to decline the offer of a gift (i.e. when meeting with an individual of a certain religion/culture who may take offence), the gift may be accepted so long as it is declared to the Company, who will assess the circumstances. The Company recognises that the practice of giving and receiving business gifts varies between countries, regions, cultures and religions, so definitions of what is acceptable and not acceptable will inevitably differ for each.

As good practice, gifts given and received should always be disclosed to the Company. Gifts from suppliers, project developers or carbon credit buyers should always be disclosed. The intention behind a gift being given/received should always be considered. If there is any uncertainty, the advice of the Company should be sought.

b. *Facilitation payments and kickbacks*

The Company does not accept and will not make any form of facilitation payments of any nature. We recognise that facilitation payments are a form of bribery that involves expediting or facilitating the performance of a public official for a routine governmental action. We recognise that they tend to be made by low level officials with the intention of securing or speeding up the performance of a certain duty or action.

The Company does not allow kickbacks to be made or accepted. We recognise that kickbacks are typically made in exchange for a business favour or advantage.

The Company recognises that, despite our strict policy on facilitation payments and kickbacks, employees may face a situation where avoiding a facilitation payment or kickback may put their/their family's personal security at risk. Under these circumstances, the following steps must be taken:

- Keep any amount to the minimum
- Ask for a receipt, detailing the amount and reason for the payment
- Create a record concerning the payment
- Report this incident to your Manager

c. *Political contributions*

The Company will not make donations, whether in cash, kind, or by any other means, to support any political parties or candidates. We recognise this may be perceived as an attempt to gain an improper business advantage.

d. *Charitable contributions*

The Company accepts (and indeed encourages) the act of donating to charities – whether through services, knowledge, time or direct financial contributions (cash or otherwise) – and agrees to disclose all charitable contributions it makes.

Employees must be careful to ensure that charitable contributions are not used to facilitate and conceal acts of bribery. We will ensure that all charitable donations made are legal and ethical under local laws and practices, and that donations are not offered/made without the approval of the Company.

Employee Responsibilities

5. As an employee of the Company, you must ensure that you read, understand, and comply with the information contained within this policy, and with any training or other anti-bribery and corruption information you are given. All employees and those under our control are equally responsible for the prevention, detection, and reporting of bribery and other forms of corruption. They are required to avoid any activities that could lead to, or imply, a breach of this anti-bribery policy.

If you have reason to believe or suspect that an instance of bribery or corruption has occurred or will occur in the future that breaches this policy, you must notify the Company.

If any employee breaches this policy, they will face disciplinary action and could face dismissal for gross misconduct. The Company has the right to terminate a contractual relationship with an employee if they breach this anti-bribery policy.

What happens if I need to raise a concern?

6. This section of the policy covers 3 areas:
- How to raise a concern
 - If you suspect that there is an instance of bribery or corrupt activities occurring in relation to the Company, you are encouraged to raise your concerns at as early a stage as possible. If you're uncertain about whether a certain action or behaviour can be considered bribery or corruption, you should speak to your Manager or the Legal Department.
 - What to do if you are a victim of bribery or corruption
 - You must tell the Company as soon as possible if you are offered a bribe by anyone, if you are asked to make one, if you suspect that you may be bribed or asked to make a bribe in the near future, or if you have reason to believe that you are a victim of another corrupt

activity.

- Protection
 - If you refuse to accept or offer a bribe or you report a concern relating to potential act(s) of bribery or corruption, the Company understands that you may feel worried about potential repercussions. The Company will support anyone who raises concerns in good faith under this policy, even if investigation finds that they were mistaken.

We will ensure that no one suffers any detrimental treatment as a result of refusing to accept or offer a bribe or other corrupt activities or because they reported a concern relating to potential act(s) of bribery or corruption.

Detrimental treatment refers to dismissal, disciplinary action, treats, or unfavourable treatment in relation to the concern the individual raised. If you have reason to believe you've been subjected to unjust treatment as a result of a concern or refusal to accept a bribe, you should inform your Manager or the Company.

Training and Communication

7. The Company will provide relevant anti-bribery and corruption training to employees where we feel their knowledge of how to comply with the Bribery Act needs to be enhanced due to the nature of their roles with the Company.

Record Keeping

8. The Company will keep detailed and accurate financial records and will have appropriate internal controls in place to act as evidence for all payments made. We will declare and keep a written record of the amount and reason for hospitality or gifts accepted and given and understand that gifts and acts of hospitality are subject to managerial review.

Monitoring and Reviewing

9. The Company's directors are responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of this policy and will review the implementation of it on a regular basis. They will assess its suitability, adequacy, and effectiveness.

Internal control systems and procedures designed to prevent bribery and corruption are subject to regular audits to ensure that they are effective in practice. Any need for improvements will be applied as soon as possible. Employees are encouraged to offer their feedback on this policy if they have any suggestions for how it may be improved. Feedback of this nature should be addressed to the Legal Department.

Appeals

10. Employees have the right to appeal against any disciplinary or dismissal decision should they feel they have been unfairly treated. The appeal must be in writing to People Ops within 5 working days of receiving written confirmation, stating the grounds for their appeal. Upon receipt of the appeal a meeting will be arranged giving employees reasonable notice (at least

24hours) in which to attend. Where possible, a senior manager *not* involved in the original decision will hear the appeal and decide on the case as impartially as possible. Employees have the right to be accompanied by either a work colleague or trade union official to act as a witness.