

Introduction and purpose

Target 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 Target's values.

Laws prohibiting the types of improper payments covered by this policy apply in all of the countries in which Target has operations or engages in trading activities. Many laws, such as the Australian Criminal Code, the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the UK Bribery Act, have application at home and abroad.

The purpose of this policy is to:

- (a) set out the responsibilities of Target and Target 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 to all directors and employees of Target (**Target personnel**).

Given the diversified nature of Target's operations and extending to countries outside Australia, divisions/business units 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/business unit anti-bribery policies.

POLICY

Target 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 Target;
- (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.

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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 Target 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) Target 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 Target 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 Target’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 Target) offers or gives a commission to an agent or representative of another person (such as a customer of Target) 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 Target personnel are also prohibited.

3 Gifts, entertainment and hospitality

- (a) Target 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 Target personnel.

- (c) As at the date of this policy, Target prohibits the offering or acceptance of gifts, entertainment or hospitality in any circumstances.
- (d) The Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer 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. Where the offering or acceptance of gifts, entertainment or hospitality is permitted for a division/business unit or Corporate Office, the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer will set the 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 Anti-bribery Officer. The Anti-bribery Officer may obtain further information from any Target 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/business unit).
- (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 Anti-bribery Officer.

4 Political and charitable donations

- (a) All dealings with politicians and government officers which relate 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) Wesfarmers may choose to make donations to political parties because Wesfarmers believes this would enable any such political parties to perform their functions better and to improve the democratic process.
- (c) Political donations must not be made by Target. Any political donations must be authorised by the Wesfarmers Board and disclosed as required by law, and recorded in the Wesfarmers 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) Target 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 in accordance with the relevant divisional, business unit or Corporate Office policy on charitable donations, and with the prior approval of the Anti-bribery Officer. The Anti-bribery Officer 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 division's auditors.
- (f) Refer to the Donations and Sponsorship Policy (Group Policy 3.14) for other aspects of Wesfarmers' policy on donations.

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 Target 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 General Manager, Assurance & Risk to provide assurance that they are effective in mitigating the risk of non-compliance.

6 Dealings with third parties

- (a) It is important that Target to engage a third party implements appropriate controls to ensure that the actions of the third party will not adversely affect Target. 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 Target 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 Target in any country (including bidding for tenders, negotiating supply contracts, arranging leases or licences or providing transportation or customs clearance services).
- (c) The Anti-bribery Officer is responsible for determining which third parties ("high risk third parties") require specific anti-bribery controls. The Anti-bribery Officer 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 Target from time to time.
- (d) The division/business unit 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 (the current version of which is available from Wesfarmers Corporate Solicitors Office). Detailed written records of those investigations must be retained.
- (b) Where a division/business unit has an existing interest in a joint venture, or is considering acquiring such an interest, the division/business unit must comply with the joint venture procedures in Part 2 of **Annexure C**.

8 Reporting breaches and suspicious behaviour

- (a) Target personnel must report any breaches of, or suspicious conduct in relation to, this policy. This includes behaviour that makes Target personnel and others engaged in activities for Target feel threatened or under pressure to engage in improper conduct. Reports should be made to:
 - the Anti-bribery Officer; or
 - in accordance with the relevant divisional/business unit whistleblower policy or the [Wesfarmers Whistleblower Policy](#) (Group Policy 1.2).
- (b) Target personnel who wish to raise a concern or report a breach may be worried about possible repercussions. Target 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) Target 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. Target personnel who are subjected to such treatment should inform the relevant Anti-bribery Officer immediately. If the matter is not remedied, they should raise it formally in accordance with the [Wesfarmers Whistleblower Policy](#) (Group Policy 1.2).

9 Training of Target personnel

To the extent applicable to their roles:

- new Target personnel will undertake training on this policy as part of their induction process; and
- existing Target 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 Target 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.

11 Implementation of this policy

Each division, business unit and the Corporate Office must:

- (a) appoint an Anti-bribery Officer, who will be responsible for:
 - applying this policy and any divisional/business unit anti-bribery policy;
 - monitoring the effectiveness of relevant policies; and
 - ensuring compliance with anti-bribery training programs;
- (b) ensure that any divisional/business unit anti-bribery policy is reviewed by the Corporate Solicitors Office and the divisional/business unit Anti-bribery Officer prior to being implemented;
- (c) ensure that all Target personnel are provided with a copy of the anti-bribery policy when they commence with Target, where applicable to their role;
- (d) ensure the anti-bribery policy is available to view and download from each divisional and business intranet site; and
- (e) report annually on anti-bribery matters as required under Wesfarmers' Compliance Reporting Policy.

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 Target. 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 Target, or carrying out a government function or process for Target.
- 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 requests 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 requests that a payment is made to “overlook” potential legal violations.
- 10 A third party requests that a Wesfarmers 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 Target 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 Target.
- 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

Target 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 Target, and complete a due diligence report (the current version of which is available from Wesfarmers Corporate Solicitors Office);
- (c) raise any issues of concern or “red flags” identified in due diligence with the relevant line manager and the Anti-bribery Officer in the relevant division/business unit. 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 Corporate Solicitors Office concerning anti-bribery and other issues addressed by this policy; and
- (e) ensure employees of Target 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 Target effectively controls a joint venture, the joint venture must comply with this policy;
- (b) where Target does not have effective control of the joint venture, Target must exercise its influence to assist the joint venture to avoid improper conduct;
- (c) if Target is considering acquiring an interest in a joint venture, Target must:
 - (1) undertake sufficient due diligence to ensure that it is appropriate Target to be associated with the joint venture, and complete a due diligence report (the current version of which is available from Wesfarmers Corporate Solicitors Office);
 - (2) raise any issues of concern or “red flags” identified in due diligence with the Corporate Solicitors Office and the Anti-bribery Officer in the relevant division/business unit. 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 Corporate Solicitors Office concerning anti-bribery and other issues addressed by this policy; and
- (d) any Target personnel engaged with a joint venture partner should pay attention to signs of improper conduct, and voice or report concerns where appropriate.