

Criminal Finances Act 2017 – Anti-tax Evasion Policy

In the light of the Criminal Finances Act 2017, MPR Technical Services Ltd. has adopted a statement of our corporate values on anti-facilitation of tax evasion. It is our policy to conduct all our business dealings in an honest and ethical manner. The value statement governs all our business dealings and the conduct of all persons or organisations who are appointed to act on our behalf.

We request all our employees and all who have, or seek to have, a business relationship with MPR Technical Services Ltd., to familiarise themselves with our anti-tax evasion value statement and to act at all times in a way which is consistent with our anti-tax evasion value statement.

Anti-tax evasion value statement

MPR Technical Services Ltd. has a zero tolerance approach to all forms of tax evasion, whether under UK law or under the law of any foreign country.

Employees and Associates of the Company must not undertake any transactions which:

- (a) cause the Company to commit a tax evasion offence; or
- (b) facilitate a tax evasion offence by a third party who is not an associate of the Company.

We are committed to acting professionally, fairly and with integrity in all our business dealings and relationships wherever we operate and implementing and enforcing effective systems to counter tax evasion facilitation.

At all times, business should be conducted in a manner such that the opportunity for and incidence of tax evasion is prevented.

Who must comply with this policy?

This policy applies to all persons working for the Company, including employees at all levels, directors, officers and Associates (as defined below), including but not limited to agency workers, seconded workers, volunteers, interns, contractors, external consultants, third-party representatives and business partners, sponsors or any other person associated with us, wherever located.

Who is responsible for this policy?

The Board of Directors of the Company has overall responsibility for ensuring that this policy complies with our legal obligations and our employees and associates comply with it. This policy is adopted by the Company. It may be varied or withdrawn at any time, in the Company's absolute discretion. Employees in leadership positions are responsible for ensuring those reporting to them understand and comply with this policy and are given adequate and regular training on it.

What is the facilitation of tax evasion?

For the purposes of this policy:

Associates includes company contractors or an agent of the Company (other than a contractor) who is acting in the capacity of an agent, or any person who performs services for and on behalf of the Company who is acting in the capacity of a person or business performing such services.

Tax Evasion means an offence of cheating the public revenue or fraudulently evading UK tax and is a criminal offence. The offence requires an element of fraud, which means there must be deliberate action, or omission with dishonest intent.

Foreign Tax Evasion means evading tax in a foreign country, provided that the conduct is an offence in that country and would be a criminal offence if committed in the UK. As with **tax evasion**, the element of fraud means there must be deliberate action, or omission with dishonest intent.

Tax Evasion Facilitation means being knowingly concerned in, or taking steps with a view to, the fraudulent **evasion of tax** (whether **UK tax** or **tax in a foreign country**) by another person, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of that offence. Tax evasion facilitation is a criminal offence, where it is done deliberately and dishonestly.

Tax evasion is not the same as tax avoidance or tax planning. Tax evasion involves deliberate and dishonest conduct. Tax avoidance is not illegal and involves taking steps, within the law, to minimise tax payable (or maximise tax reliefs).

Tax means all forms of UK taxation, including but not limited to corporation tax, income tax, value added tax, stamp duty, stamp duty land tax, national insurance contributions (and their equivalents in any non-UK jurisdiction) and includes duty and any other form of taxation (however described).

Company responsibilities

The Company has completed a risk assessment and has established procedures governing certain transactions with third parties designed to prevent specific areas of possible tax evasion by a third party.

The Company is responsible for offering employees appropriate training to understand tax evasion and actions to take to prevent tax evasion. The training programme can be requested at any time during employment with the Company.

What team members and associates must not do

Employees and Associates must at all times adhere to the Company's anti-tax evasion value statement and must ensure that they read, understand and comply with this policy.

It is not acceptable for Employees or Associates to:

- a) Engage in any form of facilitating Tax Evasion or Foreign Tax Evasion

- b) Aid, abet, counsel or procure the commission of a Tax Evasion offence or Foreign Tax Evasion offence by another person
- c) Fail to promptly report any request or demand from any third party to facilitate the fraudulent Evasion of Tax by another person, in accordance with this policy
- d) Engage in any other activity that might lead to a breach of this policy
- e) Threaten or retaliate against another individual who has refused to commit a Tax Evasion offence or a Foreign Tax Evasion offence or who has raised concerns under this policy
- f) Commit an offence under the law of any part of the UK consisting of being knowingly concerned in, or taking steps with a view to, the fraudulent evasion of tax.

Prevention through vigilance

There is not an exhaustive list of Tax Evasion opportunities. At a more general level, the best defence against Tax Evasion and facilitation of Tax Evasion remains the vigilance of our Employees and Associates and the adoption of a common-sense approach supported by our clear whistleblowing procedure. In applying common sense, Employees must be aware of the following:

- Is there anything unusual about the manner in which an Employee or an Associate of the Company is conducting their relationship with the Company or the third party (usually a customer)?
- Is there anything unusual about the Employee, Customer's or Associate's conduct or behaviour in your dealings with them?
- Are there unusual payment methods?

Unusual payment methods and unusual conduct of third parties with Customers or Associates can be indicative that a transaction may not be as it seems.

Due to the nature of what we do, the risks are considered to be very low, bordering on remote. The main risks are presently thought to be:

- i) receiving an overpayment into our account and being asked to refund it, thereby 'cleaning' the money
- ii) being asked by a supplier to pay in cash, knowing or reasonably knowing that their intention is not to declare the receipt for VAT or other reasons.

These risks are mitigated by:

- Employing appropriately skilled staff with appropriate oversight by management.
- Communicating clearly to staff that we are committed to preventing the facilitation of tax evasion.
- The monitoring and enforcement of staff procedures.
- The monitoring and enforcement of prevention procedures.
- The only accepted payment methods of premiums are by way of bank transfer, credit or debit card and cheques; cash payments are declined in order to further mitigate any risks of potential facilitation of tax evasion.
- Regular reviews of procedures.

Other risks are seen as very low or remote but are also mitigated by the above.

How to raise a concern

Our employees have a responsibility to take reasonable action to prevent harm to The Company and we hold our employees accountable for their actions and omissions. Any actions, that breach the Criminal Finances Act and the tax laws of wherever we operate, bring harm to The Company and will not be tolerated.

We are all individually and collectively responsible for properly following The Company's policies and procedures. These should generally ensure that all taxes are properly paid. If you are ever asked by anyone either inside or outside our company to go outside our standard procedures, this should be reported without delay, as someone may be attempting to evade tax.

What happens if the employee prefers, for commercial reasons, not to report their suspicions?

This should never happen. If there is any suspicion of any intention to evade tax and the transaction is nevertheless finalised, the Company can be criminally prosecuted, subject to a large fine and be publicly named and shamed.

This policy will be reviewed annually for its continued effectiveness and suitability.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'A' followed by a long, wavy line.

Andrew Ransley – Commercial Director

January 2019