

SANTAM'S WHISTLE-BLOWER POLICY 2020

BLOW THE WHISTLE ON MISCONDUCT

1. OUR LEADERSHIP POSITION

Santam Group (“Group”) is committed to preventing, detecting and responding to misconduct within the organisation. To this end Santam recognises the value and contribution of whistle blowing in achieving this objective.

The Group understands that employees and workers may be unaware of the whistleblowing process to follow when they come across information regarding misconduct and in some instances employees and workers may even be reluctant to disclose information for fear of reprisals or occupational detriment.

To promote a responsible and protected culture of reporting misconduct the Group has adopted a Whistle-blowers policy, which is aligned to the Protected Disclosures Act 26 of 2000 (“PDA”). The PDA was promulgated to encourage employees and workers to disclose information regarding workplace misconduct in a safe environment, free from any occupational detriment.

2. PURPOSE OF THE WHISTLE-BLOWERS POLICY

The purpose of this policy is to:

- Set out guidelines on how to make disclosures of misconduct in a responsible manner;
- Assure those making protected disclosures that they should do so without fearing any reprisals or occupational detriment;
- Provides contact details which employees and workers can use to report incidents of misconduct;
- Assure whistle-blowers that all genuine reports of misconduct will be thoroughly investigated and feedback provided; and
- To provide support and remedies to employees or workers who suffer occupational detriment after making a protected disclosure.

By encouraging employees and workers to report incidents of misconduct, the Group believes that responsible whistle blowing **serves as an early warning system** in detecting misconduct which could prevent and/or minimise any exposure to risks.

3. SCOPE

This policy applies to all employees, workers, contractors, suppliers and all stakeholders dealing with the Group.

4. WHAT IS WHISTLE-BLOWING

It is the disclosure of information:

- Regarding any conduct of either (a) an employer, or (b) of an employee or worker (whether temporary, permanent, current or former) of the employer,
- Made by an employee or worker (current and/or former) of the employer; and
- Who has reason to believe that the disclosed information shows or tends to show incidents of misconduct as set out below.

5. WHAT MISCONDUCT SHOULD BE REPORTED

The listed misconduct are:

- Criminal offences already committed or likely to be committed
- Bribery and corruption
- A failure or likely failure to comply with legal obligations
- Miscarriages of justice committed or likely to be committed
- The endangering or likely endangering of the health and safety of individuals
- The damage or likely damage to the environment
- Unfair discrimination as defined in the Employment Equity Act, 1998 (EEA) and Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, 2000 (PEPUDA); and

- The concealment or likely concealment of any of the matters referred to above.

Even though protection will be offered in respect of disclosures made after 16 February 2001, employees and workers can also report improprieties that occurred before that date. The Group encourages employees and workers **to make disclosures as soon as reasonably possible** as delays in reporting improprieties may result in evidence being destroyed or tampered with.

6. TO WHOM SHOULD DISCLOSURES BE MADE

To ensure that all reports are promptly dealt with in a fair and objective manner, the Group encourages employees and workers to report incidents of misconduct by using the following channels:

Santam Fraud line (South Africa) 0860 600 767

Santam Fraud line (Namibia) 0800 002 020

Email
forensic.services@santam.co.za

Forensic cellphone and WhatsApp
076 921 3347

Postal address
PO Box 3881, Tygervalley, 7536

Reporting directly to the manager
Forensic Services

Ethics cellphone and WhatsApp
066 448 3456

Email
ethicshelpdesk@santam.co.za

Employees and workers are assured that all disclosures made will be followed up on and if there is merit to the allegations of wrongdoing, appropriate measures will be taken to remedy the wrongdoing. Such measures will include, but will not be limited to, taking disciplinary action against those implicated, laying criminal charges or civil proceedings to recover losses incurred.

Whilst it is preferable that the above channels be used to report incidents of misconduct to ensure speedy responses, the following persons within the Group may also be approached with disclosures:

- Your immediate supervisor;
- The Company Secretary;
- Manager: Compliance
- Head: Business Integrity and Compliance
- Manager: Employee Equity and Employee Relations

Employees and workers are assured that all disclosures made will be followed up on and if there is merit to the allegations of wrongdoing, appropriate measures will be taken to remedy the wrongdoing. Such measures will include, but will not be limited to, taking disciplinary action against those implicated, laying criminal charges or civil proceedings to recover losses incurred.

7. DISCLOSURES TO OUTSIDE PARTIES (EXTERNALLY)

Employees and workers are **encouraged to first make disclosures internally** and exhaust all internal reporting mechanisms before considering making disclosures to external parties.

Employees and workers can also make protected disclosures externally, but protection is available only in these instances:

- If at the time that the disclosure was made, the employee or worker had reason to believe that he or she will be subjected to an occupational detriment if he or she makes the disclosure internally;
- A disclosure of substantially the same nature was made internally or with the prescribed regulator, but no action was taken within a reasonable period after the disclosure;
- A disclosure was not made internally because the whistle-blower reasonably believed a cover-up was likely and there was no prescribed regulator; and
- The misconduct is of an exceptionally serious nature.

Where a disclosure based upon the same facts is made to **two or more persons/bodies**, the employee/worker making the disclosure is required to inform each person/body of the fact that a disclosure has also been made to another person body. In that case, the persons/bodies concerned will ascertain which person or body will conduct the investigation and inform the employee/worker accordingly.

8. WHEN DISCLOSURES (INTERNALLY OR EXTERNALLY) ARE PROTECTED

Employees and workers will enjoy protection for making disclosures if the following requirements are met:

- The disclosure is made in good faith;
- The disclosure is made via specified channels or to persons mentioned above;
- An employee or worker reasonably believes that the information disclosed is substantially true; and
- The allegations are not made for personal reward or advantage (excludes rewards payable in terms of law or in terms of any of the Group's reporting incentive scheme).

9. WHEN PROTECTION WILL NOT BE PROVIDED

Employees and workers who make disclosures will not be protected if:

- The whistle-blower is also implicated in the misconduct;
- The disclosure is false, or the employee or worker ought reasonably to have known that the information is false, and the disclosure was made with the intention to harm the affected party who in fact suffered harm. An employee or worker who makes malicious or false allegations will be considered to have abused this policy and will be subjected to disciplinary action. It is also a criminal offence to intentionally provide false information which results in harm, and such crime is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to two years or both;
- The whistle-blower fails to comply with the provisions of this policy, and
- The disclosure is made to an outside third party (externally) without a reasonable cause.

10. DISCLOSURE MADE, WHAT IS NEXT?

As soon as reasonably possible, but in any event within 21 (twenty-one) days after the disclosure has been made, the person within the Group who received the disclosure will, in writing, acknowledge receipt and inform the employee or worker:

- (a) That the matter will be investigated and where possible, indicate the time frames for the investigation; or
- (b) That the matter will not be investigated and the reasons thereof; or
- (c) That the matter will be referred to another person or body if that disclosure could be investigated and dealt with more appropriately by that person or body; or
- (d) That the person to whom the disclosure was made is unable to decide within 21 days whether the matter will be investigated or not.

Where a person is unable to decide within 21 days whether they will investigate the matter or not, that person shall, at regular intervals of not more than two months at a time, inform the employee or worker in writing that a decision is still pending.

In addition, as soon as reasonably possible, but **within six months of the disclosure** or the referral, inform the employee or the worker of the decision to:

- (a) Investigate the matter and indicate the timeframes for the investigation if possible; or
- (b) Not to investigate the matter and the reasons thereof.

Where an investigation is conducted, you may be contacted for further information and may have to be interviewed. You might even be asked to make a sworn statement. The employee or worker will be informed of the outcome of that investigation, subject to what is stated below.

The Group's obligation to acknowledge receipt of the disclosure, to inform the employee or worker of next steps or to inform the employee or worker of the outcome does not arise:

- (a) If the identity and contact details of such employee or worker are not known and
- (b) If it is necessary to avoid prejudice to the prevention, detection or investigation of a criminal offence.

11. CAN DISCLOSURES BE MADE CONFIDENTIALLY?

If it is their preference, employees and workers who make disclosures can request that their identity not be disclosed. The identity of such employees and workers will be treated with the strictest confidence subject to legal provisions. The disclosure of your identity may be required pursuant to a subpoena or in circumstances where the Group is required by law to divulge this information.

In addition, your testimony may be required to prove the case against the accused e.g. in a disciplinary inquiry or in a court case. Should this be the case, Forensic Services or the person to whom you have made the disclosure internally will discuss the matter with you first and obtain your permission to disclose your identity.

Where you opt to have your identity withheld, it is advisable that you do not discuss the matter with friends or colleagues. This is to ensure that you also take the necessary steps to protect yourself.

Employees and workers must also be aware that they can make disclosures anonymously and such disclosures will be followed up on. However, employees and workers must take note that it may be difficult to investigate disclosures where the whistle-blower chooses to remain anonymous. It is therefore suggested that in these instances the whistle-blower who chooses to remain anonymous contact Forensic Services again within 7 days should further information be required.

12. PROTECTION OF WHISTLE-BLOWERS AGAINST OCCUPATIONAL DETRIMENTS

The Group is committed to this policy and undertakes to ensure that an employee or worker making a "protected disclosure" will not suffer an occupational detriment. The Group's assurance to employees and workers making "protected disclosures" is that they will not:

- Be subjected to any disciplinary action;
- Be dismissed, suspended, demoted, harassed or intimidated;
- Be transferred against his/her will;
- Be refused a transfer or promotion;
- Be subjected to a term or condition of employment or retirement which is altered to your disadvantage;

- Be refused a reference, or be provided with an adverse reference from the Group;
- Be denied appointment to any employment, profession or office within the Group;
- Be subjected to any civil, criminal or disciplinary proceedings for the alleged breach of a duty of confidentiality arising out of the disclosure of a criminal offence or information which shows or tends to show a substantial contravention of law;
- Be threatened with any of the actions referred to above; and
- Be otherwise adversely affected in respect of your employment, profession or office, including employment opportunities and work security and the retention of acquisition of contracts to perform work or render service.

13. WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE SUBJECTED TO AN OCCUPATIONAL DETRIMENT

If an employee or worker or anyone acting on behalf of an employee or worker who is not able to act in his or her own name, reasonably believes that an employee or worker is being subjected to an occupational detriment, they must report this immediately to the Head: Business Integrity and Compliance.

The employee or worker may also lodge a formal grievance with Human Resources in terms of the grievance procedure.

Anyone who victimises or attempts to discourage an employee or worker from reporting an incident of misconduct commits a disciplinary offence and will be subjected to disciplinary processes.

14. EXAMPLES OF MISCONDUCT WHICH MUST BE REPORTED (NOT AN EXHAUSTIVE LIST)

Misconduct

Misconduct is defined as behaviour not conforming to or in contravention of:

- The Group's values, principles and standards, Code of Ethics or generally accepted good and or responsible business practices.
- Legislations and regulations of the countries it operates in.

The Group distinguishes between two types of misconduct:

- Unethical behaviour is the violation of the Group's values, standards, code of ethics or generally accepted good and or responsible business practices.
- Improper and illegal activities are defined as any activity, conduct, suspected activity or suspected conduct in any manner related to financial services or the financial services industry that, if confirmed, will constitute:
 - Money laundering;
 - The financing of terrorism;
 - Fraud, including insurance fraud;
 - Bribery;
 - Corruption;
 - Theft;
 - Cybercrime or computer related crimes;
 - Extortion;
 - Any statutory or common law offence that is regarded to be a criminal offence; or
 - Any form of unlawful conduct as defined in this policy, even where such unlawful conduct may not constitute a criminal offence in terms of statute or common law.

(A) Fraud

Fraud is the unlawful and intentional making of a misrepresentation which causes actual prejudice or has the potential to cause prejudice to another person. For purposes of this policy, and for ease of reference, fraud includes activities involving dishonesty and deception such as the following (this is not an exhaustive list):

- Theft of money or other assets through misrepresentation or deception of any nature (i.e. fraud);
- Theft of money, consumables or assets of any nature, including intellectual property;
- Misconduct in the handling or reporting of cash or financial transactions;
- Making profit from inside knowledge;
- Misstatements of qualifications, experience and other material facts on job applications and CVs for recruitment purposes; and

- Misstatements of material facts by bidders on tender, proposal or quotation documentation (including BEE ownership).

(B) Theft

Theft is the unlawful, intentional appropriation of a movable, corporeal object which:

- Belongs to, and is in possession of, another;
- Belongs to another but is in the perpetrator's own possession; or
- Belongs to the perpetrator him or herself, but is in another's possession in circumstances under which the possessor has a particular right to possession of the object in question provided that the intention to appropriate the property includes an intention permanently to deprive the person entitled to the possession of the property, of such property.

(C) Dishonesty

Dishonesty is a generic term embracing all forms of conduct involving deception. It refers to any conduct or omission by which a misrepresentation is made to Santam or any of its agents with the intention to cause actual or potential prejudice to the company whether there is actual financial benefit to the perpetrator or not.

(D) Bribery

Bribery involves the promise, offering or giving of a benefit that improperly affects the actions or decisions of staff members/stakeholders. This benefit may accrue to the staff member, another person or an entity.

(E) Extortion

This involves coercing a person or entity to provide a benefit to a staff member, another person or an entity in exchange for acting (or failing to act) in a particular manner.

(F) Abuse of power

This involves a situation where a staff member uses his or her vested authority to improperly benefit another employee, person or entity (or using vested authority to improperly discriminate against another employee, person or entity).

(G) Conflict of interest

This involves a potential scenario where a staff member is acting or has failed to act on a matter where the employee has an interest, or another person or entity that stands in a relationship with the employee that has an interest.

(H) Abuse of privileged information

This involves the use of privileged information and knowledge that a staff member possesses as a result of his or her office to provide unfair advantage to another person or entity to obtain a benefit, or to accrue a benefit to him- or herself.

(I) Nepotism

This is a form of favouritism based on acquaintances and familiar relationships whereby someone in an official position exploits his or her power and authority to provide employment opportunities to a family member or friend, even though he or she may not be qualified or deserving.

An example would be when a family member or acquaintance is appointed without following due process or has no qualifications or experience for the specific job function. A further example is when a family member receives a supplier contract without following due process.

This policy should be read in conjunction with the:

- Business Integrity Policy;
- Business Integrity Response Plan;
- Code of Ethics;
- Disciplinary Code.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM WHISTLE-BLOWER?

The term whistle-blower derives from the practice of English bobbies who would blow their whistle when they noticed a crime being committed.

WHAT IS A WHISTLE-BLOWER?

A whistle-blower is an employee, former employee, or member of an organisation, especially a business or government agency, who reports misconduct to people or entities that have the power and presumed willingness to take corrective action. Generally the misconduct is a violation of law, rule, regulation and/or a direct threat to public interest — fraud, health, safety violations, and corruption are just a few examples.

WILL MY REPORT BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE?

Confidentiality will be maintained to the extent possible within the limitations of law. Your identity will, of course, be known to Forensic Services staff members, in order to carry out an investigation. Release of your identity may be required pursuant to a subpoena or in other circumstances where it is required by law to release information. While every endeavor will be made to protect your identity, you should also be aware that it may be necessary in certain circumstances to provide testimony in a court or at a disciplinary hearing. However before any disclosure is made, Forensic Services will first discuss the matter with you. You should also take necessary steps to protect yourself and should therefore not reveal to anyone that you have reported an incident of misconduct to Forensic Services. Forensic Services will endeavour to take utmost care in protecting your identity and it is therefore advisable that you do not discuss the matter with friends and colleagues.

WHAT IF I DON'T WANT ANYONE TO KNOW I BLEW THE WHISTLE?

If you wish to remain anonymous, you can call Santam's fraudline on **0860 600 767** and clearly state that you wish to remain anonymous. It is possible that after your initial report further details may be required and it is therefore advisable that you contact the fraudline a week following your first report.

WHAT INFORMATION SHOULD I PROVIDE WHEN I MAKE MY DISCLOSURE?

You should state the facts with as much specific information as possible so that your allegations can be thoroughly investigated. This will include:

- What happened?
- Who was involved?
- When it occurred (e.g. sequence of event, facts, names, dates etc.)

You should not speculate or draw conclusions, and should be prepared to be interviewed by the person answering the fraudline or follow-up on your e-mail or by an investigator. This will assist to get a better understanding of the information or obtain clarity during the investigation process.

The PDA does not require you to have evidence before blowing the whistle, but does state you must reasonably believe the information is substantially true and such disclosure must be made in good faith.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER I FILE MY WHISTLE-BLOWER REPORT?

Your report will be assigned to a member of Forensic Services. A forensic investigation will be conducted and you may be contacted for further information that might include an interview. You might even be asked to make a sworn statement. Forensic Services will communicate with you on a regular basis unless you have stated clearly that you want to remain anonymous and not be contacted again.

You have the right to be informed of the outcome of your disclosure and the findings of any investigation, although there might be overriding legal or public interest reasons not to do so.

IS THERE A DEADLINE FOR FILING A WHISTLE-BLOWER REPORT?

No, but it is important to file a report as soon as you have enough evidence to make a good faith report. If you delay evidence can be destroyed which could hamper the success of the investigation.