



**K O B A**  
resources limited

**KOBA RESOURCES LIMITED  
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE  
POLICIES**

**Adopted by the Board on 22 February 2022**

# BOARD CHARTER

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## 1. PURPOSE

This statement summarises the role and responsibility of the Board of the Company (**Board**).

The roles and responsibilities of the Board will evolve as the Company moves forward. A regular review of the balance of responsibilities will ensure that the division of the functions remains appropriate to the needs of the Company.

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## 2. ROLE OF THE BOARD

The Board's key objectives are to:

- (a) increase shareholder value within an appropriate framework which safeguards the rights and interests of the Company's shareholders; and
- (b) ensure the Company is properly managed.

The Board has primary responsibility to shareholders for the welfare of the Company by guiding and monitoring the business and the affairs of the Company and determining the vision and objectives of the Company.

The Company recognises the importance of the Board in providing a sound base for good corporate governance in the operations of the Company.

The Board must at all times act honestly, fairly and diligently in all respects in accordance with the law applicable to the Company.

The Board will at all times act in accordance with all relevant Company policies.

Each of the Directors, when representing the Company, must act in the best interests of shareholders of the Company and in the best interests of the Company as a whole.

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## 3. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BOARD

The Board is collectively responsible for promoting the success of the Company by:

- (a) supervising the Company's framework of control and accountability systems to enable risk to be assessed and managed, which includes but is not limited to 3(b) to 3(m) below inclusive;
- (b) ensuring the Company is properly managed, for example by:
  - (i) appointing the Chairperson of the Board;
  - (ii) appointing and, where appropriate, removing any Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent), Chief Financial Officer (or equivalent), the Company Secretary and other members of the senior executive team of the Company;
  - (iii) together with senior management, formulating short term and long term strategies to enable the Company to achieve its objectives and ensuring that the Company has the resources to meet its strategic objectives;
  - (iv) providing oversight and final approval of management's development of corporate strategy and performance objectives;
  - (v) monitoring senior management's performance and implementation of strategy; and
- (c) approving, and monitoring the progress of, major capital expenditure, capital management, and acquisitions and divestitures;
- (d) approving the annual operating budget;
- (e) monitoring the financial performance of the Company;
- (f) overseeing the integrity of the Company's accounting and corporate reporting systems, including external audit;

- (g) overseeing corporate governance of the Company, including monitoring the effectiveness of the entity's governance practices and conducting regular reviews of the balance of responsibilities within the Company to ensure division of functions remain appropriate to the needs of the Company;
- (h) overseeing the Company's process for making timely and balanced disclosure to the market;
- (i) approving the Company's remuneration framework;
- (j) appointing the external auditor and the appointment of a new external auditor when any vacancy arises, provided that any appointment made by the Board must be ratified by shareholders at the next AGM of the Company;
- (k) liaising with the Company's external auditors;
- (l) ensuring that the entity has in place an appropriate risk management framework and setting the risk appetite within which the Board expects management to operate; and
- (m) reviewing and ratifying the risk management framework and systems of internal compliance and control, codes of conduct and legal compliance.

The Board must convene regular meetings with such frequency as is sufficient to appropriately discharge its responsibilities.

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#### **4. BOARD COMPOSITION AND SKILLS**

The Board will be of such size and competence necessary to understand properly and deal with the current and emerging issues of the business of the Company.

Where practical, the Board aims to comprise a majority of non-executive Directors who are considered by the Board to be independent, but may depart from this objective if the chosen composition of the Board at given point in time is considered to be in the best interests of the Company and the shareholders as a whole notwithstanding that majority is not considered to be independent. The Board considers that, at this point in time, the composition of the Board is in the best interests of the Company and the shareholders and the Board is of the view that the non-executive directors are able to act in the best interests of the entity notwithstanding the fact that they are not independent.

The Board aims to comprise Directors with a diverse range of skills and experience that align with the strategic objectives of the Company from time to time. The Company views the following as some of the key areas of skills and experience that the Board as a whole should possess:

- (a) industry experience;
- (b) business acquisition and integration skills;
- (c) financial literacy;
- (d) legal and regulatory knowledge;
- (e) knowledge and awareness of health, safety and environment and social responsibility;
- (f) knowledge and awareness organisational development and human resources; and

The Board will consider and communicate to shareholders the preferred mix of skills and experience from time to time as determined by the Company's operational and strategic objectives.

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#### **5. CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING INDEPENDENCE OF DIRECTORS**

In determining whether or not the Directors are independent, the Board applies as a benchmark the criteria as set out in the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (**Independence Criteria**).

The Board may consider a Director to be independent notwithstanding that the Director does not strictly meet all of the independence criteria, in which case the Board will report on the reasons for its conclusion to its shareholders in its annual Corporate Governance Statement.

The Board will regularly assess whether each non-executive Director is independent and each non-executive Director must provide to the Board all information relevant to his or her assessment in this regard.

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## **6. CHAIRPERSON**

The Board will appoint one of its members to be the Chairperson.

The Chairperson should be an independent, non-executive Director unless the Board determines that an alternative arrangement is in the best interests of the Company at that time.

The Chairperson is responsible for leading the Board, facilitating the effective contribution of all Directors and promoting constructive relations between Directors and between the Board and management. The Chairperson is also responsible for setting the Board's agenda and ensuring that adequate time is available for discussion of all agenda items, in particular strategic issues.

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## **7. COMPANY SECRETARY**

The Company Secretary of the Company is directly accountable to the Board through the Chairperson on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.

The role of the Company Secretary includes:

- (a) advising the Board on governance matters;
- (b) monitoring that Board policy and procedures are followed;
- (c) coordinating the timely completion and dispatch of Board papers;
- (d) ensuring that the business at Board meetings is accurately captured in the minutes; and
- (e) helping to organise and facilitate the induction and professional development of Directors.

Each director should be able to communicate directly with the Company Secretary and vice versa.

The Board has responsibility for making or approving a decision to appoint or remove the Company Secretary.

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## **8. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGEMENT**

The role of management is to support the Board (or, in the instance of the appointment of a Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent), that person) and implement the running of the general operations and financial business of the Company, in accordance with the delegated authority of the Board.

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## **9. INDEPENDENT ADVICE**

Each Director's letter of appointment (or, in the case of executive directors, service agreement) entitles that Director to seek independent professional advice at the expense of the Company. The letter of appointment (or service agreement) should set out the terms on which the advice may be obtained.

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## **10. COMMITTEES AND CHARTERS**

The Board may delegate its functions and responsibilities from time to time depending on the size, complexity, ownership structure, the respective skills and composition of the Board, and the requirements of the ASX Listing Rules through the establishment of Board sub-committees. To the extent the Board considers that no formal sub-committees are required, the Board will at a minimum convene from time to time as appropriate or required under the following Charters to ensure it deals with the matters that would otherwise be dealt with by separate committees:

- (a) Audit & Risk Committee Charter;
- (b) Nomination Committee Charter; and
- (c) Remuneration Committee Charter.

# AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE CHARTER

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## 1. COMPOSITION

The full Board carries out the functions that would ordinarily be carried out by an Audit and Risk Committee.

The Board will monitor on an on-going basis whether formation of a separate sub-committee is required or otherwise in the best interests of the Company, and will form a separate sub-committee as applicable.

References to the Audit & Risk Committee in this Charter shall be read to mean the Board convening in its capacity as the Audit & Risk Committee under this Charter.

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## 2. ROLE

The role of the Audit & Risk Committee is to:

- (a) review and monitor the integrity of the financial reports and statements of the Company;
  - (b) review and oversee the Company's risk management framework and internal controls at least annually;
  - (c) monitor and review the effectiveness of the Company's internal audit function to the extent there is one;
  - (d) monitor and review the external audit function including matters concerning appointment and remuneration, independence and non-audit services;
  - (e) review the Company's Whistleblower Policy; and
  - (f) perform such other functions as assigned by law, the Company's constitution, or the Board if applicable.
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## 3. OPERATIONS

The Audit & Risk Committee will meet as often as it considers necessary and at least half yearly.

Minutes of all meetings of the Audit & Risk Committee are to be kept.

Audit & Risk Committee meetings will be governed by the same rules, as set out in the Company constitution as they apply to the meetings of the Board.

Relevant members of management and the external auditor may be invited to attend meetings.

The Audit & Risk Committee shall meet with the external auditor without management present, as required.

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## 4. AUTHORITY AND RESOURCES

The Company is to provide the Audit & Risk Committee with sufficient resources to undertake its duties, including provision of educational information on accounting policies and other financial topics relevant to the Company, and such other relevant materials requested by the Audit & Risk Committee.

The Audit & Risk Committee:

- (a) will have the power to conduct or authorise investigations into any matters within the Audit & Risk Committee's scope of responsibilities;
- (b) may seek any information or advice it considers necessary to fulfill its responsibilities;
- (c) may have access to management and external auditors (without management being present) to seek explanations and information; and
- (d) will have the authority, as it deems necessary or appropriate, to retain independent legal, accounting or other external advisers relevant to performing its duties under this Charter.

## **5. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE**

The Audit & Risk Committee will perform the functions listed below:

### **5.1 Financial reporting**

- (a) Review half-year and annual financial statements as to whether they provide a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity.
- (b) Consider management's selection of accounting policies and principles.
- (c) Consider the external audit of the financial statements and the related external Auditor's Report.
- (d) Ensure that:
  - (i) the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent) and Chief Financial Officer (or equivalent) are able to make the declarations in relation to the Company's financial reports required by s 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and the *ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations* (4<sup>th</sup> edition); and
  - (ii) these declarations are made and given to the Board by the time required.

### **5.2 External Audit**

- (a) Establish and review the criteria for the selection, appointment and rotation of the external auditor.
- (b) Appoint and replace the external auditor and approve the terms on which the external auditor is engaged.
- (c) Establish/review permissible services that the external auditor may perform for the Company and pre-approve all audit/non-audit services.
- (d) Confirm the independence of the external auditor, including reviewing the external auditor's non-audit services and related fees.
- (e) Ensure that the external auditor is required to attend the AGM of the Company and is available to answer questions relevant to the audit from shareholders.
- (f) Discuss the Company's choice of accounting policies and methods, and any recommended changes.
- (g) Discuss any significant findings and recommendations of the external auditor and management's response to them.
- (h) Discuss any difficulties or disputes with management encountered during the course of the audit including any restrictions or access to required information.

### **5.3 Risk management and internal control**

- (a) Monitor and assess the risk exposure of the Company for regulatory, systems and information technology, business and operational, economic, environmental and social sustainability risks through effective risk management strategies.
- (b) Oversee the design of a risk management framework.
- (c) Conduct a comprehensive review and make recommendations to the Board on any incident involving fraud or other break down of the Company's internal controls.
- (d) Review the adequacy of the Company's insurance programs.

### **5.4 Internal Communications and Reporting**

- (a) Regularly update the Board about Audit & Risk Committee activities and make appropriate recommendations.
- (b) Ensure the Board is fully aware of matters which may significantly impact upon the financial conditions or affairs of the business.

### **5.5 Whistleblower Policy**

- (a) Review the Whistleblower Policy from time to time to ensure it remains effective and is aligned with the best practice standards.

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**6. REVIEW**

This Audit & Risk Committee Charter shall be reviewed by the Audit & Risk Committee at least annually, and updated as required.

# NOMINATION COMMITTEE CHARTER

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## 1. COMPOSITION

The full Board carries out the functions that would ordinarily be carried out by a Nomination Committee.

The Board will monitor on an on-going basis whether formation of a separate sub-committee is required or otherwise in the best interests of the Company, and will form a separate sub-committee as applicable.

References to the Nomination Committee in this Charter shall be read to mean the Board convening in its capacity as the Nomination Committee under this Charter.

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## 2. ROLE

The role of the Nomination Committee is to ensure that the Company has a Board of an effective composition, size and commitment to adequately discharge its responsibilities and duties and bring transparency, focus and independent judgment to decisions regarding the composition of the Board.

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## 3. OPERATIONS

The Nomination Committee will meet as often as it considers necessary and at least yearly.

Minutes of all meetings of the Nomination Committee are to be kept.

Nomination Committee meetings will be governed by the same rules as set out in the Company constitution as they apply to the meetings of the Board.

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## 4. RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the Nomination Committee are:

- (a) identifying, and recommending to the Board, nominees for membership of the Board and Board succession planning generally;
- (b) reviewing the board skills matrix established by the Board Charter (if there is one), and regularly assessing that the board skills matrix is satisfied by the current Board membership;
- (c) reviewing whether the Directors as a group have the skills, knowledge and familiarity with the entity and its operating environment required to fulfill their role on the Board and, where any gaps are identified, consider what training or development could be undertaken to fill those gaps;
- (d) ensuring that the Company:
  - (i) undertakes appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward to its shareholders a candidate for election, as a Director, including checks as to a candidate's character, expertise, education, criminal record and bankruptcy history;
  - (ii) provides its shareholders with all material information relevant to a decision about whether or not to re-elect a Director taking into account the matters listed in Recommendation 1.2 of the *ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations* (4<sup>th</sup> edition);
  - (iii) has a program for inducting new Directors and provides appropriate professional development opportunities for Directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as Directors effectively;
  - (iv) has a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the Board, its Committees (if any) and individual Directors and for addressing any issues emerging from that review;

- (v) has plans in place to manage the succession of the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent) and other senior executives, and the Board; and
- (vi) has a written agreement with each Director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment taking into account the matters set out in Recommendation 1.3 of the *ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations* (4<sup>th</sup> edition).

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## 5. **AUTHORITY AND RESOURCES**

The Nomination Committee:

- (a) may seek any information or advice it considers necessary to fulfil its responsibilities;
- (b) may have access to management to seek explanations and information; and
- (c) will have the authority, as it deems necessary or appropriate, to retain independent legal, accounting or other external advisers relevant to performing its duties under this Charter.

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## 6. **REVIEW**

This Nomination Committee Charter shall be reviewed by the Nomination Committee at least annually, and updated as required.

# REMUNERATION COMMITTEE CHARTER

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## 1. COMPOSITION

The full Board carries out the functions that would ordinarily be carried out by a Remuneration Committee.

The Board will monitor on an on-going basis whether formation of a separate sub-committee is required or otherwise in the best interests of the Company, and will form a separate sub-committee as applicable.

References to the Remuneration Committee in this Charter shall be read to mean the Board convening in its capacity as the Remuneration Committee under this Charter.

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## 2. ROLE

The function of the Remuneration Committee is to review and make appropriate recommendations on:

- (a) remuneration packages of executive Directors, non-executive Directors and senior executives;
- (b) the process for periodically evaluating the performance of its senior executives; and
- (c) employee incentive and equity-based plans including the appropriateness of performance hurdles and total payments proposed.

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## 3. OPERATIONS

The Remuneration Committee will meet as often as it considers necessary and at least yearly.

Where the Remuneration Committee includes an executive director, that director will not be involved in decisions that relate to their own remuneration.

Minutes of all meetings of the Remuneration Committee are to be kept. The minutes and a report of actions taken or recommended are to be given at each subsequent meeting of the full Board.

Committee meetings will be governed by the same rules as set out in the Company's constitution, as they apply to meetings of the Board.

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## 4. RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) Executive Remuneration and Incentive Policies

The Committee is to make decisions with respect to appropriate remuneration and incentive policies for executive Directors and senior executives which:

- (i) will motivate executive Directors and senior executives to pursue long term growth and success of the Company within an appropriate control framework;
- (ii) demonstrate a clear correlation between key performance and remuneration;
- (iii) will align the interests of executive Directors and senior executives with the long-term interests of the Company's shareholders; and
- (iv) may apply clawback provisions authorising the Company to recover, reduce or cancel performance based remuneration in the event of serious misconduct by executive Directors or senior executives, or material misstatement in the Company's financial statements.

- (b) Executive Remuneration Packages

The Committee is to ensure that:

- (i) executive remuneration packages involve a balance between fixed and incentive pay, reflecting short and long term performance objectives appropriate to the Company's circumstances and objectives;

- (ii) a proportion of executives' remuneration is structured in a manner designed to link reward to corporate and individual performances; and
- (iii) recommendations are made to the Board with respect to the quantum of bonuses to be paid to executives.

To the extent that the Company adopts a different remuneration structure for its non-executive Directors, the Committee shall document its reasons for the purpose of disclosure to stakeholders.

(c) Non-Executive Directors

The Committee is to ensure that:

- (i) fees paid to non-executive Directors are within the aggregate amount approved by shareholders and make recommendations to the Board with respect to the need for increases to this aggregate amount at the Company's AGM;
- (ii) non-executive Directors are remunerated by way of fees (in the form of cash and/or superannuation benefits);
- (iii) non-executive Directors are not provided with retirement benefits other than statutory superannuation entitlements; and
- (iv) non-executive Directors are not entitled to participate in equity-based remuneration schemes designed for executives without due consideration and appropriate disclosure to the Company's shareholders.

To the extent that the Company adopts a different remuneration structure for its non-executive Directors, the Committee shall document its reasons for the purpose of disclosure to stakeholders.

(d) Incentive Plans and Benefits Programs

The Committee is to:

- (i) review and make recommendations concerning long-term incentive compensation plans, including the use of share options and other equity-based plans. Except as otherwise delegated by the Board, the Committee will act on behalf of the Board to administer equity-based and employee benefit plans, and as such will discharge any responsibilities under those plans including making and authorising grants, in accordance with the terms of those plans;
- (ii) ensure that incentive plans are designed around appropriate and realistic performance targets that measure relative performance and provide rewards when they are achieved;
- (iii) continually review and if necessary improve any existing benefit programs established for employees; and
- (iv) ensure that participants in equity-based plans are not permitted to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of any unvested entitlements under any equity-based remuneration scheme currently in operation or which is to be offered in the future.

(e) Remuneration Report

The Remuneration Committee reviews and recommends to the Board for approval the Remuneration Report contained within the Annual Report. The Committee provides oversight and management is responsible for ensuring that disclosure meets the requirements of the Corporations Act, the ASX Listing Rules and the *ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations* (4<sup>th</sup> edition).

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## 5. AUTHORITY AND RESOURCES

The Remuneration Committee:

- (a) may seek any information or advice it considers necessary to fulfil its responsibilities;
- (b) may have access to management to seek explanations and information; and

- (c) will have the authority, as it deems necessary or appropriate, to retain independent legal, accounting or other external advisers relevant to performing its duties under this Charter.

Where the Company engages a remuneration consultant, the Remuneration Committee will have regard to the Corporations Act requirements in making such an appointment.

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## **6. REVIEW**

This Remuneration Committee Charter shall be reviewed by the Remuneration Committee at least annually, and updated as required.

# CODE OF CONDUCT

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## **1. CODE OF CONDUCT**

### **1.1 Introduction**

This is the corporate code of conduct for the Company and it is designed to maintain confidence in the integrity of the Company and the responsibilities and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices. The Company is committed not only to complying with its legal obligations but also acting ethically and responsibly.

### **1.2 Responsibility to Shareholders**

The Company aims:

- (a) to increase shareholder value within an appropriate framework which safeguards the rights and interests of the Company's shareholders and the financial community; and
- (b) to comply with systems of control and accountability which the Company has in place as part of its corporate governance with openness and integrity.

### **1.3 Integrity and Honesty**

Directors, management and staff will deal with the Company's customers, suppliers, competitors and each other with honesty, fairness and integrity and observe the rules of the legal and regulatory environment in which the Company operates.

### **1.4 Respect for the Law**

The Company is to comply with all legislative and common law requirements which affect its business, in particular those in respect of occupational health and safety, the environment, native title and cultural heritage. Directors, management and staff must not knowingly participate in any illegal or unethical activity, or participate in any activity which would conflict with the Company's best interests or that would be likely to negatively affect the Company's reputation.

### **1.5 Conflicts of Interest**

Directors, management and staff must act in the best interests of the Company and not involve themselves in situations where there is a real or apparent conflict of interest between them as individuals and the interest of the Company.

Directors, management and staff must not improperly use their position, property or information acquired through their position for personal gain or gain of an associate or to compete with or harm the Company.

### **1.6 Protection of Assets**

Directors, management and staff must protect the assets of the Company to ensure their availability for legitimate business purposes and to ensure all corporate opportunities are enjoyed by the Company and that no property, information or position belonging to the Company or opportunity arising from these is used for personal gain or to compete with the Company.

### **1.7 Facilitation payments**

The Company prohibits the offering or acceptance of bribes, inducements, facilitation payments or any improper benefits by Directors, management and staff.

Directors, management and staff will not accept gifts, services, benefits or hospitality that might influence, or appear to influence, that person's conduct in representing the Company.

### **1.8 Confidential Information**

Directors, management and staff must respect the confidentiality of all information of a confidential nature which is acquired in the course of the Company's business and must not disclose or make improper use of such confidential information to any person unless specific authorisation is given for disclosure.

### **1.9 Employment Practices**

The Company will employ the best available staff with skills required to carry out vacant positions.

The Company will ensure a safe work place and maintain proper occupational health and safety practices commensurate with the nature of the Company's business and activities.

The Company is also committed to providing equal opportunity for all employees and a workplace free from discrimination, bullying and harassment.

#### **1.10 Responsibility to the Environment**

The Company will recognise, consider and respect environmental issues which arise in relation to the Company's activities and comply with all applicable legal requirements.

#### **1.11 Responsibility to the Individual**

The Company recognises and respects the rights of individuals and to the best of its ability will comply with the applicable legal rules regarding privacy, privileges and private and confidential information.

#### **1.12 Obligations Relative to Fair Trading and Dealing**

The Company will deal with others in a way that is fair and will not knowingly engage in deceptive practices.

#### **1.13 Compliance with the Code of Conduct and reporting**

The Company encourages the reporting of unlawful or unethical behavior or behavior that is contrary to this Code of Conduct. The Company will take all reasonable steps to protect any member of staff who reports such behavior in good faith.

In particular, if there is any:

- (a) breach or potential breach of compliance with this Code of Conduct; or
- (b) breach of law (see section 1.4); or
- (c) real or apparent conflict of interest (see section 1.5),

it must be reported to:

- (a) the Chairperson, in the case of:
  - (i) a Board member; or
  - (ii) the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent);
- (b) the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent), in the case of a member of the senior management team; or
- (c) a supervisor, in the case of an employee,

so that it may be considered and dealt with in an appropriate manner for all concerned.

# CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE POLICY

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## 1. CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE POLICY

### 1.1 Overview

The Company is committed to the objective of promoting investor confidence and the rights of shareholders by:

- (a) complying with its continuous disclosure obligations imposed by the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules;
- (b) ensuring that Company announcements are presented in a factual, clear and balanced way; and
- (c) ensuring that all shareholders have equal and timely access to material information concerning the Company

This policy applies to all Directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company.

### 1.2 Matters that must be disclosed

The Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules require the Company, as a company listed on the ASX, to comply with the continuous disclosure obligations in the ASX Listing Rules.

ASX Listing Rule 3.1 requires that the Company immediately disclose to the market any information of which the Company becomes aware, concerning the Company that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities. This type of information is referred to as 'price sensitive' information.

The Company becomes aware of information if any of its Directors or executive officers has, or ought reasonably to have, come into possession of the information in the course of the performance of his or her duties as a Director or executive officer of the Company.

Disclosure of price sensitive information is not required while the following paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) are satisfied:

- (a) a reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed;
- (b) the information is confidential and ASX has not formed the view that the information has ceased to be confidential; and
- (c) one or more of the following applies:
  - (i) it would be a breach of a law to disclose the information;
  - (ii) the information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation;
  - (iii) the information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure;
  - (iv) the information is generated for the internal management purposes of the Company; or
  - (v) the information is a trade secret.

If the ASX considers that there is, or is likely to be, a false market in the Company's securities and asks the Company to give it information to correct or prevent a false market, the Company must give the ASX the information needed to correct or prevent the false market.

### 1.3 Internal disclosure procedure

- (a) Disclosure Officer

Means an individual designated by the Board from time to time to administer this policy and in the absence of a specific appointment shall be the Company Secretary.

- (b) Responsibilities of the Disclosure Officer

The Disclosure Officer is responsible for:

- (i) monitoring the Company's compliance with its disclosure obligations and liaising with the ASX in relation to continuous disclosure issues;
  - (ii) ensuring officers and employees of the Company are aware of and adequately understand the Company's continuous disclosure obligations, their responsibilities in relation to the Company's continuous disclosure obligations and to protect the confidentiality of information, and this continuous disclosure policy;
  - (iii) ensuring that employees have knowledge in dealing with communications from the media;
  - (iv) implementing and supervising procedures for reporting potentially price-sensitive information; and
  - (v) coordinating the disclosure of information to the ASX, analysts, brokers, shareholders, the media and the public.
- (c) Deciding if information should be disclosed
- (i) If an employee or officer of the Company becomes aware of any information at any time that should be considered for release to the market, it must be reported immediately to the Disclosure Officer, or the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent).
  - (ii) The Disclosure Officer must review any information reported in accordance with paragraph (a) and determine, in consultation with the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent), whether any of the information is required to be disclosed to the ASX. The Disclosure Officer and the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent) may consult with the Chairman, Directors or other members of the executive in the making of this decision.
  - (iii) If the Company is unable to make a disclosure to ASX immediately (meaning, 'promptly and without delay') upon becoming aware of that price-sensitive information then the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent), the Disclosure Officer or the Board (as applicable) must apply for a trading halt.

#### **1.4 Market communication**

- (a) Communication of information
- All ASX announcements made by the Company must be:
- (i) factual and must not omit material information;
  - (ii) expressed in a clear and objective manner;
  - (iii) balanced in that both positive and negative information is disclosed; and
  - (iv) made in a timely manner.
- (b) Disclosure must be made to ASX first
- The Company will not release any information publicly that is required to be disclosed through the ASX until the Company has received formal confirmation of its release to the market by the ASX.
- (c) Corrections and updates
- If any material information disclosed to the market becomes incorrect, the Company must release an announcement correcting or updating the information.
- (d) Inadvertent disclosure or mistaken non-disclosure
- If price sensitive information is inadvertently disclosed or a Director, officer or employee becomes aware of information which should be disclosed, the Disclosure Officer must immediately be contacted so that appropriate action can be taken including, if required, announcing the information through ASX and then posting it on the Company's website.
- (e) Market speculation and rumour

The Company does not, in general, comment on market speculation and rumor unless there are factual errors contained in the speculation that could materially affect the Company, or the Company receives a formal request from the ASX.

(f) Trading Halts

If necessary, the Company Secretary has the authority to request a trading halt from the ASX to ensure orderly trading in the Company's securities and to manage disclosure issues.

## 1.5 Media and Analysts

(a) Institutional and analyst briefings

The Company may conduct briefings for analysts and institutional investors from time to time to discuss matters concerning the Company that have been released to the market.

Only the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent) and Chairman or approved representatives of the Company are authorised to speak with analysts and institutional investors.

The Company's policy at these briefings is that:

- (i) any material information being presented to analysts or investors must first be provided to the Disclosure Officer for checking;
- (ii) all investors are to be treated in a balanced and fair fashion and one-on-one and group briefings between the Company and analysts or investors must be restricted to discussions of previously disclosed information;
- (iii) in responding to an analyst or investor query, only previously disclosed information may be discussed and all responses must be factual and balanced;
- (iv) any questions raised in relation to price sensitive issues not already disclosed to the market will not be answered or will be taken on notice; and
- (v) if a question is taken on notice and the answer would involve the release of price sensitive information, the information must be released through the ASX before responding.

At or after briefings, the Company personnel involved must consider the matters discussed at the briefings to ascertain whether any price sensitive information was inadvertently disclosed.

(b) Analyst reports

If requested, the Company may review analyst reports. The Company's policy is that it will only review these reports to clarify historical information and correct factual inaccuracies if this can be achieved using information that has been disclosed to the market generally.

No comment or feedback will be provided on financial forecasts, including profit forecasts prepared by the analyst, or on conclusions or recommendations set out in the report. The Company will communicate this policy whenever asked to review an analyst report.

(c) Media relations and public statements

All inquiries from the media must be referred to the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent) or Chairman or, in their absence, the Company Secretary.

Material information must not be selectively disclosed prior to being announced to the ASX. The Company must not provide interviews, stories or information to the media that contain material or price sensitive information before that information has been disclosed to the market, even on an embargo basis.

No employee may give an interview or make a presentation without the specific permission of the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent) or Chairman. Any material information being presented to journalists must first be provided to the Company Secretary for checking.

## 1.6 Review

This continuous disclosure policy shall be reviewed by the Board at least annually, and updated as required.

# SHAREHOLDER COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

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## 1. OVERVIEW

The Company aims to ensure that shareholders are kept informed of all major developments affecting the state of affairs of the Company. Additionally, the Company recognises that potential investors and other interested stakeholders may wish to obtain information about the Company from time to time.

To achieve this, the Company communicates information regularly to shareholders and other stakeholders through a range of forums and publications and actively engages with shareholders at the Company's AGM and, where appropriate, upon request.

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## 2. ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Company makes announcements to the ASX in accordance with the Listing Rules and the Corporations Act.

Announcements made by the Company to the ASX, subject to applicable securities laws, will be made available to shareholders on the Company's website.

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## 3. ANNUAL REPORT

The Company's annual report contains key financial information about the Company, as well as important operating and corporate information. The default method of receiving the Company's annual report is electronically on the ASX announcements platform. A printed or electronic copy of the annual report is sent (by post or email, as applicable) to shareholders who elected to receive one when notified by the Company of the shareholder's right to make this election. If a shareholder later decides they want to receive printed or electronic copies of the annual report, they may do so by contacting the Company's share registry.

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## 4. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

- (a) The notice of meeting will be distributed to all shareholders prior to the annual general meeting within the timeframe set by the Corporations Act and the Company's constitution.
- (b) Shareholders at the annual general meeting are encouraged to ask both the Company and its auditor questions regarding the Company's governance and business. Shareholders may attend the meeting in person (including by any relevant technological means made available by the Company) or by proxy, representative or attorney.
- (c) In addition, the chairman's address to the annual general meeting and any presentations given at the annual general meeting will be made available with the ASX prior to the annual general meeting.

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## 5. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- (a) The Company will have a 'Corporate Governance' section on the Company's website.
- (b) The Company's annual corporate governance statement is prepared in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules. It is contained in or accompanies the annual report each year and will be available under the 'Corporate Governance' section of the Company's website.

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## 6. ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

Shareholders may opt to receive communications from, and send communications to, the Company and its share registry electronically, by contacting the Company Secretary or the Company's share registry as applicable.

# SECURITIES TRADING POLICY

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## 1. SECURITIES TRADING POLICY

### 1.1 Introduction

This policy has been prepared in an effort to prevent the insider trading in the Company's securities by Insiders (as defined in this policy). It is the responsibility of each Insider to comply with the terms of this policy, the Company's Code of Conduct and any applicable laws regarding insider trading.

This policy sets out:

- (a) when trading in Company Securities (defined below) by Insiders is permitted;
- (b) when trading by Insiders is permitted in financial products issued or created over the Company Securities by third parties or products which operate to limit the economic risk of their security holdings in the Company; and
- (c) procedures to reduce the risk of insider trading.

### 1.2 Definitions

In this policy the following definitions apply unless the context otherwise requires:

**"Company Securities"** means any unlisted or listed Securities of the Company, including Securities of the Company that have been listed or admitted for trading on, or have their prices quoted on or under the rules of, any regulated market.

**"Corporations Act"** means the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).

**"Inside Information"** means:

- (a) a change in the business, operations or capital of the Company that would reasonably be expected to have a significant effect on the market price or value of the Company Securities (which includes any decision to implement such a change by the Board of Directors or by senior management who believe that confirmation of the decision by the Board of Directors is probable) which has not been generally disclosed;
- (b) a fact that significantly affects, or would reasonably be expected to have a significant effect on, the market price or value of the Company Securities which has not been generally disclosed;
- (c) any information which is not generally available to the public that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company Securities (i.e. information not generally available which would or would be likely to influence an investor's decision to buy, hold or sell Company Securities);
- (d) unpublished price sensitive information, which means information required to be disclosed to the ASX under Listing Rule 3.1 and is defined as any unpublished information concerning the Company that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company Securities if it were made public.

Examples of information that may constitute Inside Information are set out in Schedule "A" attached hereto. It is the responsibility of any person contemplating a trade in Company Securities to determine prior to such trade whether he or she is aware of any information that constitutes Inside Information. If in doubt, the individual should consult with an Insider Trading Policy Administrator. In addition, this policy requires that certain Insiders pre-clear trades in Company Securities.

**"Insider"** means:

- (a) all directors, Officers and employees of the Company or its subsidiaries;
- (b) any person that possesses or is deemed to possess Inside Information under the Corporations Act;
- (c) any other person retained by or engaged in professional activity on behalf of the Company or any of its subsidiaries (such as a consultant, independent contractor or adviser);
- (d) any family member, spouse or other person living in the household or a dependent child of any of the individuals referred to in (a), (b) or (c) above;

- (e) any “**Related Party**” or “**Associate**” as defined in the Corporations Act, which essentially covers parties who are associated with directors or senior employees, including spouses and de factos who are likely to be influenced by directors or senior employees in their investment decision-making; and
- (f) partnerships, trusts, corporations, registered retirement savings plans and similar entities over which any of the above-mentioned individuals exercise control or direction.

“**Insider Trading Policy Administrator**” means an individual designated by the Board of Directors from time to time to administer this policy and in the absence of a specific appointment shall be the Company Secretary.

“**Key Management Personnel**” or “**KMP**” has the same meaning as in the accounting standards (as defined in the Corporations Act) and broadly includes those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

“**Officer**” has the meaning given in section 9 of the Corporations Act.

“**Securities**” include equity shares, debentures, options, any other instrument issued or granted by a company (or a company controlled or managed company), any other “**Division 3 financial product**” (as that term is defined in the Corporations Act) and any derivatives or other financial products issued by third parties in relation to such securities.

“**trade**” shall be construed with reference to the definition of “trading” and “trading” includes:

- (a) the sale or purchase of, or application or agreement to sell or purchase, any Company Securities and the grant, acceptance, acquisition, disposal, exercise or discharge of any option (whether for the call, or put, or both) or other right or obligation, present or future, conditional or unconditional, to acquire or dispose of Company Securities, or any interests in Company Securities; and
- (b) any derivatives-based or other transaction or arrangement that would be required to be reported by Insiders in accordance with applicable laws or regulations relating to derivatives or equity monetisation transactions.

### 1.3 Trading in Company Securities

Insiders shall not trade in Company Securities nor place themselves under suspicion of trading in Company Securities while in possession of Inside Information until:

- (a) two days after the disclosure to the public of the Inside Information, whether by way of press release, disclosure to the ASX or a filing made with securities regulatory authorities; or
- (b) the Inside Information ceases to be material (e.g. a potential transaction that was the subject of the Inside Information is abandoned, and either the Insider has been so advised by an Insider Trading Policy Administrator or such abandonment has been generally disclosed).

All Insiders should ensure that all transactions in Company Securities comply with:

- (a) the Corporations Act and its related regulations (particularly the insider trading provisions in section 1042A -1043O, detailed below); and
- (c) any similar legislation in other jurisdictions in which the Company offers Company Securities or conducts transactions.

### 1.4 Prohibited conduct

Insiders:

- (a) must not engage in short term trading of any Company Securities, which includes buying Company Securities with the intention of quickly reselling such Company Securities or selling Company Securities with the intent of quickly buying such Company Securities, each within a 3 month period, other than in connection with the acquisition and sales of Company Securities issued under any employee incentive scheme or any other Company benefit plan or arrangement;
- (b) must not trade in any Company Securities while in possession of Inside Information;

- (c) must not advise, procure or encourage another person to trade in any Company Securities while in possession of Inside Information; and
- (d) must not directly or indirectly communicate Inside Information or cause Inside Information to be communicated to another party where the Insider knows or ought reasonably know that the person would or would likely trade in the Company Securities while in possession of Inside Information.

## **1.5 Restrictions on trading by Key Management Personnel – Blackout Periods**

When Insiders trade in Company Securities there is the potential for adverse financial consequences for the Company if the Company's financial position and operating results differ from the financial community's expectation or the reasons for trading are not adequately disclosed to the market.

Insiders who are Key Management Personnel are to be subject to the additional restrictions on trading in Company Securities during certain times of the year. This includes any employee who may be exposed to Inside Information in the course of its duties.

In addition to the overriding prohibition on trading in the Company Securities when a person is in possession of Inside Information, Key Management Personnel must not trade in the Company Securities during a "blackout period" unless the approval practices below are followed. A "blackout period" means:

- (a) the period two days before and two days after the announcement of the Company's annual results, half yearly results and quarterly report respectively; and
- (b) any period when there is reason to believe that the proposed dealing is in breach of applicable law or Company policy and standards.

Blackout periods will be imposed by direction of the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent) or the Chairman and notice of the commencement and closure of blackout periods will be provided to Key Management Personnel by the Company Secretary by email.

A blackout period may be extended or shortened or another blackout period introduced at any time by direction of the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent) or the Chairman. Notice of such changes will be specified to Insiders by email. Changes to blackout periods are effective immediately.

If Key Management Personnel are unsure as to the precise start and finish dates of these periods, they should consult their supervisor or manager or the Company Secretary. For the avoidance of doubt, it is stressed that the existence of these blackout periods does not permit Key Management Personnel to deal whilst in the possession of Inside Information - this restriction applies at all times.

## **1.6 Exemptions to Restrictions on Trading in Blackout Period**

Key Management Personnel may trade in Company Securities during a blackout period if prior written clearance is obtained. Prior written clearance to trade during a blackout period may be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

An exemption will not however be granted if it is established by the relevant person authorising the exemption that there is information that is not generally available

The Board may, in exceptional circumstances only, approve any member of Key Management Personnel or his or her associated parties trading in Company Securities during a blackout period. For example, the Board may approve Key Management Personnel exercising options or performance rights in employee share ownership plans, redemption of securities or certain other option exercises, or if the person is facing extreme financial hardship.

An exemption will not however be granted by the Board if it considers there is information that is not generally available, but if it were, would be likely to "materially affect" the price of Company Securities.

Any exemption granted in accordance with the procedure above will be valid for a period of one week from the date of the grant of the exemption.

The exemption by way of prior written clearance may be provided by way of electronic mail.

## **1.7 Associated Parties**

Key Management Personnel have a personal responsibility to ensure that his or her "associated parties" (being immediate family (including a spouse (or equivalent) or dependent), family company

or trust) complies with the same respective restrictions as apply to Key Management Personnel of the Company.

## **1.8 Notification**

Notification of any trade by an Insider after it has occurred must include the following information:

- (a) the name of the Insider;
- (b) the name of any person who dealt on behalf of the Insider;
- (c) details of the Insider's interest in Company Securities the subject of the dealing;
- (d) the date of dealing;
- (e) the number of Company Securities subscribed for, bought or sold;
- (f) the amount paid or received for such Company Securities; and
- (g) the number of Company Securities held by the Insider (directly or indirectly) before and after the dealing.

The Company Secretary will maintain a written record of the receipt of any notice received from an Insider pursuant to this policy and of any clearance given.

## **1.9 Reporting Requirements**

A director of the Company is required to provide details of all changes to his or her interests in:

- (a) Company Securities registered in the name of the director or held on behalf of the director, directly or indirectly;
- (b) Company Securities not registered in the director's name in which the director has a relevant interest; and
- (c) contracts in which the director is a party or entitled to a benefit under and confer a right to call or deliver a share in, debentures of, or interests in a managed investment scheme made available by the Company or a related body corporate.

The details must be provided as soon as reasonably possible after the date of the change and in any event no later than three business days after the change or another time frame which allows for compliance with the ASX Listing Rules obligations.

It is the responsibility of each Insider (and not the Company) to comply with these reporting requirements, and Insiders are required to provide the Insider Trading Policy Administrators with a copy of any insider report completed by the Insider concurrent with or in advance of its filing. The Company will assist any Insider in the preparation and filing of insider reports upon request.

Some Officers of the Company or its subsidiaries may be eligible to be exempted by applicable securities law from the requirements to file insider reports.

A person that is uncertain as to whether he or she is an Insider or whether he or she may be eligible to be exempted from these requirements should contact an Insider Trading Policy Administrator. Insiders who are exempted from these reporting requirements remain subject to all of the other provisions of applicable securities law and this policy.

## **1.10 Trading by Related Parties**

An Insider must (so far as is consistent with his or her duties of confidentiality to the Company) seek to prohibit any trading in Company Securities by a related party at a time when the Insider is in possession of Inside Information.

For the purposes of this policy an Insider must advise all such related parties:

- (a) that he is an Insider of the Company;
- (b) of any periods when the Insider knows he or she is not free to trade in the Company Securities on his or her own behalf under the provisions of this policy unless his or her duty of confidentiality to the Company prohibits him from disclosing such periods; and
- (c) that they must advise the Insider immediately after they have traded in Company Securities.

### **1.11 Trading by brokers and funds**

An Insider must (so far as is consistent with his or her duties of confidentiality to the Company) seek to prohibit any trading in Company Securities by his or her broker at a time when the Insider is in possession of Inside Information.

An Insider may enter into a personal superannuation or equity investment plan or deal in units of an equity unit trust without regard to the provisions of this policy. In the case of a personal superannuation or equity investment plan investing only in Company Securities the following applies:

- (a) the Insider does not enter into the plan or carry out the first purchase of Company Securities within the plan during a blackout period;
- (b) the Insider does not cancel or vary the terms of this participation, or carry out sales in Company Securities within the plan, during a blackout period; and
- (c) before entering into the plan or cancelling the plan or varying the terms of his or her participation or carrying out the sales of Company Securities within the plan, the Insider obtains the relevant clearance as set out in this policy.

### **1.12 Permitted Transactions**

The grant of options or performance rights by the Board under any employee incentive scheme established by the Company and the grant of Company Securities by the Board under any employee securities acquisition scheme may be permitted during a blackout period if such grant could not reasonably be made at another time, the grant of the options or performance rights would not otherwise be prohibited under this policy and failure to make the grant would indicate that the Company was in a blackout period. Such issues will always be subject to ASX Listing Rules, section 708A of the Corporations Act and any other applicable securities laws and regulations.

Subject to such exercise or conversion not otherwise being prohibited under this policy or other applicable securities laws and regulations, the Chairman or other designated director may at any time allow the exercise of an option or right under an incentive scheme or the conversion of a convertible security, to occur.

Any subsequent sale of such Company Securities will be subject to the terms of this policy and other applicable securities laws and regulations.

### **1.13 Guidance on other trading**

For the purpose of Company policy and standards, the following transactions constitute trading and are consequently subject to the provisions of this policy:

- (a) trading between Insiders;
- (b) off-market trading; and
- (c) transfers for no consideration by an Insider, other than transfers where the Insider retains a beneficial interest under corporate law.

For the purposes of Company policy and standards, the following trading is not subject to the provisions of this policy:

- (a) undertakings or elections to take up entitlements under a rights issue or other offer (including an offer of shares in lieu of a cash dividend);
- (b) the take up of entitlements under a rights issue or other offer (including an offer of shares in lieu of a cash dividend);
- (c) allowing entitlements to lapse under a rights issue or other offer (including an offer of shares in lieu of a cash dividend);
- (d) the sale of sufficient entitlements to allow take up of the balance of the entitlements under a rights issue; and
- (e) undertakings to accept, or the acceptance of, a takeover offer.

### **1.14 Guidance notes on other trading**

While in general, Insiders are free to deal in securities in other listed companies, the prohibited conduct under the Corporations Act includes dealings not only in Company Securities but also in those of other listed companies with which the Company may be dealing (including the Company's customers, contractors or business partners) where an Insider possesses Inside Information in

relation to that other company. If an Insider is aware of information that is not generally available but which, if it were generally available, a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of a security, the Insider should not deal in the securities of the companies that it affects.

### **1.15 Enforcement**

All directors, Officers, employees and consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries will be provided with a copy of this policy, and acknowledgement of and compliance with the procedures and restrictions set forth in this policy is required of all Officers, employees and consultants of the Company. It is a condition of their appointment, employment or engagement that each of these persons at all times abide by the standards, requirements and procedures set out in this policy unless a written authorisation to proceed otherwise is received from an Insider Trading Policy Administrator. Any such person who violates this policy may face disciplinary action up to and including termination of his or her employment or appointment with or engagement by the Company without notice. The violation of this policy may also violate certain securities laws. If it appears that a director, Officer, employee or consultant may have violated such securities laws, the Company may refer the matter to the appropriate regulatory authorities, which could lead to penalties, fines or imprisonment.

### **1.16 Review of Securities Trading Policy**

The Board will, at least once in each financial year, review this Policy to determine its appropriateness to the needs of the Company and make any amendments it determines are necessary or desirable.

## SCHEDULE A – COMMON EXAMPLES OF INSIDE INFORMATION

### SCHEDULE A

#### COMMON EXAMPLES OF INSIDE INFORMATION

The following examples are not exhaustive.

- mineral exploration results and material developments to ongoing exploration efforts or projects;
- proposed changes in capital structure, including share splits and share dividends;
- notification of a substantial shareholding;
- proposed or pending financings;
- material increases or decreases in the amount of outstanding securities or indebtedness;
- proposed changes in corporate structure, including amalgamations and reorganisations;
- proposed acquisitions of other companies, including takeover bids or mergers;
- material acquisitions, dispositions or realisation of assets;
- material changes or developments in products or contracts which would materially affect earnings upwards or downwards;
- material changes in the business of the Company;
- changes in senior management or control of the Company;
- bankruptcy or receivership;
- changes in the Company's auditors;
- the financial condition and results of operations of the Company, including cash flow information;
- indicated changes in revenues or earnings upwards or downwards of more than recent average size;
- material legal proceedings;
- defaults in material obligations;
- capital returns and buy backs of financial products;
- the results of the submission of matters to a vote of securityholders;
- transactions with directors, Officers or principal securityholders;
- the granting of options or payment of other compensation to directors or Officers; and
- any information required to be announced under applicable securities legislation or stock exchange rules.

## SCHEDULE B – ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY INSIDER

### SCHEDULE B

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY INSIDER

1. I have read and understood the document titled “Securities Trading Policy”.
2. I agree to be bound by and to comply with the Securities Trading Policy as amended or replaced from time to time.

Signature:

Name:

Date:

Please send a completed copy to the Company Secretary.

# ANTI-BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION POLICY

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## 1. PURPOSE OF THIS POLICY

The Company prohibits all forms of bribery and corruption and is committed to conducting its business legitimately, ethically and in compliance with the following laws:

- (a) the *Australian Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cth); and
- (b) any other anti-bribery and corruption laws in which the Company operates.

### **(Applicable Laws)**

The objectives of this Policy is to ensure that you do:

- (a) not give or accept gifts and/or benefits that will compromise or appear to compromise, your integrity and objectively in performing your duties;
- (b) not give or accept gifts and/or benefits that cause, or appear to cause a conflict of interest;
- (c) not give or receive payment of a secret commission to a person in a fiduciary position;
- (d) educate employees on what gifts and benefits are acceptable and unacceptable; and
- (e) promote investor confidence in the integrity of the Company and its securities.

This policy also sets out the process to follow if there are concerns that any employee of the Company is not complying with or has not complied with this Policy. Any and all material or suspected breaches of this Policy must be immediately reported to the Board or a committee of the Board upon identification.

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## 2. APPLICATION

This Policy applies to all of the Company's people, who include but may not be limited to:

- (a) all Company officers, directors, contractors, consultants and employees, wherever located (**Company Personnel**);
- (b) any individual or entity, including any personnel working for such individual or entity, engaged to act on behalf of the Company (with authority to bring the Company into contractual relationships with other parties and/or represent the Company (having the authority to describe itself as the Company representative in dealing with other parties) (**Agents and Representatives**); and
- (c) any person directly involved in the Company's joint venture operations, where the Company exercises control in relation to the joint venture's policy and procedures.

The Policy will be made available to all employees and officers upon commencement with the Company during the induction process and will be available on an ongoing basis on the Company's website and staff intranet.

The Policy is to be read in conjunction with the Company's:

- (d) Code of Conduct;
- (e) Whistleblower Policy;
- (f) any local laws or regulations relating to bribery and corruption.

Copies of these reference materials can be accessed via the Company's website or made available upon request to the Company Secretary.

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## 3. CONSEQUENCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Non-Compliance with any Applicable Laws can have serious consequences for the Company, and the individuals involved.

If the Company is found to be liable for a contravention of any Applicable Laws it could face significant fines or penalties, be excluded from tendering for public contracts, and there is a real risk that individuals involved may also be subject to imprisonment.

The impacts of non-compliance with the Applicable Laws or any other bribery or corruption offences extends beyond the civil and criminal penalties to include:

- (a) impacting on the Company's reputation and the Company's ability to procure and retain business and/or clients;
- (b) impacting on the Company's ability to do business with government or public international organisations which may require a declaration that the Company has complied, and will comply, with certain laws;
- (c) increased regulatory scrutiny and prosecution of the Company and/or its subsidiaries; and
- (d) potential breach of certain established contractual provisions relating to compliance with applicable anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws, which may trigger termination rights, penalties and/or litigation.

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## 4. KEY PRINCIPLES OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

Bribery is a form of corruption and refers to the act of offering, promising, giving, accepting, receiving or soliciting an Advantage as an inducement for an Improper Purpose of Improper Performance, that is not legitimately due and not based on merits or performance.

The Company's employees are not permitted to give, offer, promise, accept, request or authorise a bribe, whether directly or indirectly.

Employees should be aware that:

- (a) bribery is not limited to the public sector; it can also occur in the private sector;
- (b) bribery includes bribes made directly or indirectly (through an intermediary);
- (c) a bribe offered does not have to be accepted for an offence to be committed;
- (d) a bribe may be monetary or non-monetary in value;
- (e) to offer, promise, give or authorise an Advantage to a Third Party, either directly or indirectly, for an Improper Purpose, Improper Performance or in circumstances that might reasonably be viewed as creating the appearance of impropriety; or
- (f) to accept, receive, solicit or authorise an Advantage from a Third Party, either directly or indirectly, for an Improper Purpose, Improper Performance or in circumstances that might reasonably be viewed as creating the appearance of impropriety.

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## 5. COMPLIANCE PROCESS

The Company's anti-bribery and corruption processes will be administered by the Company Secretary and provides a framework that:

- (a) raises awareness of anti-bribery and corruption risks;
- (b) promotes ethical business conduct;
- (c) maintains systems and procedures for giving, receiving and registering Gifts and Hospitality;
- (d) maintains systems and procedures for conducting due diligence on Third Parties; and
- (e) investigates any reported suspicions of bribery or corruption involving the Company.

### **(Anti-Bribery and Corruption Compliance Program)**

Compliance acts as an independent compliance function to prevent and minimise the risk of bribery and corruption in the Company's business dealings.

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## 6. RESPONSIBILITIES

### 6.1 Company Personnel Responsibilities

Company Personnel are required to:

- (a) read, understand and comply with this Policy in all of the Company's dealings;
- (b) act ethically and with integrity, avoiding even the appearance of impropriety;
- (c) maintain timely, accurate and complete records of all expenditures and payments; and
- (d) immediately report any suspicious activities in good faith.

In addition, Company Personnel who exercise managerial supervision over Company Personnel and/or Third Parties must also:

- (a) ensure all persons under his or her supervision understand their obligations under this Policy;
- (b) never request or suggest that Company Personnel and/or Third Parties pursue or achieve business results at the expense of breaching this Policy or an Applicable Law;
- (c) create an environment that enables and encourages others to raise concerns; and
- (d) respond appropriately to questions and concerns related to this Policy (including referring Company Personnel and/or Third Parties to Compliance, if appropriate).

## **6.2 Record Keeping**

- (a) The Company must keep financial records and have appropriate internal controls in place which will evidence the business reason for making payments to Third Parties.
- (b) You must declare and enter all gifts and benefits in a gift and entertainment register (**Register**).
- (c) You must ensure that all expenses and claims relating to Hospitality and Gifts or expenses incurred to Third Parties are submitted in accordance with the Company's expenses procedure and specifically record the reason for the expenditure.
- (d) All accounts, invoices, memoranda and other documents and records relating to the dealings with Third Parties should be prepared with and maintained with strict honesty, accuracy and completeness. No accounts can be kept 'off-book' to facilitate or conceal and Advantage for and Improper Purpose or Improper Performance.

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## **7. PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES**

### **7.1 Gifts and Hospitality**

Gifts and Hospitality made in good faith, including promotional and other business expenditure, which seeks to better establish relations is an important aspect of the Company's business. This Policy does not intend to prohibit reasonable and proportionate Gifts and Hospitality for that purpose.

However, exchanges of Gifts and Hospitality made in the ordinary course of business may compromise, or appear to compromise, the exercise of objective business judgement.

You must be cautious when giving or receiving Gifts and Hospitality, and must only do so in circumstances where they are:

- (a) for a genuine purpose and given in the ordinary course of business;
- (b) reasonably proportionate and of a casual and occasional nature;
- (c) incidental to and for the express purpose of furthering a proper and professional relationship;
- (d) not for an Improper Purpose or Improper Performance;
- (e) it does not place the recipient under any obligation;
- (f) expectations are not created by the giver or an associate of the giver or have a higher importance attached to it by the giver than the recipient would place on such transaction;
- (g) not made secretly without documentation;
- (h) where its nature is appropriate to the relationship;
- (i) it is on 'arm's length' basis with no special favours and no special arrangements; and

(j) it complies with all applicable laws.

You must not offer, promise, give or authorise any Gifts and Hospitality to a Public Official or State Owned Entity unless pre-approved by the Company Secretary.

If you are involved in a tender process or bid discussion, including when a decision is pending, you must not offer, promise, give, accept or receive any Gifts and Hospitality to/from any Third Party also involved in the tender/bid (whether the Company is issuing or responding to the tender/bid).

All Gifts and Hospitality must be recorded accurately when submitting purchase orders or reimbursement requests in accordance with the Company's expense management procedures.

## **7.2 Travel and accommodation**

You are responsible for ensuring that all business travel is legitimate and travel arrangements are carried out in accordance with all applicable travel procedures issued by the Company.

All travel and accommodation expenses must be reasonable, bona fide and directly related to the demonstration, promotion or explanation of the Company's business.

The Company prohibits the acceptance of any travel and accommodation-related Gifts and Hospitality from Third Parties, except in exceptional circumstances and when pre-approved by the Company Secretary. The Company also will not pay for or reimburse any Third Party's travel and accommodating costs (including 'per diem' payments) unless pre-approved by the Chief Financial Officer.

## **7.3 Payments to Third Parties**

Except for genuine and reasonable Gifts and Hospitality, an Advantage offered, promised or given to Third Parties should be an appropriate and justifiable payment for legitimate services or products properly rendered.

Unless specifically authorised by the Chief Financial Officer, no payment to any Third Party may be offered, promised or made:

- (a) in cash (other than documented petty cash disbursements);
- (b) in cash equivalents such as a corporate credit card, gift card or shopping voucher; or
- (c) with corporate cheques payable to "cash", "bearer" or third-party designees of the party entitled to payment.

You must ensure that financial records (including invoices and receipts) clearly and accurately specify the recipient of the payment, the country of residence or operation of the recipient, and the purpose of the payment.

## **7.4 Third Party due diligence**

The Company is obligated to take adequate steps to prevent bribery and corruption when engaging with Third Parties.

Before engaging any Third Party, you must obtain approval from the Managing Director.

You are responsible for reporting to the Managing Director any information that may increase the risk posed by an existing or proposed relationship between the Company and a Third Party.

Compliance will perform periodic due diligence reviews on Third Parties.

## **7.5 Contract governance**

All commercial arrangements must be clearly documented in writing and duly executed by the Company and the relevant Third Party.

Agents and Representatives shall not act on the Company's behalf until a written agreement has been properly approved in accordance with the Company's Delegation of Authority Policy.

## **7.6 Facilitation payments**

A facilitation payment is a customary, unofficial minor payment to secure, expedite or facilitate a routine government action.

The Company prohibits the giving and receiving of facilitation payments at all times.

## **7.7 Charitable contributions**

Whilst personal donations are at the discretion of the individual, any donations to any cause or charity on behalf of the Company must be approved by the Chief Financial Officer.

Charitable donations on behalf of the Company must be for approved causes, to registered bodies and must not give rise to adverse reputational risks.

#### **7.8 Political donations**

The Company may make donations to political parties from time to time, subject to Board approval. Care must be exercised when providing donations and sponsorship.

#### **7.9 Conflicts of interest**

The Company's position on conflicts of interest is set out in the Company's Code of Conduct available on the Company's website.

#### **7.10 Solicitation, extortion and personal safety payments**

If a Public Official (or someone claiming to act on their behalf) attempts to solicit or extort Anything of Value from you, you must refuse and inform them that the Company does not improperly provide Anything of Value to Public Officials. You should then inform the Managing Director immediately.

As a narrow exception to the above prohibition on solicitation and extortion, the Company does allow personal safety payments to be made in exceptional circumstances where you reasonably believe that harm to an individual's health or safety appears imminent, or you or others may be in imminent danger if payment is not made.

If you make a personal safety payment, you must report the payment and circumstances to the Managing Director as soon as possible after the danger has passed. All personal safety payments must be recorded appropriately in the Company's financial records.

#### **7.11 Good faith reporting**

The Company encourages raising concerns in good faith and expects you to report all activity which does or may breach this Policy or any of the Applicable Laws.

To report suspicious activity, please contact the Company Secretary, or alternatively refer to the Company's Whistleblower Policy, available on the Company's website or made available on request to the Company Secretary.

There will be no retribution of any kind for reports made in good faith.

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## **8. REVIEW**

This Policy must be reviewed by the Board with the assistance of the Audit and Risk Committee at least every two years to ensure it is operating effectively. Any recommended changes must be approved by the Board or its delegated committee.

The Company Secretary is authorised to make administrative and non-material amendments to this policy provided that any such amendments are notified to the Board or its delegated committee at or before its next meeting.

The Company will ensure any updates to this policy, its processes and procedures following a review are widely disseminated to, and easily accessible by, individuals covered by this Policy.

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## **9. DEFINITIONS**

**Advantage** can take the form of gifts, loans, fees, rewards or other advantages. It may include but is not limited to, for example: artwork, business, employment or investment opportunities (including jobs or internships for relatives), cash and cash equivalents in any amount (such as gift cards or shopping vouchers), commissions, kickbacks, rebates, loans or other compensation, contractual rights or interest, discounts or credit, electronics, equipment, ex gratia payments and gratuities, hampers and alcohol, home/property improvements, in-kind services, jewellery, meals, entertainment, travel, accommodation and other hospitality (including the use of vacation facilities or hotels), payment of other expenses, political donations or charitable contributions, prizes or tickets to events, stocks, securities or participation in stock offerings, training and vehicles (or use of).

**Gifts and Hospitality** means an Advantage offered, promised, given, accepted or received to/from a Third Party that is:

- (a) for a genuine purpose and given in the ordinary course of business;
- (b) reasonably proportionate and of a casual and occasional nature;
- (c) incidental to and for the express purpose of furthering a proper and professional business relationship; and
- (d) not for an Improper Purpose or Improper Performance.

**Improper Performance** means:

- (a) taking or failing to take any action; or
- (b) making a decision, which in either case is illegal or in breach of an expectation or duty of good faith, impartially and/or trust;

**Improper Purpose** means for the purpose of:

- (a) influencing or causing a person to act, perform or fail to act or perform in breach of a legal duty; or
- (b) influencing or causing a person to abuse or misuse their position; or
- (c) securing an improper advantage, contract or concession.

**Public Official** means:

- (a) an elected or non-elected official, officer, employee or contractor of any government (whether state, regional or local) or public international organisation (for example, the United Nations, World bank) or any agency, department or instrumentality thereof (including officers and employees of a State Owned Entity), controlled or operated by the government; or
- (b) an official of a political party; or
- (c) a candidate for political office; or
- (d) a member of the police, customs, immigration, judiciary or other government agency; or
- (e) a person acting on behalf of any of the above.

**State Owned Entity** means any entity that undertakes activities on behalf of an owner government (having at least 35% ownership in the entity), which includes government-owned corporations, state owned companies and enterprises, publicly owned corporations, public/private partnerships, government business enterprises, commercial government agencies and public sector undertakings.

**Third Party** means any individual or entity not employed or engaged by the Company (i.e. not Company Personnel), and includes any joint venture partner, Agent and Representative, advisor, affiliate, contractor, consultant, intermediary, actual or potential customer, broker, dealer, distributor, supplier, service provider, vendor, shipping company or agent, customs agent, exporter, shipper, consignee, receiver, Public Official or State Owned Entity.

# DIVERSITY POLICY

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## 1. PURPOSE

The Company recognises that people in an organisation often come from a range of different backgrounds with different life experiences. The Company believes that embracing diversity in its workforce contributes to the achievement of its corporate objectives and enhances its reputation.

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## 2. APPLICATION

This Policy applies to all of the Company's people, who include but may not be limited to:

- (a) Board; and
- (b) all Company officers, employees and all people who work for the Company, including contractors and consultants.

This Policy is to be read in conjunction with:

- (c) the Code of Conduct; and
- (d) any other existing employment related policies and documentation of the Company.

This Policy does not form part of an employee's contract of employment with the Company, nor does it give rise to contractual obligations. However, to the extent that this Policy requires an employee to do or refrain from doing something, and at all times subject to legal obligations, this Policy forms a direction of the Company with which an employee is expected to comply.

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## 3. COMMITMENT TO DIVERSITY

This Company is committed to:

- (a) ensuring that the Company's corporate culture and values at all levels support diversity and inclusion in the workplace as part of maintaining a commitment to a high-performance culture;
- (b) ensuring that recruitment and selection practices at all levels are appropriately structured;
- (c) having a zero tolerance for discrimination, harassment, vilification and victimisation so as to promote an inclusive workforce;
- (d) supporting an individual's domestic responsibilities (including the adoption of flexible work practices that will assist them to meet those responsibilities); and
- (e) monitoring and measuring the achievement of all diversity objectives set by the Board.

This Policy does not impose on the Company, its directors, officers, agents or employees any obligation to engage in, or justification for engaging in, any conduct which is illegal or contrary to any anti-discrimination or equal employment opportunity legislation or laws in any place the Company does business.

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## 4. OVERRIDING CAVEAT

Nothing in this Policy is to be taken, interpreted or construed so as to endorse:

- (a) the principal criteria for selection and promotion of people to work with the Company being other than their overall relative prospect of adding value to the Company and enhancing the probability of the Company achieving its objectives;
- (b) any discriminatory behaviour by or of the Company contrary to the law, or any applicable codes of conduct or behaviour for the Company and its personnel; or

- (c) any existing employee of the Company in any way feeling threatened or prejudiced by this Policy in their career development or otherwise, merely because their diversity attributes at any time may have more, rather than less, in common with others.

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**5. REVIEW AND CHANGES TO THIS POLICY**

The Board will review this Policy annually or as often as it considers necessary to check it is operating effectively and consider whether changes are required.

# WHISTLEBLOWER POLICY

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## 1. POLICY STATEMENT

The Company is committed to doing business in an honest and ethical manner. The Company and its subsidiaries require all of its directors, officers and employees to observe high standards of business conducts and ethics, as well as full compliance with all applicable government laws, rules and regulations, corporate reporting and disclosure, accounting practices, accounting controls, auditing practices and other matters relating to fraud against shareholders.

A key test of The Company's corporate governance status is whether there are both formal and informal structures in place to enable good news and bad news to travel rapidly to the appropriate destination.

To ensure that The Company can meet this, we offer protection for individuals who report behaviour under this whistleblower policy (**Policy**) and will ensure that such individuals are without fear of intimidation, disadvantage or reprisal.

Unless otherwise stated, all capitalised terms in this Policy have the meaning given to that term in the Glossary.

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## 2. PURPOSE OF THIS POLICY

The purpose of this Policy is to:

- (a) support the Company's values and the Code of Conduct and to protect the Company's long-term reputation;
- (b) provide you with an understanding of the types of behaviour and/or conduct that can be reported under this Policy;
- (c) explain the processes and procedures for reporting under this Policy. This includes information about who you can report to, what happens when you make a disclosure and the investigation process;
- (d) inform you about the protections available to you under this Policy and the law and who is eligible to benefit from such protections;
- (e) demonstrate how the Company will ensure a safe and supportive environment for those that disclose breaches relating to the Company, including how we will ensure your fair treatment in the working environment; and
- (f) ensure that the Company meets its legal and regulatory obligations and aligns its practice with the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (4<sup>th</sup> Edition).

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## 3. SCOPE AND APPLICATION

### 3.1 Scope of Policy

This Policy applies to all Eligible Persons who wish to disclose Reportable Conduct (as defined in section 4.1) regarding the activities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries. All officers, employees and contractors of the Company or any of its subsidiaries must comply with this Policy.

An **Eligible Person** means an individual that is:

- (a) any individual that is or has been an officer or an employee of the Company;
- (b) a current or former contractor, consultant, supplier, service providers (or their employees or subcontractors) who supplies services or goods to the Company;
- (c) an Associate of the Company;
- (d) a relative, dependant or spouse (which includes the married, de facto or registered partner) of an individual mentioned in this definition; or

- (e) an individual otherwise prescribed by the Regulations.<sup>1</sup>

### 3.2 Communication and availability of Policy

This Policy is available to all employees, officers, and suppliers (and their employees or subcontractors) of the Company. The Policy will be publicly available on the Company's website. All directors, officers and employees will be informed whenever significant changes are made. New directors, officers and employees will be provided with a copy of this Policy and will be educated about its importance.

### 3.3 Interaction with our other policies

This Policy should be read in conjunction with our other policies including:

- (a) Code of Conduct;
- (b) Continuous Disclosure Policy;
- (c) Shareholder Communications Policy; and
- (d) Securities Trading Policy.

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## 4. PROTECTED DISCLOSURE

### 4.1 Reportable Conduct

The Policy is provided as a practical tool for helping the Company to identify wrongdoing that may not be uncovered unless there is a safe and secure means for disclosing such wrongdoing.

The Company expects and encourages individuals who become aware on reasonable grounds of circumstances of Reportable Conduct involving the Company to initiate disclosure under this Policy.

You may make disclosure under this Policy if you have reasonable grounds to suspect that a Company director, officer, employee, contractor, supplier, tenderer or a related person of the Company has engaged in conduct that is related to the misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances implicating the Company.

**Reasonable grounds** means that a reasonable person in your same position would suspect the information indicates that person involved with the Company has engaged in conduct that is related to misconduct, an improper state of affairs or a breach of the law. A mere allegation with no supporting information is not likely to be considered as reasonable grounds, however a Whistleblower does not need to prove their allegations and can still qualify for protection even if their disclosure turns out to be incorrect.

**Reportable Conduct** includes behaviour or conduct that constitutes:

- (a) an offence against, or a contravention of, the Corporations Legislation;
- (b) an offence against any other law of the Commonwealth that is punishable by imprisonment for a period of 12 months or more;
- (c) dishonest, fraudulent, or corrupt behaviour including insider trading, insolvent trading, and failure to comply with statutory accounting and reporting requirements;
- (d) illegal activities including breaches of state and federal criminal and/or civil legislation, harassment or intimidation, money laundering offences, terrorism financing, falsification of accounts and exploitation of legal loopholes;
- (e) unethical behaviour or behaviour that is otherwise in breach of the Code of Conduct, the Risk Management Policy or other Company policies. This includes inconsistencies in internal recording systems, alterations to company documents, abuse of authority and breaches of directors' duties;
- (f) behaviour that may cause financial or non-financial damage to the Company or damage to the Company's reputation, including abuse of property and environment;

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<sup>1</sup> As at 30 September 2021, there are no Regulations in place in relation to the Australian Whistleblower Laws.

- (g) behaviour that endangers or may endanger the health and safety of individuals such as the presence of improper work practices;
- (h) unlawful harassment, coercion, discrimination, victimisation or bullying that does not form part of a work-related grievance excluded under this Policy;
- (i) a danger to the public or the financial system, including conduct that indicates a significant risk to public safety or the stability of those systems even if it does not involve a breach of a particular law; and
- (j) a matter prescribed by the Regulations.<sup>2</sup>

#### **4.2 Personal work-related grievances**

Personal work-related grievances relate to circumstances related to your employment that tend to have implications for you personally but do not have any significant implications for the Company or relate to conduct that would qualify as Reportable Conduct.

Personal work-related grievances should be raised with your manager or supervisor at first instance however, such grievances may not be protected under this Policy. For example, disclosing an interpersonal conflict or workplace decisions that do not involve a breach of workplace laws are unlikely to be protected under this Policy. On the other hand, personal work-related grievances will be protected under this Policy if:

- (a) it includes information about misconduct, or information about misconduct includes or is accompanied by a personal work-related grievance (i.e. mixed disclosure);
- (b) the Whistleblower seeks legal advice or representation about the operation of this Policy and the Whistleblower protections under the Australian Whistleblower Laws;
- (c) the grievance has significant implications for the Company (or any other company) that does not relate to the Whistleblower;
- (d) the Whistleblower suffers from or is threatened with detriment for making a disclosure; or
- (e) the disclosure relates to conduct referred to in sections 4.1(a), (b), (i) and (j).

#### **4.3 False disclosures**

It is important to note that false disclosures could have significant effects on the Company's reputation and the reputations of its directors, officers and employees and could also cause a considerable waste of resources. Any deliberate false reporting of purported Protected Disclosures will not qualify for protection under this Policy and will be treated as a serious disciplinary matter.

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### **5. DISCLOSURE OF REPORTABLE CONDUCT: MAKING A REPORT**

#### **5.1 Avenues for reporting**

There are several avenues for you to make disclosure if you become aware of any behaviour that you consider on reasonable grounds to be Reportable Conduct under this Policy. In order to rely upon the whistleblower protections, you must make a disclosure directly to an Eligible Recipient as set out in this section. It is the responsibility of the Whistleblower to ensure that any Reportable Conduct is made to a person or party that satisfies the requirements of an Eligible Recipient.

A Whistleblower qualifies for protection under this Policy and the Australian Whistleblower Law from the time they make the disclosure, regardless of whether the Whistleblower or the Eligible Recipient is aware that the disclosure qualifies for protection.

In order to identify and address wrongdoing as early as possible, the Company encourages Whistleblowers to discuss and report your concerns to your direct manager or supervisor. If you feel unable to raise the Reportable Conduct with your direct manager or supervisor, you are entitled to discuss and report your concerns to other Eligible Recipients.

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<sup>2</sup> As at 30 September 2021 there are no Regulations in place in relation to the Australian Whistleblower Laws.

## 5.2 Remaining anonymous

Whistleblowers always have the option to remain anonymous when making disclosure to any of the Eligible Recipients and will be subject to the protections of section 7 of this Policy.

If a disclosure comes from an email address from which the person's identity cannot be determined, and the discloser does not identify themselves in the email, it will still be treated as an anonymous disclosure. While the Company will not investigate the identity of a Whistleblower of an anonymous Protected Disclosure, it is the Whistleblower's obligation to manage their anonymity in submitting a Protected Disclosure anonymously. Neither the Company, its officers or employees nor the Authorised Protected Disclosure Officer shall be liable if the Whistleblower's identity is, or becomes, readily ascertainable.

If a Whistleblower chooses to disclose Reportable Conduct anonymously, this may hinder the ability of the Company to fully investigate the matter. Accordingly, the Company encourages Whistleblowers to provide contact details to assist in any investigation into the matter.

## 5.3 Report to an Eligible Recipient within The Company

A Whistleblower may make a disclosure to Eligible Recipients within the Company, including:

- (a) the directors, secretary, senior manager or any persons that can make or participate in decision affecting the business of the Company or its subsidiaries;
- (b) Authorised Protected Disclosure Officers; and
- (c) in the case of disclosure regarding taxation matters, our internal accountants.

The Company encourages you to disclose the Reportable Conduct to one of the Company's Authorised Protected Disclosure Officers listed below.

Person	Position	Contact number	Email address
Ian Cunningham	Company Secretary	+61 8 9226 1356	
Michael Haynes	Chairman	+61 8 9226 1356	

Whistleblowers may also send their concerns by post to the Company's registered office. All disclosure submitted by mail should be marked attention to the relevant Authorised Protected Disclosure Officer.

## 5.4 Other avenues for reporting outside of The Company

A Whistleblower may also make a disclosure to Eligible Recipients outside of the Company at any time, being:

- (a) an auditor, or a member of the audit team conducting the audit;
- (b) ASIC;
- (c) APRA;
- (d) a Commonwealth body otherwise prescribed by the Regulations<sup>3</sup>;
- (e) in the case of disclosure regarding taxation matters, the Commissioner of Taxation through the Australian Taxation Office's website, our registered tax agent or BAS agent (within the meaning of the Tax Agent Services Act) who provides tax agent services (within the meaning of the Tax Agent Services Act) or BAS services (within the meaning of the Tax Agent Services Act) to The Company or an Associate;
- (f) a lawyer for the purposes of obtaining legal advice or legal representation in relation to the operation of the Australian Whistleblower Laws; (even in the event the legal practitioner concludes that a disclosure does not relate to Reportable Conduct); or

<sup>3</sup> As at 30 September 2021 there are no Regulations in place in relation to the Australian Whistleblower Laws.

- (g) in the case of an Emergency Disclosure or Public Interest Disclosure only, a Journalist or a Parliamentary Member, but only where the Whistleblower has previously made a disclosure to ASIC, APRA or a prescribed body and written notice to the body to which the disclosure was made. In the case of a Public Interest Disclosure, at least 90 days must have passed since that previous disclosure.

For further information on making a disclosure to ASIC or APRA, please refer to their websites and appropriate information sheets from time to time. For further information on making a disclosure to ASIC, APRA or another Commonwealth body prescribed by Regulation<sup>4</sup> see ASIC Information Sheet 239 *How ASIC handles Whistleblower reports* (<https://asic.gov.au/about-asic/asic-investigations-and-enforcement/whistleblowing/how-asic-handles-whistleblower-reports/>).

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## **6. INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS**

The Company will investigate all matters the subject of a disclosure as soon as practicable after the disclosure has been received by the Company. Upon receipt of a report, the Company will assess whether the disclosure received falls within the scope of the Policy and requires a formal, in-depth investigation.

### **6.1 Investigation**

If an investigation is required, then the Company will determine:

- (a) the nature and scope of the investigation, including whether to conduct an internal investigation or appoint an independent external third party;
- (b) the person(s) that should lead the investigation;
- (c) the nature of any technical, financial or legal advice that may be required to support the investigation;
- (d) the timeframe of the investigation; and
- (e) handle the disclosure and any investigation confidentially, when it is practical and appropriate.

The Company will endeavour to investigate all disclosures raised under this Policy in a thorough, objective, fair and independent manner, having regard to the nature of the alleged Reportable Conduct however the Company acknowledges that there may be practical limitations where the Whistleblower does not disclose their identity. Where the report has been made anonymously, the Company will investigate based on the information provided.

The nature of the investigation report (and whether it will be available to the discloser) will be assessed on a case-by-case basis according to the nature and circumstances of the allegation.

Where appropriate, the Whistleblower will be advised on the progress of the report and investigation. With your consent the Company may also allocate a support person for you within the organisation. The Company strongly enforces the protections outlined in section 7 below.

During the course of the investigation, management will determine whether to stand down the person against whom the allegations have been made until the issue is resolved.

### **6.2 Keeping the discloser informed**

Each disclosure will be acknowledged within a reasonable period after received provided the discloser can be contacted.

The Company endeavours to provide each Whistleblower with updates at various stages of the investigation process but will do so on an ad hoc basis.

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<sup>4</sup> As at 30 September 2021 there are no Regulations in place in relation to the Australian Whistleblower Laws.

### **6.3 Record keeping and information sharing procedures**

To ensure confidentiality in accordance with section 7.2 below, the Company has implemented record keeping and information sharing procedures to ensure:

- (a) all paper and electronic documents and other materials relating to the disclosures and investigations (if any) are stored securely;
- (b) all information relating to a disclosure or investigation (if any) can only be accessed by those directly involved in managing and investigating;
- (c) only a restricted number of people who are directly involved in handling and investigating a disclosure are made aware of a discloser's identity or information that is likely to lead to the identification of the discloser; and
- (d) communication and documents relating to an investigation are not sent to an email address or printer that can be accessed by other staff.

The unauthorised release of information without the Whistleblower's consent to any person not involved in the investigation (other than the Board) is a breach of this Policy, subject to any requirements of applicable law.

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## **7. COMPANY SUPPORT AND FAIR TREATMENT OF EMPLOYEES**

The Company will ensure your confidentiality in respect to all matters raised under this Policy. In all circumstances, the Company is committed to ensuring that individuals that make a disclosure will be treated fairly and will not suffer any detriment.

Whistleblowers that make Protected Disclosure must not be personally disadvantaged by dismissal, demotion, any form of harassment, discrimination or current or future bias or unfavourable treatment as a result of submitting a Protected Disclosure.

If a Whistleblower is subjected to unfavourable treatment as a result of submitting a Protected Disclosure, the Whistleblower should inform an Authorised Protected Disclosure Officer immediately.

### **7.1 Protection against detrimental conduct and/or victimisation**

In accordance with our Code of Conduct, the Company is committed to ensuring you are protected against any detrimental conduct in your employment or relationship with the company. The Company will take all reasonable steps to protect individual Whistleblowers against retaliation. This may involve gathering information from the Whistleblower regarding:

- (a) the risk of their identity becoming known;
- (b) who they fear might cause detriment to them;
- (c) whether they are any existing conflicts or problems in the work place; and
- (d) whether there have already been threats to cause detriment.

Examples of detrimental treatment you will be protected from includes dismissal, termination of employment, demotion, harassment, discrimination, disciplinary action, unlawful discrimination, bias, threats or other unfavourable treatment connected with making a disclosure.

If you experience any detrimental treatment as a result of making a report or disclosing behaviour under this Policy, or you are concerned about how the Policy has been applied to you, The Company encourages you to inform an Authorised Protection Disclosure Officer or any other officer or senior manager of The Company.

The Company takes any breach of this Policy seriously and any breach or unfair treatment of a Whistleblower will result in disciplinary actions against the offenders. However, The Company retains the ability to raise matters outside of the disclosure made by the Whistleblower that arise in the ordinary course of their employment or engagement. For example, ordinary performance reviews/management or unrelated misconduct concerns.

A Whistleblower is entitled to seek compensation and other remedies through the courts if they suffer loss, damage or injury because of their Protected Disclosure and The Company

failed to take reasonable precautions and exercise due diligence to prevent the detrimental conduct. The Company encourages Whistleblowers to seek independent legal advice first.

## **7.2 Protection of your identity and confidentiality**

Information received from the Whistleblower (or information that could lead to identification of the Whistleblower) will be treated strictly as confidential and will not be shared unless the Whistleblower has provided consent (in writing), the Company is required or compelled by law to do so or it is appropriate to disclose the information to a regulator under legislation.

The Company will ensure that, where it is required to investigate a disclosure, it will take reasonable steps to reduce the risk of revealing the identity of the Whistleblower. Any disclosure of information that may lead to the identity of the Whistleblower being disclosed will be made on a strict confidential basis.

All files, investigations and disclosures will be retained in a secure location. Where this information is unauthorised and released to persons not directly involved, it will be a breach of this Policy.

Once a disclosure is received under this Policy, subject to any legal obligations, The Company will only reveal the identity of a Whistleblower or information likely to identify a Whistleblower if:

- (a) the Whistleblower consents to disclosure of their identity;
- (b) it is reasonably necessary for the effective investigation of the matter (although all steps will be taken to reduce the risk of revealing the Whistleblower's identity);
- (c) the concern is reported to ASIC, APRA or the Australian Federal Police;
- (d) the concern is reported to the Commissioner of Taxation if the disclosure relates to the tax affairs of The Company or an Associate of The Company; or
- (e) raised with a legal practitioner for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or legal representation about the operation of the Australian Whistleblower Laws.

No person at The Company may disclose or produce to a court or tribunal any information or documents which discloses the identity of a Whistleblower (or is likely to reveal the identity of the Whistleblower) without seeking the advice of counsel.

Breaches of confidentiality or release of information under this Policy will be taken extremely seriously and will be subject to the disciplinary processes of the Company. Further, any individual or entity who discloses the identity of a Whistleblower who has elected to remain anonymous faces criminal penalties, civil penalties as well as disciplinary proceedings. To lodge a complaint about a breach of confidentiality, a Whistleblower may contact the Company Secretary on +61 8 9226 1356 or contact an outside regulator, such as ASIC, APRA or the ATO.

Further protections are provided under the Australian Whistleblower Laws subject to certain conditions being met.

For more information about these laws, see the information available on the ASIC website (at Information Sheet 238 *Whistleblower rights and protections* (INFO 238)) and the ATO website (at <https://www.ato.gov.au/general/gen/whistleblowers/>).

## **7.3 Protections under the Corporations Act**

The Corporations Act provides certain immunities where the individual is a Whistleblower and has reasonable grounds to suspect the information disclosed concerns misconduct or an improper state of affairs relating to the Company or any of its subsidiaries. A disclosure must be made to one of the Eligible Recipients outlined in this Policy.

Where these circumstances exist, the following protections will apply:

- (a) the individual Whistleblower is immune from any civil, criminal or administrative legal action for making the disclosure, including disciplinary action relating to the conduct of making the disclosure;

- (b) no contractual or other remedy may be enforced, and no contractual or other right may be exercised, against the person on the basis of the disclosure;
- (c) subject to certain conditions, information reported is not admissible in evidence in criminal proceedings or those involving a penalty against the Whistleblower except in relation to false information;
- (d) anyone who causes or threatens to cause detriment to a Whistleblower or another due to a report or belief that a report has been made, may be guilty of an offence and may be liable for damages; and
- (e) subject to limited exceptions summarised in this Policy, the person to whom the Protected Disclosure is made must not disclose the substance of the Protected Disclosure, the Whistleblower's identity or information likely to lead to identification of the Whistleblower.

If the person receiving the Protected Disclosure discloses the substance or identity of the Whistleblower or the report without consent, to anyone except ASIC, APRA, the Australian Federal Police or a legal practitioner, they will commit an offence.

#### **7.4 Protections under the Taxation Administration Act**

Where disclosure is made in accordance with the Taxation Administration Act, a Whistleblower will be protected by certain immunities provided for under that Act. The protections include the following:

- (a) the Whistleblower is not subject to any civil, criminal or administrative liability (including disciplinary action) for making the disclosure;
- (b) no contractual or other remedies may be enforced, and no contractual or other right may be exercised, against the Whistleblower for making the disclosure;
- (c) where the disclosure was made to the Commissioner of Taxation, the reported information is not admissible against the Whistleblower in criminal proceedings or in proceedings for the imposition of a penalty, except where the proceedings are concerned with whether the information is false;
- (d) unless the Whistleblower has acted unreasonably, a Whistleblower cannot be ordered to pay costs in any legal proceedings in relation to a disclosure;
- (e) anyone who causes or threatens to cause detriment to a Whistleblower or another person in the belief or suspicion that a report has been made, or may have been made, proposes to or could be made, may be guilty of an offence and liable to pay damages;
- (f) a Whistleblower's identity cannot be disclosed to a Court or tribunal except where considered necessary; and
- (g) the person receiving the disclosure commits an offence if they disclose the substance of the disclosure or the Whistleblower's identity, without the Whistleblower's consent, to anyone except the Commissioner of Taxation, the Australian Federal Police or a legal practitioner for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or representation in relation to the disclosure.

#### **7.5 Protections do not extend to the Whistleblower's conduct**

Despite the protections for making a disclosure in section 7.3 and 7.4 above, the Whistleblower is not protected from civil, criminal, contractual or administrative liability (including disciplinary action) for any of his or her conduct which may be revealed in connection with the Reportable Conduct the subject of the Protected Disclosure (other than the conduct of making the disclosure itself). However, if the Whistleblower discloses such conduct and actively cooperates in the investigation in which they may be implicated, there may be some cases where the fact they have made a report will be taken into account as a mitigating factor when determining actions which may be taken against them.

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## **8. ENQUIRIES**

If you have any queries on this Policy, including:

- (a) how this Policy works;
- (b) what this Policy covers; or
- (c) how a disclosure might be handled,

you may contact the Company Secretary to obtain accurate and confidential advice or information.

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**9. POLICY REVIEW AND AMENDMENT**

This Policy will be regularly reviewed from time to time by the Board or its designated committee to ensure it remains effective and is aligned with the best practice standards. This Policy cannot be amended without approval of the Board.

## GLOSSARY

**APRA** means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

**ASIC** means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

**Associate** means any individual who is:

- (a) an associate within the meaning of the Corporations Act; or
- (b) if the disclosure relates to our tax affairs, an associate within the meaning of section 318 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (Cth).

**ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations** means the principles-based recommendation released by the ASX Corporate Governance Council from time to time.

**ATO** means the Australian Taxation Office.

**Australian Whistleblower Laws** means either or both of the regimes contained in Part 9.4AAA of the Corporations Act and Part IVD of the Taxation Administration Act.

**Authorised Protected Disclosure Officer** means any person nominated by The Company from time to time, including the person(s) identified in the table in section 5.3.

**Corporations Act** means *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

**Corporations Legislation** means the:

- (a) Corporations Act;
- (b) *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001* (Cth);
- (c) *Banking Act 1959* (Cth);
- (d) *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001* (Cth);
- (e) *Insurance Act 1973* (Cth);
- (f) *Life Insurance Act 1995* (Cth);
- (g) *National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009* (Cth);
- (h) *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (Cth); and
- (i) any instrument made under an Act referred above.

**Eligible Person** has the meaning given to it in section 3.1.

**Eligible Recipient** means:

- (a) an Authorised Protected Disclosure Officer;
- (b) a director, secretary, officer or senior manager of the Company (for example, the immediate senior manager of the Whistleblower) or any of its subsidiaries;
- (c) an auditor, or a member of the audit team conducting the audit, or actuary of the Company or any subsidiary;
- (d) ASIC;
- (e) APRA;
- (f) a Commonwealth body otherwise prescribed by the Regulations;
- (g) in the case of disclosure regarding taxation matters, the Commissioner of Taxation through the Australian Taxation Office's website, our registered tax agent or BAS agent (within the meaning of the Tax Agent Services Act) who provides tax agent services (within the meaning of the Tax Agent Services Act) or BAS services (within the meaning of the Tax Agent Services Act) to the Group or The Company's internal accountants;
- (h) a legal practitioner, but only to the extent the disclosure was made to that legal practitioner for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or legal representation in

respect of the operation of the whistleblower regime under the Australian Whistleblower Laws to the Protected Disclosure; and

- (i) in the case of an Emergency Disclosure or Public Interest Disclosure only, a Journalist or a Parliamentary Member.

**Emergency Disclosure** means circumstances where:

- (a) a Protected Disclosure was previously made to ASIC, APRA or another Commonwealth body proscribed by the Regulations;
- (b) the Eligible Person has reasonable grounds to believe that the Reportable Conduct concerns a substantial and imminent danger to the health or safety of one or more persons or to the natural environment;
- (c) before making the Emergency Disclosure, the Eligible Person has provided to the Eligible Recipient to which the previous disclosure was made under paragraph (a) above, a written notification that includes sufficient information to identify the previous disclosure and states that the Eligible Person intends to make an emergency disclosure; and
- (d) the extent of the information disclosed in the emergency disclosure is no greater than is necessary to inform the Journalist or Parliamentary Member of the substantial and imminent danger.

**Journalist** means a person who is working in a professional capacity as a journalist for any of the following:

- (a) a newspaper or magazine;
- (b) a radio or television broadcasting services; or
- (c) an electronic service (including a service provided through the internet) that is operated on a commercial basis and is similar to a newspaper, magazine or radio or television broadcast.

**Parliamentary Member** means a member of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory.

**Protected Disclosure** means a disclosure of Reportable Conduct made to the relevant Eligible Recipient by an Eligible Person in accordance with this Policy.

**Public Interest Disclosure** means circumstances where:

- (a) Protected Disclosure was previously made to ASIC, APRA or another Commonwealth body proscribed by the Regulations, and at least 90 days has passed since the previous disclosure was made;
- (b) the Eligible Person does not have reasonable grounds to believe that action is being, or has been, taken to address the Reportable Conduct to which the previous disclosure relates;
- (c) the Eligible Person has reasonable grounds to believe that making a further disclosure of the Reportable Conduct to a Journalist or Parliamentary Member would be in the public interest;
- (d) before making the Public Interest Disclosure, the Eligible Person has provided to the Eligible Recipient to which the previous disclosure was made under paragraph (a) above, a written notification that includes sufficient information to identify the previous disclosures and states that the Eligible Person intends to make a public interest disclosure;
- (e) the public interest disclosure is made only to a Journalist or Parliamentary Member; and
- (f) the extent of the information disclosed in the public interest disclosure is no greater than is necessary to inform the Journalist or Parliamentary Member of the Reportable Conduct referred to in the initial disclosure.

**Regulations** means any regulations made pursuant to section 1364 of the Corporations Act.

**Reportable Conduct** has the meaning given to it in section 4.1.

**Whistleblower** means an Eligible Person who makes or attempts to make a disclosure of Reportable Conduct under this Policy.

**Tax Agent Services Act** means *Tax Agent Services Act 2009* (Cth).

**Taxation Administration Act** means *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (Cth).