

ALICE QUEEN LIMITED

ACN 099 247 408

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES

AND COMMITTEE CHARTERS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	BOARD CHARTER	3
2.	PROCEDURES FOR SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS.....	5
3.	CODE OF CONDUCT.....	7
4.	SECURITIES TRADING POLICY	12
5.	CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE POLICY.....	19
6.	SHAREHOLDERS COMMUNICATION POLICY.....	23
7.	RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL COMPLIANCE AND CONTROL	25
8.	PERFORMANCE EVALUATION PRACTICES	26
9.	DIVERSITY POLICY	28
10.	AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE CHARTER	31
11.	REMUNERATION & NOMINATION COMMITTEE CHARTER	35
12.	WHISTLEBLOWER POLICY	39

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES

1. BOARD CHARTER

The Board of Directors is responsible for guiding and monitoring the Company on behalf of shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

The Board is responsible for, and has the authority to determine all matters relating to the strategic direction, policies, practices, establishing goals for management and the operation of the Company.

The monitoring and ultimate control of the business of the Company is vested in the Board. The Board's primary responsibility is to oversee the Company's business activities and management for the benefit of the Company's shareholders. The specific responsibilities of the Board include:

- (a) appointment, evaluation, rewarding and if necessary the removal of the Managing Director / CEO, and Chief Financial Officer (or equivalent) and the Company Secretary;
- (b) in conjunction with management, development of corporate objectives, strategy and operations plans and approving and appropriately monitoring plans, new investments, major capital and operating expenditures, capital management, acquisitions, divestitures and major funding activities;
- (c) establishing appropriate levels of delegation to the Managing Director / CEO to allow them to manage the business efficiently;
- (d) monitoring actual performance against planned performance expectations and reviewing operating information at a requisite level, to understand at all times the financial and operating conditions of the Company;
- (e) monitoring the performance of senior management including the implementation of strategy, and ensuring appropriate resources are available;
- (f) via management, an appreciation of areas of significant business risk and ensuring that the Company is appropriately positioned to manage those risks;
- (g) overseeing the management of safety, occupational health and environmental matters;
- (h) satisfying itself that the financial statements of the Company fairly and accurately set out the financial position and financial performance of the Company for the period under review;
- (i) satisfying itself that there are appropriate reporting systems and controls in place to assure the Board that proper operational, financial, compliance, and internal control processes are in place and functioning appropriately;
- (j) to ensure that appropriate internal and external audit arrangements are in place and operating effectively;

- (k) having a framework in place to help ensure that the Company acts legally and responsibly on all matters consistent with the code of conduct; and
- (l) reporting to shareholders.

The Board retains full responsibility for guiding and monitoring the Company.

Whilst in discharging its stewardship the Board may, from time to time, form committees and delegate certain functions to those committees, including but not limited to:

- (m) an Audit & Risk Committee; and
- (n) a Remuneration & Nomination Committee.

Each director has the right to seek independent professional advice on matters relating to his position as a director of the Company at the Company's expense, subject to the prior approval of the Chairman, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

In the event of a conflict of interest or where a potential conflict of interest may arise, involved directors will, unless the remaining directors resolve otherwise, withdraw from deliberations concerning the matter.

In accordance with the constitution of the Company, directors (other than the Managing Director) must offer themselves for re-election by shareholders at least every 3 years. The Board does not specify a maximum term for which a director may hold office.

The responsibility for the day-to-day operation and administration of the Company is delegated by the Board to the Managing Director / CEO. The Board ensures that the Managing Director / CEO and the management team is appropriately qualified and experienced to discharge their responsibilities and will put in place procedures to assess their performance and the performance of executive directors.

Where appropriate the roles of Chairman and Managing Director / CEO are not combined. The Managing Director / CEO is accountable to the Board for all authority delegated to the position.

Whilst there is a clear division between the responsibilities of the Board and management, the Board is responsible for ensuring that management's objectives and activities are aligned with the expectations and risks identified by the Board. The Board will put in place a number of mechanisms to ensure this is achieved including:

- (a) Board approval and monitoring of a strategic plan;
- (b) approval of budgets and monitoring actual performance against budget; and
- (c) procedures to be put in place to incorporate presentations covering key relevant areas of the Company's business to each Board meeting by management.

This policy is reviewed annually.

2. PROCEDURES FOR SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

Over time the Board shall work towards ensuring, collectively, it has the appropriate range and expertise to properly fulfil its responsibilities, including:

- (a) accounting and legal;
- (b) business development and risk management;
- (c) industry and public company experience; and
- (d) an appropriate ratio and skills matrix for executive and non-executive directors.

The terms of appointment of all directors and Key Management Personnel will be recorded in written agreements.

In the circumstances where the Board believes there is a need to appoint another director, whether due to retirement of a director or growth or complexity of the Company, certain procedures will be followed, including the following:

- (a) determine the skills and experience appropriate for the appointee having regard to those of the existing directors and any other likely changes to the Board;
- (b) agree the process and timetable for seeking such a person, which may involve an external search firm;
- (c) a short list of candidates will be prepared by the Nomination Committee (if established) for the Board's consideration and interview. Candidates will be assessed on the following basis:
 - (i) competencies and qualifications;
 - (ii) independence;
 - (iii) other directorships;
 - (iv) time availability;
 - (v) contribution to the overall balance of the composition of the Board; and
 - (vi) depth of understanding of the role of and legal obligations, of a director.

The Board structure and size is reviewed to ensure it is appropriate for the size of the Company and appropriate to provide the balance of skills and experience necessary for the conduct of the Company's activities having regard to the scale of its operations.

The Chairman regularly reviews the composition of the Board to ensure that the Board continues to have the mix of skills and experience necessary for the conduct of the Company's activities.

If an invitation to become a director is accepted, the Board will appoint the new director during the year and that person will then stand for re-election by

shareholders at the next annual general meeting. Shareholders are provided with relevant information on the candidates for re-election.

When appointed to the Board, a new director will receive an induction appropriate to their experience and where appropriate, directors will be provided with opportunities for ongoing professional development and training as required.

This policy is reviewed annually.

3. CORPORATE CODE OF CONDUCT

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Corporate Code of Conduct is to provide a framework for decisions and actions in relation to ethical conduct in employment. It underpins the Company's commitment to integrity and fair dealing in its business affairs and to a duty of care to all employees, clients and stakeholders. The document sets out the principles covering appropriate conduct in a variety of contexts and outlines the minimum standard of behaviour expected from Directors, Key Management Personnel, employees and contractors.

ACCOUNTABILITIES

Managers and Supervisors

Managers and supervisors are responsible and accountable for:

- (i) undertaking their duties and behaving in a manner that is consistent with the provisions of the Code of Conduct;
- (ii) the effective implementation, promotion and support of the Code of Conduct in their areas of responsibility; and
- (iii) ensuring employees under their control understand and follow the provisions outlined in the Code of Conduct.

Employees

All employees are responsible for:

- (i) undertaking their duties in a manner that is consistent with the provisions of the Code of Conduct;
- (ii) reporting suspected corrupt conduct; and
- (iii) reporting any departure from the Code of Conduct by themselves or others.

PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL BEHAVIOUR

When carrying out your duties, you should:

- (i) behave honestly and with integrity and report other employees who are behaving dishonestly;
- (ii) carry out your work with integrity and to a high standard and in particular, commit to the Company's policy of producing quality goods and services;
- (iii) operate within the law at all times;
- (iv) act in the best interests of the Company;
- (v) follow the policies of the Company; and

- (vi) act in an appropriate business-like manner when representing the Company in public forums.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Potential for conflict of interest arises when it is likely that you could be influenced, or it could be perceived that you are influenced by a personal interest when carrying out your duties. Conflicts of interest that lead to biased decision making may constitute corrupt conduct.

- (i) Some situations that may give rise to a conflict of interest include situations where you have:
 - (A) financial interests in a matter the Company deals with or you are aware that your friends or relatives have a financial interest in the matter;
 - (B) directorships/management of outside organisations;
 - (C) membership of boards of outside organisations;
 - (D) personal relationships with people the Company is dealing with which go beyond the level of a professional working relationship;
 - (E) secondary employment, business, commercial, or other activities outside of the workplace which impacts on your duty and obligations to the Company;
 - (F) access to information that can be used for personal gain; and
 - (G) offer of an inducement.
- (ii) You may often be the only person aware of the potential for conflict. It is your responsibility to avoid any conflict from arising that could compromise your ability to perform your duties impartially. You must report any potential or actual conflicts of interest to your manager.
- (iii) If you are uncertain whether a conflict exists, you should discuss that matter with your manager and attempt to resolve any conflicts that may exist.
- (iv) You must not submit or accept any bribe, or other improper inducement. Any such inducements are to be reported to your manager.

PUBLIC AND MEDIA COMMENT

- (v) Individuals have a right to give their opinions on political and social issues in their private capacity as members of the community.
- (vi) Employees must not make official comment on matters relating to the Company unless they are:
 - (A) authorised to do so by the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director; or
 - (B) giving evidence in court; or

- (C) otherwise authorised or required to by law.
- (vii) Employees must not release unpublished or privileged information unless they have the authority to do so from the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director.
- (viii) The above restrictions apply except where prohibited by law, for example in relation to “whistleblowing”.

USE OF COMPANY RESOURCES

Requests to use Company resources outside core business time should be referred to management for approval.

If employees are authorised to use Company resources outside core business times they must take responsibility for maintaining, replacing, and safeguarding the property and following any special directions or conditions that apply.

Employees using Company resources *without* obtaining prior approval could face disciplinary and/or criminal action. Company resources are not to be used for any private commercial purposes.

SECURITY OF INFORMATION

Employees are to make sure that confidential and sensitive information cannot be accessed by unauthorised persons. Sensitive material should be securely stored overnight or when unattended. Employees must ensure that confidential information is only disclosed or discussed with people who are authorised to have access to it. It is considered a serious act of misconduct to deliberately release confidential documents or information to unauthorised persons, and may incur disciplinary action.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY/COPYRIGHT

Intellectual property includes the rights relating to scientific discoveries, industrial designs, trademarks, service marks, commercial names and designations, and inventions and is valuable to the Company.

The Company is the owner of intellectual property created by employees in the course of their employment unless a specific prior agreement has been made. Employees must obtain written permission to use any such intellectual property from the Company Secretary/Chairman before making any use of that property for purposes other than as required in their role as employee.

DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Employees must not harass, discriminate, or support others who harass and discriminate against colleagues or members of the public on the grounds of sex, pregnancy, marital status, age, race (including their colour, nationality, descent, ethnic or religious background), physical or intellectual impairment, homosexuality or transgender.

Such harassment or discrimination may constitute an offence under legislation. The Company's executives should understand and apply the principles of equal employment opportunity.

CORRUPT CONDUCT

Corrupt conduct involves the dishonest or partial use of power or position which results in one person/group being advantaged over another. Corruption can take many forms including, but not limited to:

- (a) official misconduct;
- (b) bribery and blackmail;
- (c) unauthorised use of confidential information;
- (d) fraud; and
- (e) theft.

Corrupt conduct will not be tolerated by the Company. Disciplinary action up to and including dismissal will be taken in the event of any employee participating in corrupt conduct.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

It is the responsibility of all employees to act in accordance with occupational health and safety legislation, regulations and policies applicable to their respective organisations and to use security and safety equipment provided.

Specifically all employees are responsible for safety in their work area by:

- (i) following the safety and security directives of management;
- (ii) advising management of areas where there is potential problem in safety and reporting suspicious occurrences; and
- (iii) minimising risks in the workplace.

LEGISLATION

It is essential that all employees comply with the laws and regulations of the countries in which we operate. Violations of such laws may have serious consequences for the Company and any individuals concerned. Any known violation must be reported immediately to management.

FAIR DEALING

The Company aims to succeed through fair and honest competition and not through unethical or illegal business practices. Each employee should endeavour to deal fairly with the Company's suppliers, customers and other employees.

GIVING GIFTS

The Company does not allow the making of payments or payments in kind (gifts, favours etc.) to induce individuals to award business opportunities to the Company or to make a decision in the Company's favour. This activity is prohibited by the *Criminal Code Act 1995*.

The Company recognises that it is accepted business practice that entertainment and small gifts may be extended to customers and other third parties with whom

the Company has a relationship. However, any such gifts must be both within the law and for a proper purpose.

ACCEPTING GIFTS

Directors, Key Management Personnel, employees and contractors of the Company should not accept personal gifts or extraordinary hospitality, accommodation or travel which may influence, or appear to influence, a business decision.

INSIDER TRADING

All directors, Key Management Personnel, employees and contractors must observe the Company's "*Trading Policy*". In conjunction with the legal prohibition on dealing in the Company's securities when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information, the Company has established specific time periods when Directors, management and employees are permitted to buy and sell the Company's securities.

RESPONSIBILITIES TO INVESTORS

The Company strives for full, fair and accurate disclosure of financial and other information on a timely basis.

BREACHES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

Employees should note that breaches of certain sections of this Code of Conduct may be punishable under legislation.

Breaches of this Code of Conduct may lead to disciplinary action. The process for disciplinary action is outlined in Company policies and guidelines, relevant industrial awards and agreements.

REPORTING MATTERS OF CONCERN

Employees are encouraged to raise any matters of concern in good faith with the head of their business unit or with the Company Secretary/Group Legal Counsel, without fear of retribution.

This policy is reviewed annually.

4. SECURITIES TRADING POLICY

These guidelines set out the policy on the sale and purchase of securities in the Company by its Key Management Personnel and entities controlled by its Directors, Key Management Personnel, employees and contractors.

Key Management Personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

Key Management Personnel are encouraged to be long-term holders of the Company's securities. However, it is important that care is taken in the timing of any purchase or sale of such securities.

The purpose of these guidelines is to assist directors, Key Management Personnel, employees and contractors to avoid conduct known as 'insider trading'. In some respects, the Company's policy extends beyond the strict requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

WHAT TYPES OF TRANSACTIONS ARE COVERED BY THIS POLICY?

This policy applies to both the sale and purchase of any securities of the Company and its subsidiaries on issue from time to time.

WHAT IS INSIDER TRADING?

Prohibition

Insider trading is a criminal offence. It may also result in civil liability. In broad terms, a person will be guilty of insider trading if:

- (a) that person possesses information which is not generally available to the market and, if it were generally available to the market, would be likely to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities (i.e. information that is 'price sensitive'); and
- (b) that person:
 - (i) buys or sells securities in the Company; or
 - (ii) procures someone else to buy or sell securities in the Company; or
 - (iii) passes on that information to a third party where that person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the third party would be likely to buy or sell the securities or procure someone else to buy or sell the securities of the Company.

Examples

To illustrate the prohibition described above, the following are possible examples of price sensitive information which, if made available to the market, may be likely to materially affect the price of the Company's securities:

- (a) the Company considering a major acquisition;
- (b) the threat of major litigation against the Company;

- (c) the Company's revenue and profit or loss results materially exceeding (or falling short of) the market's expectations;
- (d) a material change in debt, liquidity or cash flow;
- (e) a significant new development proposal (e.g. new product or technology);
- (f) the grant or loss of a major contract;
- (g) a management or business restructuring proposal; and
- (h) a share issue proposal.

Dealing through third parties

The insider trading prohibition extends to dealings by individuals through nominees, agents or other associates, such as family members, family trusts and family companies (referred to as "**Associates**" in these guidelines).

Information however obtained

It does not matter how or where the person obtains the information – it does not have to be obtained from the Company to constitute inside information.

Employee share schemes

The prohibition does not apply to acquisitions of shares or options by employees made under employee share or option schemes, nor does it apply to the acquisition of shares as a result of the exercise of options under an employee option scheme. However, the prohibition does apply to the sale of shares acquired under an employee share scheme and also to the sale of shares acquired following the exercise of an option granted under an employee option scheme.

GUIDELINES FOR TRADING IN THE COMPANY'S SECURITIES

General rule

Directors, Key Management Personnel, employees and contractors must not, except in exceptional circumstances deal (as described below) in securities of the Company during the following periods:

- (a) two weeks prior to, and 24 hours after the release of the Company's Annual Financial Report;
- (b) two weeks prior to, and 24 hours after the release of the Consolidated Interim Financial Report of the Company; and
- (c) two weeks prior to, and 24 hours after the release of the Company's quarterly reports,

(together the **Closed Periods**).

The Company may at its discretion vary this rule in relation to a particular Closed Periods by general announcement to all directors, Key Management Personnel, employees and contractors either before or during the Closed Periods. However, if

a director, Key Management Personnel, employee and contractor is in possession of price sensitive information which is not generally available to the market, then he or she must not deal in the Company's securities at **any** time.

No short-term trading in the Company's securities

Directors, Key Management Personnel, employees and contractors should never engage in short-term trading of the Company's securities except for the exercise of options where the shares will be sold shortly thereafter.

Related Companies

Directors, Key Management Personnel, employees and contractors, where they possess inside information, should also not deal in securities of other companies with which the Company might have an association or be about to enter such association such as joint venture or farm in partners.

Exceptions

- (a) Key Management Personnel may at any time:
- (i) acquire ordinary shares in the Company by conversion of securities giving a right of conversion to ordinary shares;
 - (ii) acquire Company securities under a bonus issue made to all holders of securities of the same class;
 - (iii) acquire Company securities under a dividend reinvestment, or top-up plan that is available to all holders or securities of the same class;
 - (iv) acquire, or agree to acquire or exercise options under a Company Share Option Plan;
 - (v) withdraw ordinary shares in the Company held on behalf of the a Key Management Personnel in an employee share plan where the withdrawal is permitted by the rules of that plan;
 - (vi) acquire ordinary shares in the Company as a result of the exercise of options held under an employee option scheme;
 - (vii) transfer securities of the Company already held into a superannuation fund or other saving scheme in which the restricted person is a beneficiary;
 - (viii) make an investment in, or trade in units of, a fund or other scheme (other than a scheme only investing in the securities of the Company) where the assets of the fund or other scheme are invested at the discretion of a third party;
 - (ix) where a restricted person is a trustee, trade in the securities of the Company by that trust, provided the restricted person is not a beneficiary of the trust and any decision to trade during a prohibited period is taken by the other trustees or by the investment managers independently of the restricted person;
 - (x) undertake to accept, or accept, a takeover offer;

- (xi) trade under an offer or invitation made to all or most of the security holders, such as a rights issue, a security purchase plan, a dividend or distribution reinvestment plan and an equal access buy-back, where the plan that determines the timing and structure of the offer has been approved by the board. This includes decisions relating to whether or not to take up the entitlements and the sale of entitlements required to provide for the take up of the balance of entitlements under a renounceable pro rata issue;
 - (xii) dispose of securities of the Company resulting from a secured lender exercising their rights, for example, under a margin lending arrangement;
 - (xiii) exercise (but not sell securities following exercise) an option or a right under an employee incentive scheme, or convert a convertible security, where the final date for the exercise of the option or right, or the conversion of the security, falls during a prohibited period or the Company has had a number of consecutive prohibited periods and the restricted person could not reasonably have been expected to exercise it at a time when free to do so; or
 - (xiv) trade under a non-discretionary trading plan for which prior written clearance has been provided in accordance with procedures set out in this Policy.
- (b) In respect of any share or option plans adopted by the Company, it should be noted that it is not permissible to provide the exercise price of options by selling the shares acquired on the exercise of these options unless the sale of those shares occurs outside the closed periods.

Were this is to occur at a time when the person possessed inside information, then the sale of Company securities would be a breach of insider trading laws, even though the person's decision to sell was not influenced by the inside information that the person possessed and the person may not have made a profit on the sale. Where Company securities are provided to a lender as security by way of mortgage or charge, a sale that occurs under that mortgage or charge as a consequence of default would not breach insider trading laws.

Notification of periods when Key Management Personnel are not permitted to trade

The Company Secretary will endeavour to notify all Key Management Personnel of the times when they are not permitted to buy or sell the Company's securities.

APPROVAL AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Approval requirements

- (a) Any director, Key Management Personnel, employee and contractor (other than the Chairman) wishing to buy, sell or exercise rights in relation to the Company's securities must obtain the prior written approval of the Chairman or the Board before doing so.

- (b) If the Chairman wishes to buy, sell or exercise rights in relation to the Company's securities, the Chairman must obtain the prior approval of the Board before doing so.

Approvals to buy or sell securities

- (a) All requests to buy or sell securities as referred to above must include the intended volume of securities to be purchased or sold and an estimated time frame for the sale or purchase.
- (b) Copies of written approvals must be forwarded to the Company Secretary prior to the approved purchase or sale transaction.

Notification

Subsequent to approval obtained, any director, Key Management Personnel, employee and contractor who (or through his or her Associates) buys, sells, or exercises rights in relation to Company securities **must** notify the Company Secretary in writing of the details of the transaction within five (5) business days of the transaction occurring. This notification obligation **operates at all times** but does not apply to acquisitions of shares or options by employees made under employee share or option schemes, nor does it apply to the acquisition of shares as a result of the exercise of options under an employee option scheme.

Sale of securities

Directors, Key Management Personnel, employee and contractors need to be mindful of the market perception associated with any sale of Company securities and possibly the ability of the market to absorb the volume of shares being sold. With this in mind, the management of the sale of any significant volume of Company securities (i.e. a volume that would represent a volume in excess of 10% of the total securities held by the seller prior to the sale, or a volume to be sold that would be in excess of 10% of the average daily traded volume of the shares of the Company on the ASX for the preceding 20 trading days) by a Key Management Personnel needs to be discussed with the Board and the Company's legal advisers prior to the execution of any sale. These discussions need to be documented in the form of a file note, to be retained by the Company Secretary.

Exemption from Closed Periods restrictions due to exceptional circumstance

Directors, Key Management Personnel, employee and contractors who are not in possession of inside information in relation to the Company, may be given prior written clearance by the Managing Director / CEO (or in the case of the Managing Director / CEO by all other members of the Board) to sell or otherwise dispose of Company securities in a Closed Period where the person is in severe financial hardship or where there are exceptional circumstances as set out in this policy.

Severe financial hardship or exceptional circumstances

The determination of whether a director, Key Management Personnel, employee and contractor is in severe financial hardship will be made by the Managing Director / CEO (or in the case of the Managing Director / CEO by all other members of the Board).

A financial hardship or exceptional circumstances determination can only be made by examining all of the facts and if necessary obtaining independent verification of the facts from banks, accountants or other like institutions.

Financial hardship

A director, Key Management Personnel, employee and contractor may be in severe financial hardship if they have a pressing financial commitment that cannot be satisfied other than by selling the securities of the Company.

In the interests of an expedient and informed determination by the Managing Director / CEO (or all other members of the Board as the context requires), any application for an exemption allowing the sale of Company securities in a Closed Period based on financial hardship must be made in writing stating all of the facts and be accompanied by copies of relevant supporting documentation, including contact details of the person's accountant, bank and other such independent institutions (where applicable).

Any exemption, if issued, will be in writing and shall contain a specified time period during which the sale of securities can be made.

Exceptional circumstances

Exceptional circumstances may apply to the disposal of Company securities by a director, Key Management Personnel, employee and contractor if the person is required by a court order, a court enforceable undertaking for example in a bona fide family settlement, to transfer or sell securities of the Company, or there is some other overriding legal or regulatory requirement to do so.

Any application for an exemption allowing the sale of Company securities in a Closed Period based on exceptional circumstances must be made in writing and be accompanied by relevant court and/or supporting legal documentation (where applicable).

Any exemption, if issued, will be in writing and shall contain a specified time period during which the sale of securities can be made.

Other Exclusions

The following is a list of trading that are excluded from the operation of this Policy:

- (a) transfers of securities of the Company already held into a superannuation fund or other saving scheme in which the restricted person is a beneficiary;
- (b) undertakings to accept, or the acceptance of, a takeover offer; and
- (c) trading under an offer or invitation made to all or most of the security holders, such as, a rights issue, a security purchase plan, a dividend distribution reinvestment plan and an equal access buy-back, where the plan that determines the timing and structure of the offer has been approved by the Board. [Refer to ASX Guidance Note 27 – Trading Policies for further examples of exclusions]

ASX NOTIFICATION FOR DIRECTORS

The ASX Listing Rules require the Company to notify the ASX within 5 business days after any dealing in securities of the Company (either personally or through an Associate) which results in a change in the relevant interests of a Director in the

securities of the Company. The Company has made arrangements with each Director to ensure that the Director promptly discloses to the Company Secretary all the information required by the ASX.

CONSEQUENCES OF BREACH OF THE POLICY

A breach of this Policy by any of the Company's Directors, Key Management Personnel or employees or their family members and contractors may expose them to criminal and/or civil liability under the Corporations Act (Cth) 2001.

The Company will regard breach of this Policy as serious misconduct and is considered a cause for termination of employment or engagement.

5. CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE POLICY

This policy outlines the disclosure obligations of the Company as required under the Corporations Act 2001 and the ASX Listing Rules. The policy is designed to ensure that procedures are in place so that the stock market on which the Company's securities are listed is properly informed of matters which may have a material impact on the price at which the securities are traded.

The Company is committed to:

- (a) complying with the general and continuous disclosure principles contained in the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing rules;
- (b) preventing the selective or inadvertent disclosure of material price sensitive information;
- (c) ensuring shareholders and the market are provided with full and timely information about the Company's activities;
- (d) ensuring that all market participants have equal opportunity to receive externally available information issued by the Company.

Disclosure officer

The Managing Director / CEO and the Company Secretary have been appointed as the Company's disclosure officers responsible for implementing and administering this policy. The disclosure officers are responsible for all communication with ASX and for making decisions on what should be disclosed publicly under this policy.

In the absence of the Managing Director / CEO and Company Secretary, any matters regarding disclosure issues are to be referred to the Chairman.

Material information

In accordance with the ASX Listing Rules, the Company must immediately notify the market (via an announcement to the ASX) of any information concerning the Company which a reasonable person with experience in the industry in which the Company operates would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities.

Information need not be disclosed if:

- (a) a reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed; **and**
- (b) the information is confidential and the 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 breach the 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 internal management purposes; or
- (v) the information is a trade secret.

The Company is also required to disclose information if asked to do so by the ASX, to correct or prevent a false market.

Note that the Company is deemed to have become aware of information where a director or executive officer has, or ought to have, come into possession of the information in the course of the performance of his duties as a director or executive officer.

The Corporations Act defines a material effect on price or value as being where a reasonable person would be taken to expect information to have a material effect on the price or value of securities if the information would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of the securities

Review of communications for disclosure

The disclosure officers will review all communications to the market to ensure that they are full and accurate and comply with the Company's obligations. Such communications may include:

- (a) media releases;
- (b) analyst, investor or other presentations;
- (c) prospectuses; and
- (d) other corporate publications.

Examples of information or events that are likely to require disclosure include:

- (a) financial performance and material changes in financial performance or projected financial performance;
- (b) changes in relation to directors and senior executives, including changes in the terms of employment of the Managing Director / CEO and the independence of directors;
- (c) mergers, acquisitions, divestments, joint ventures or material changes in assets;
- (d) significant developments in new projects or ventures;
- (e) material changes to the Company's security position;
- (f) material information affecting partners, customers or non-wholly owned subsidiary companies;
- (g) media or market speculation;
- (h) analyst or media reports based on inaccurate or out of date information;
- (i) industry issues which have, or which may have, a material impact on the Company; and

- (j) decisions on significant issues affecting the Company by regulatory authorities.

Where there is any doubt as to whether an issue might materially affect the price or value of the Company's securities, the disclosure officers will assess the circumstances with appropriate senior executives and if necessary, seek external professional advice.

All presentations to analysts and investors will be released to the ASX and then included on the Company's web-site.

Authorised spokespersons

The Company's authorised spokesperson is the Managing Director / CEO. In appropriate circumstances, the Managing Director / CEO may from time to time authorise other spokespersons on particular issues and those within their area of expertise.

No employees or consultants are permitted to comment publicly on matters confidential to the Company. Any information which is not public must be treated by employees and consultants as confidential until publicly released.

Reporting of disclosable information

Once the requirement to disclose information has been determined, the disclosure officers are the only persons authorised to release that information to the ASX.

Information to be disclosed must be lodged immediately with the ASX. Any such information must not be released to the general public until the Company has received formal confirmation of lodgement by the ASX.

Market speculation and rumours

As a guiding principle, the Company has a "no comment" policy on market speculation and rumours, which must be observed by all employees. However, the Company will comply with any request by the ASX to comment upon a market report or rumour.

Trading halts

The Company may, where appropriate, request a trading halt to maintain orderly trading in the Company's securities and to manage any disclosure issues.

No employee of the Company is authorised to seek a trading halt except for the disclosure officers.

Meetings and group briefings with investors and analysts

The Managing Director / CEO is primarily responsible for the Company's relationship with major shareholders, institutional investors and analysts and shall be the primary contacts for those parties. Where appropriate, the Managing Director / CEO may delegate the responsibility for the Company's relationship with certain parties.

Any written materials containing new price-sensitive information to be used in briefing media, institutional investors and analysts are to be lodged with ASX prior

to the briefing commencing. Upon confirmation of receipt by ASX, the briefing material is posted to the Company's web-site. Briefing materials may also include information that may not strictly be required under continuous disclosure requirements.

The Company will not disclose price sensitive information in any meeting with an investor or stockbroking analyst before formally disclosing it to the market. The Company considers that one-on-one discussions and meetings with investors and stockbroking analysts are an important part of pro-active investor relations. However, the Company will only discuss previously disclosed information in such meetings.

Periods prior to release of financial results

During the time between the end of the financial year or half year and the actual results release, the Company will not discuss financial performance, broker estimates and forecasts and, particularly, any pre-result analysis with stockbroking analysts, investors or the media, unless the information to be discussed has already been disclosed to the ASX.

Web-based communication

The Company's web-site shall feature discrete sections for shareholders and investors to ensure that such information can be accessed by interested parties. Such information will include:

- (a) annual reports and results announcements;
- (b) all other company announcements made to the ASX;
- (c) speeches and support material given at investor conferences or presentations; and
- (d) company profile and company contact details.

Announcements lodged with the ASX will be placed on the Company's web-site as soon as practicable after ASX confirms receipt of that information.

Analysts reports and forecasts

Stockbroking analysts frequently prepare reports on listed companies that typically detail their opinion on strategies, performance and financial forecasts. To avoid inadvertent disclosure of information that may affect the Company's value or share price. The Company's comments on analyst reports will be restricted to:

- (a) information the Company has issued publicly; and
- (b) other information that is in the public domain.

Given the level of price sensitivity to earnings projections, the Company will only make comment to correct factual errors in relation to information publicly issued by other parties and Company statements.

This policy is reviewed annually.

6. SHAREHOLDERS COMMUNICATION POLICY

The Company recognises the value of providing current and relevant information to its shareholders.

The Managing Director / CEO and Company Secretary have the primary responsibility for communication with shareholders.

Information is communicated to shareholders through:

- (a) continuous disclosure to relevant stock markets of all material information;
- (b) periodic disclosure through the annual report (or concise annual report), half year financial report and quarterly reporting of network development, product development and corporate activities;
- (c) notices of meetings and explanatory material;
- (d) the annual general meeting;
- (e) periodic newsletters or letters from the Chairman or Managing Director / CEO; and
- (f) the Company's web-site at www.alicequeen.com.au

The Company is committed to the promotion of investor confidence by ensuring that trading in the Company's securities takes place in an efficient, competitive and informed market.

Electronic communication and web-site

The Company believes that communicating with shareholders by electronic means, particularly through its web-site and broadcast emails, is an efficient way of distributing information in a timely and convenient manner.

The Company's web-site shall include the following sections, which contain relevant information for shareholders:

- (a) section on the Company's corporate governance policies and practices;
- (b) reports section, which contains copies of annual, half yearly and quarterly reports;
- (c) news section, containing sections on newsletters, ASX announcements, media clippings and power point presentations; and
- (d) press releases.

The Company's web-site will be updated with material released to the ASX as soon as practicable after confirmation of release by the ASX.

All web-site information will be continuously reviewed and updated to ensure that information is current, or appropriately dated and archived.

The Company shall place the full text of notices of meeting and explanatory material on the web-site.

Written communication and annual report

The annual report of the Company is the major written communication by the Company to shareholders each year.

Annual general meeting

The Company recognises the rights of shareholders and encourages the effective exercise of those rights through the following means:

- (a) notices of meetings are distributed to shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act;
- (b) notices of meeting and other meeting material are drafted in concise and clear language;
- (c) shareholders are encouraged to use their attendance at meetings to ask questions on any relevant matter, with time being specifically set aside for shareholder questions;
- (d) notices of meetings encourage participation in voting on proposed resolutions by lodgement of proxies, if shareholders are unable to attend the meeting;
- (e) it is general practice for a presentation on the Company's activities to be made to shareholders at each annual general meeting; and
- (f) it is both the Company's policy and the policy of the Company's auditor for the lead engagement partner to be present at the annual general meeting and to answer any questions regarding the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditors' report.

The Company will consider from time to time whether the Annual General Meeting should be held by electronic means.

This policy is reviewed annually.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL COMPLIANCE AND CONTROL

Management determines the Company's risk profile and is responsible for overseeing and approving risk management strategy and policies, internal compliance and internal control. The Company's process of risk management and internal compliance and control shall include:

- (a) establishing the Company's goals and objectives, and implementing and monitoring strategies and policies to achieve these goals and objectives;
- (b) continuously identifying and reacting to risks that might impact upon the achievement of the Company's goals and objectives, and monitoring the environment for emerging factors and trends that affect these risks;
- (c) formulating risk management strategies to manage identified risks and designing and implementing appropriate risk management policies and internal controls; and
- (d) monitoring the performance of, and continuously improving the effectiveness of, risk management systems and internal compliance and controls, including an ongoing assessment of the effectiveness of risk management and internal compliance and control.

Within the identified risk profile of the Company, comprehensive practices are in place that are directed towards achieving the following objectives:

- (a) effectiveness and efficiency in the use of the Company's resources;
- (b) compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and
- (c) preparation of reliable published financial information.

The Board oversees an ongoing assessment of the effectiveness of risk management and internal compliance and control.

The responsibility for undertaking and assessing risk management and internal control effectiveness is delegated to management.

The risk profile of the Company contains both financial and non-financial factors including material risks arising from competition, product quality, motivation and retention of staff and executives and investments in new products and projects.

To mitigate these risks, the Company intends to put in place a broad range of risk management policies and procedures including regular Board meetings, six monthly financial and internal audits, rigorous appraisal of new investments, advisers familiar with the Company and an internal audit function.

Management is responsible for the ongoing management of risk with standing instructions to appraise the Board of changing circumstances within the Company and within the international business environment.

This policy is reviewed annually.

8. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION PRACTICES

As part of the annual review of the performance of the Board, the appropriate size, composition and terms and conditions of appointment to and retirement from the Board are considered. The level of remuneration for non-executive directors is considered with regard to practices of other public companies and the aggregate amount of fees approved by shareholders. The Board also reviews the appropriate criteria for Board membership collectively.

The Board shall establish formal processes to review its own performance and the performance of individual directors and the committees of the Board, annually.

Board

A process shall be established to review and evaluate the performance of the Board. The Board shall be required to meet annually with the specific purpose of reviewing the role of the Board, assessing its performance over the previous 12 months, including comparison with others, and examining ways in which the Board can better perform its duties. The review will incorporate the performance of the Board.

The annual review includes consideration of the following measures:

- (a) comparison of the performance of the Board against the requirements of the Board charter;
- (b) assessment of the performance of the Board over the previous twelve months having regard to the corporate strategies, operating plans and the annual budget;
- (c) review the Board's interaction with management;
- (d) identification of any particular goals and objectives of the Board for the next year;
- (e) review the type and timing of information provided to the directors; and
- (f) identification of any necessary or desirable improvements to Board or committee charters.

The method and scope of the performance evaluation will be set by the Board and which may include a Board self-assessment checklist to be completed by each director. The Board may also use an independent adviser to assist in the review.

Committees

Similar procedures to those for the Board review are applied to evaluate the performance of each of the Board committees.

An assessment will be made of the performance of each committee against each charter and areas identified where improvements can be made.

Non-executive directors

The Chairman will have primary responsibility for conducting performance appraisals of non-executive directors in conjunction with them, having particular regard to:

- (a) contribution to Board discussion and function;
- (b) degree of independence including relevance of any conflicts of interest;
- (c) availability for and attendance at Board meetings and other relevant events;
- (d) contribution to Company strategy;
- (e) membership of and contribution to any Board committees; and
- (f) suitability to Board structure and composition.

Where the Chairman, following a performance appraisal, considers that action must be taken in relation to a director's performance, the Chairman must consult with the remainder of the Board regarding whether a director should be counselled to resign, not seek re-election, or in exceptional circumstances, whether a resolution for the removal of a director be put to shareholders.

Managing Director / CEO

The Board will annually review the performance of the Managing Director / CEO. At the commencement of each financial year, the Board and the Managing Director / CEO will agree a set of generally Company specific performance measures to be used in the review of the forthcoming year.

These will include:

- (a) financial measures of the Company's performance;
- (b) the extent to which key operational goals and strategic objectives are achieved;
- (c) development of management and staff;
- (d) compliance with legal and Company policy requirements; and
- (e) achievement of key performance indicators.

Senior executives

The Managing Director / CEO is responsible for assessing the performance of the key executives within the Company. This is to be performed through a formal process involving a formal meeting with each senior executive.

The basis of evaluation of senior executives will be on agreed performance measures.

This policy is reviewed annually.

9. DIVERSITY POLICY

The Company is committed to workplace diversity. The Company recognises the benefits arising from employee and board diversity, including a broader pool of high quality employees, improving employee retention, accessing different perspectives and ideas and benefiting from all available talent.

Diversity includes, but is not limited to, gender, age, ethnicity and cultural background.

To the extent practicable, the Company will address the recommendations and guidance provided in the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (ASX Principles).

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

OBJECTIVES

The Diversity Policy provides a framework for the Company to achieve:

- a diverse and skilled workforce, leading to continuous improvement in service delivery and achievement of corporate goals;
- a Workplace culture characterised by inclusive practices and behaviours for the benefit of all staff;
- improved employment and career development opportunities for women;
- a work environment that values and utilises the contributions of employees with diverse backgrounds, experiences and perspectives through improved awareness of the benefits of workforce diversity and successful management of diversity; and
- awareness in all staff of their rights and responsibilities with regards to fairness, equity and respect for all aspects of diversity,

collectively, the **(Objectives)**.

The Diversity Policy does not impose on the Company, its directors, officers, agents or employee 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 State or Territory of Australia or of any foreign jurisdiction.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board's Commitment

The Board is committed to workplace diversity, with a particular focus on supporting the representation of women at the senior level of the Company and on the Company Board.

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for developing appropriate measurable objectives and strategies to meet the Objectives of the Diversity Policy (**Measurable Objectives**) and monitoring the progress of the Measurable Objectives through the monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms listed below.

The Remuneration Committee may also set Measurable Objectives for achieving gender diversity and monitor their achievement.

The Nomination Committee will conduct all Board appointment processes in a manner that promotes gender diversity, including establishing a structured approach for identifying a pool of candidates, using external experts where necessary.

Strategies

The Company's diversity strategies include:

- recruiting from a diverse pool of candidates for all positions, including senior management and the Board;
- reviewing succession plans to ensure an appropriate focus on diversity;
- identifying specific factors to take account of in recruitment and selection processes to encourage diversity;
- developing programs to develop a broader pool of skilled and experienced senior management and board candidates, including, workplace development programs, mentoring programs and targeted training and development;
- developing a culture which takes account of domestic responsibilities of employees; and
- any other strategies the Board or Remuneration and Human Resources Committee develops from time to time.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Company Secretary will monitor the scope and currency of this policy.

The Company is responsible for implementing, monitoring and reporting on the Measurable Objectives as established by the Remuneration Committee.

Measurable Objectives as set by the Remuneration Committee will be included in the annual key performance indicators for the CEO and senior executives.

In addition, the Board will review progress against the Objectives as a key

performance indicator in its annual performance assessment.

REPORTING

The Remuneration & Nomination Committee or Company Secretary will report to the Board on progress against the Measurable Objectives on a six-monthly basis.

The Remuneration Committee or Company Secretary **will report annually to the Board on the achievement of the Objectives.**

The Board will include in the Annual Report each year:

- Measurable Objectives, if any, set by the Board;
- progress against the Objectives, if applicable, and
- the proportion of women employees in the whole organisation, at senior management level and at Board level.

This policy is reviewed annually.

10. **AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE CHARTER**

The following charter shall apply to the extent that it is relevant to the size of the Company.

With this in mind, where the Board decides that it is not appropriate to form an Audit and Risk Committee, the function of that committee will be carried out by management in accordance with this Charter.

Scope

The Audit & Risk Committee shall be a committee of the Board of the Company with the specific powers delegated under this charter. The charter sets out the Audit & Risk Committee's function, composition, mode of operation, authority and responsibilities.

Function

The primary function of the Committee shall be to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities relating to accounting and reporting practices of the Company. In addition, the Committee will:

- (a) oversee, co-ordinate and appraise the quality of the audits conducted by both the Company's external and internal auditors;
- (b) determine the independence and effectiveness of the external and internal auditors;
- (c) maintain open lines of communications among the Board, the internal and external auditors to exchange views and information, as well as confirm their respective authority and responsibilities;
- (d) serve as an independent and objective party to review the financial information submitted by management to the Board for issue to shareholders, regulatory authorities and the general public;
- (e) consider reports from management on the appropriateness of risk management policies relevant to the company and establish policies for the oversight and management of material business risks; and
- (f) review the adequacy of the reporting and accounting controls of the Company.

The Committee is not required to personally conduct accounting reviews or audits and is entitled to rely on employees of the Company or professional advisers where appropriate.

Membership and composition

The Board shall appoint the members of the Committee and review the composition of the Committee at least annually. The Committee will comprise:

- (a) at least three members;
- (b) a majority, where possible, of non-executive directors whom are independent;

- (c) where possible, an independent chairman appointed by the Board and who is not the Chairman of the Board; and
- (d) where possible, members with sufficient financial skills and experience relevant to the committee's functions.

Meetings

The Committee shall:

- (a) meet as frequently as required but at least two times per year; and
- (b) the minimum quorum for a committee meeting is two members.

The secretary of the Committee is the Company Secretary;

Authority

In performing its functions in accordance with any applicable law, the Committee:

- (a) has unrestricted access to the external auditors, the internal audit firm, senior management and employees of the Company;
- (b) has unrestricted access to information and reports relevant to fulfilling its responsibilities;
- (c) may seek independent external advice on matters brought before the Committee or in relation to the functions and responsibilities of the Committee; and
- (d) shall have the power to conduct or authorise investigations into any matters within the committee's scope of responsibilities or when requested by the Board.

Responsibilities

The Committee must promote an environment within the Company which is consistent with best practice financial reporting and risk management. In particular, the Committee must:

- (a) perform an independent review of financial information prepared by management for external reporting. This will include conducting reviews of the annual report, directors' report, annual financial statements, half yearly financial statements and any other externally reported financial information required by law;
- (b) monitor the integrity and effectiveness of financial reporting processes;
- (c) review and assess the external audit arrangements;
- (d) appoint, review and assess the internal audit arrangements and consider significant internal audit findings and management's responses and related actions;
- (e) review and ensure implementation of legislated major accounting changes;

- (f) ensure that appropriate policies are established and adequate systems are in place to identify and disclose related-party transactions and assess the propriety of any related party transactions;
- (g) require management to design and implement the risk management and internal control system to manage the company's material business risks;
- (h) consider reports from management as to whether material business risks are being managed effectively; and
- (i) ensure that the Board is kept regularly informed on general progress and activities, and is promptly briefed on all significant matters.

External audit arrangements

The Committee shall report to the Board on external audit arrangements, including:

- (a) making recommendations to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment, replacement and remuneration of the external audit firm;
- (b) review the terms of engagement for the external auditor;
- (c) review the scope of the external audit with the external auditor including identified risk areas;
- (d) monitor the performance of the external audit including assessment of the quality and rigour of the audit, quality of the service provided and the audit firm's internal quality control procedures;
- (e) review and assess non-audit services to be provided by the external auditor, with particular consideration to the potential to impair or appear to impair the external auditors' independence;
- (f) review and monitor management's responsiveness to the external audit findings; and
- (g) on a periodic basis, meet with the external auditor without the presence of management.

The Committee is to ensure that, where appropriate, the external auditor attend the Company's annual general meeting and is made available at the annual general meeting to answer questions from the Company's shareholders in relation to that year's audit.

Appointment of external auditor

Should a change in auditor be considered necessary, a formal tendering process will be undertaken. The Committee will identify the attributes required of an auditor and will ensure the selection process is sufficiently robust so as to ensure selection of an appropriate auditor.

The Committee will ensure that prospective auditors have been provided with a sufficiently detailed understanding of the Company, its operations, its key personnel and any other information, including group structures and financial

statements, that will have a direct bearing on each firm's ability to develop an appropriate proposal and fee estimate.

The Committee and the Board will consider the appointment in conjunction with senior management.

In selecting an external auditor, particular consideration will be given to determining whether the fee quoted is sufficient for the work required, that the work is to be undertaken by people with an appropriate level of seniority, skill and knowledge and whether the work proposed is sufficient to meet the Company's needs and expectations.

The appointment of a new external audit firm will be placed before shareholders for ratification at the next annual general meeting after the appointment is made.

Rotation and succession planning

The Committee will discuss with the auditor the provisions the audit firm has in place for rotation of the lead engagement partner and the independent review partner. The Company shall require that the lead engagement partner be rotated in accordance with legislative requirements.

Management sign-off procedure

The Audit & Risk Committee will ensure that the Managing Director / CEO and Chief Financial Officer prepare a written statement to the Board certifying that the Company's annual financial report and half yearly financial report present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial condition of the Company and its operational performance and are in accordance with relevant accounting standards.

The statement is to be presented to the Board prior to the approval and sign-off of the respective annual and half yearly financial reports.

This policy is reviewed annually.

11. REMUNERATION & NOMINATION COMMITTEE CHARTER

The charter below describes the goals to which the Company shall aspire in relation to its remuneration and nomination strategies to the extent to which it is relevant.

With this in mind, where the Board decides that it is not appropriate to form a Remuneration and Nomination Committee, the function of that committee will be carried out by management in accordance with this Charter.

Functions and responsibilities

The Remuneration & Nomination Committee is a committee of the Board with its principle functions being:

- (a) review the composition of the Board and ensure that the Board has an appropriate mix of skills and experience to properly fulfil its responsibilities;
- (b) ensure that the Board is comprised of directors who contribute to the successful management of the Company and discharge their duties having regard to the law and the highest standards of corporate governance;
- (a) to review and recommend to the Board the overall strategies in relation to executive remuneration policies;
- (b) to review and make recommendations to the Board in respect of the compensation arrangements for the Managing Director / CEO, all other executive directors and all non-executive directors;
- (c) to review the effectiveness of performance incentive plans; and
- (d) to review and make recommendations to the Board in respect of all equity based remuneration plans.

In consultation with the Managing Director / CEO, the Committee will review and recommend to the Board for approval, the Company's general approach to compensation and will oversee the development and implementation of the compensation regime.

Composition

The Committee shall comprise at least three members of the Board the majority of whom where possible will be non-executive directors. Directors serving on the Remuneration Committee should have diverse, complementary backgrounds. The Chairman of the Committee shall, where possible, be an independent director.

The Company Secretary will be the secretary of the Committee and will act as the principal liaison between executive management and the committee on remuneration matters.

Meetings

The Committee shall meet as frequently as required, but at not less than annually.

The Committee shall have access to professional advice.

Two members of the Committee shall comprise a quorum. Where only two members are present, the unanimous vote of the two members will constitute an act of the Committee. Where the committee comprises more than two committee members, the vote of a majority of the members present will constitute an act of the Committee.

Remuneration policy

This policy governs the operations of the Remuneration Committee. The Committee shall review and reassess the policy at least annually and obtain the approval of the Board.

General director remuneration

Shareholder approval must be obtained in relation to the overall limit set for directors' fees. The directors shall set individual Board fees within the limit approved by shareholders.

Shareholders must also approve the framework for any equity based compensation schemes and if a recommendation is made for a director to participate in an equity scheme, that participation must be approved by the shareholders.

Executive remuneration

The Company's remuneration policy for executive directors and senior management is designed to promote superior performance and long term commitment to the Company. Executives receive a base remuneration which is market related, and may be entitled to performance based remuneration at the ultimate discretion of the Board.

Overall remuneration policies are subject to the discretion of the Board and can be changed to reflect competitive market and business conditions where it is in the interests of the Company and shareholders to do so.

Executive remuneration and other terms of employment are reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee having regard to performance, relevant comparative information and expert advice.

The Committee's reward policy reflects its obligation to align executive's remuneration with shareholders' interests and to retain appropriately qualified executive talent for the benefit of the Company. The main principles of the policy are:

- (a) reward reflects the competitive market in which the Company operates;
- (b) individual reward should be linked to performance criteria; and
- (c) executives should be rewarded for both financial and non-financial performance.

The total remuneration of executives and other senior managers consists of the following:

- (a) salary - executives director and senior manager receive a fixed sum payable monthly in cash;

- (b) bonus - executive directors and nominated senior managers are eligible to participate in a profit participation plan if deemed appropriate;
- (c) long term incentives - executive directors may participate in share option schemes with the prior approval of shareholders. Executives may also participate in employee share option schemes, with any option issues generally being made in accordance with thresholds set in plans approved by shareholders. The Board however, considers it appropriate to retain the flexibility to issue options to executives outside of approved employee option plans in exceptional circumstances; and
- (d) other benefits - executive directors and senior managers are eligible to participate in, for example, superannuation schemes.

Non-executive remuneration

Shareholders approve the maximum aggregate remuneration for non-executive directors. The Remuneration Committee recommends the actual payments to directors and the Board is responsible for ratifying any recommendations, if appropriate. The maximum aggregate remuneration approved for directors is currently \$200,000.

It is recognised that non-executive directors' remuneration is ideally structured to exclude equity based remuneration. However, whilst the Company remains small and the full Board, including the non-executive directors, are included in the operations of the Company more intimately than may be the case with larger companies the non-executive directors are entitled to participate in equity based remuneration schemes.

All directors are entitled to have their indemnity insurance paid by the Company.

Profit participation plan

Performance incentives may be offered to executive directors and senior management of the Company through the operation of a profit participation plan at the ultimate discretion of the Board.

Access

Members of the Committee have rights of access to the books and records of the Company to enable them to discharge their duties as Committee members, except where the Board determines that such access would be adverse to the Company's interests.

The Committee may consult independent experts where the Committee considers this necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities. Any costs incurred as a result of the Committee consulting an independent expert will be borne by the Company.

Responsibilities - Nomination

The Committee shall periodically review and consider the structure and balance of the Board and make recommendations regarding appointments, retirements and terms of office of directors. In particular, the Committee is to:

- (a) identify and recommend to the Board candidates for the Board after considering the necessary and desirable competencies of new Board

members to ensure the appropriate mix of skills and experience and after assessment of how the candidates can contribute to the strategic direction of the Company;

- (b) approve and review induction procedures for new appointees of the Board to ensure that they can effectively discharge their responsibilities;
- (c) assess and consider the time required to be committed by a non-executive director to properly fulfil their duty to the Company and advise the Board.
- (d) consider and recommend to the Board candidates for election or re-election to the Board at each annual shareholders' meeting;
- (e) review directorships in other public companies held by or offered to directors and senior executives of the Company;
- (f) review succession plans for the Board with a view to maintaining an appropriate balance of skills and experience on the Board;
- (g) make recommendations to the Board on the appropriate size and composition of the Board; and
- (h) make recommendations to the Board on the terms and conditions of appointment to, and removal and retirement from, the Board.

All nominations made by the Committee are to be made in reference to and with consideration of the Company's diversity policy.

This policy is reviewed annually.

12 WHISTLEBLOWER POLICY

12.1 INTRODUCTION

The new Whistleblower regime commenced on 1 July 2019. This regime provides that a person (Whistleblower) can make disclosure, anonymously if they choose, regarding any wrongdoing (Disclosable Matter) and can (in certain circumstances) be protected under the Corporations Act against (i) loss of anonymity, (ii) loss of confidentiality, (iii) any detriment.

In addition, on 13 November 2019, ASIC released Regulatory Guide 270 – Whistleblower Policies, setting out comprehensive requirements and guidance on the content of whistleblower policies.

The Company, its officers and other senior people within the Company have obligations under the Corporations Act if they receive a report from a Whistleblower. This policy has been adopted as an important tool for helping the Company to identify wrongdoing that may not otherwise be uncovered unless there is a safe and secure means for disclosing such wrongdoing.

The Board seeks to conduct its business within the law and with integrity and honesty. In particular, the Company seeks to avoid engaging in conduct that, amongst other matters (i) is an offence under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth); (ii) is an offence against any Commonwealth law; or (iii) represents a danger to the public.

Whistleblowers are encouraged to report any wrongdoing by the Company or its employees. However, we recognise that Whistleblowers may not always feel comfortable about discussing concerns internally — especially if the Whistleblower believe that the Company or its officers or employees are responsible for the wrongdoing.

This policy covers a situation where there is misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances in relation to the Company and can include a matter where the discloser has reasonable grounds to suspect the Company, an officer or employee of the Company, has engaged in Improper Conduct.

A potential discloser can obtain further information with respect to this policy from the Eligible Recipient and, if uncertain, should seek independent legal advice.

12.2 AIMS OF THIS POLICY

The aim of this Policy is to ensure:

- Whistleblowers feel confident that to raise any serious matter;
- Whistleblowers know that if they make a report, then it will be taken seriously and treated as confidential (with certain exclusions);
- Whistleblowers know that if they report Improper Conduct, their identity will be protected (with certain exclusions);

- Whistleblowers know no detrimental action will be taken against them as a result;
- the Company meets its legal and regulatory obligations; and
- the Company aligns its internal policies with the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations.

In addition to those matters set out above, the purpose of this Policy is to ensure that:

- people are encouraged to report Disclosable Matters and Improper Conduct;
- people feel safe and protected if they report Disclosable Matters and Improper Conduct and that such reports are dealt with appropriately and in a timely manner;
- there is transparency around the Company's framework for receiving, handling and investigating disclosures;
- the Company's values, code of conduct and corporate governance policies and procedures are supported;
- the long-term sustainability and reputation of the Company are supported; and
- any serious wrongdoing within the Company is stopped and does not recur.

The Whistleblower is protected (e.g. ongoing employment, status, reputation and well-being). The Whistleblower should not be disadvantaged by Whistleblower activity.

Whistleblowers are encouraged to use the procedure set out below if they:

- seek to report (verbal, written, electronic communication or otherwise) about a Disclosable Matter or Improper Conduct; or
- have concerns about wrongdoing at work.

12.3 PROTECTIONS UNDER THE ACT AND POLICY

Once a valid Whistleblower Report is made to the Eligible Recipient (or Next Eligible Recipient) by an Eligible Whistleblower, the Whistleblower is entitled under the Whistleblower Act to identity protection, protection from detrimental acts or omissions, compensation and remedies and may, subject to applicable law, be entitled to civil, criminal and administrative protection.

References in this policy to "discloser" is to an Eligible Whistleblower and references to "disclosure" are to a valid Whistleblower Report except where the context otherwise requires.

12.4 WHO SHOULD USE THIS PROCEDURE?

Any person who works with the Company, or for the Company (i.e. an Eligible Whistleblower), should use this Procedure.

An Eligible Whistleblower is a person who:

- is employed directly by the Company; or
- works for the Company via an employment agency; or
- works for the Company in the capacity of suppliers of goods and services (whether paid or unpaid), including their employees (e.g. contractors, consultants, service providers and business partners); or
- is an Officer of the Company; or
- is an associate of the Company; or
- is a relative, dependent or spouse of an individual mentioned above.

12.5 SUBJECT MATTER OF DISCLOSURES UNDER THIS POLICY

Whistleblowers are encouraged to disclose a Disclosable Matter which leads the Whistleblower to believe that malpractice is occurring, may occur, or has occurred.

In particular, Whistleblowers should disclose the occurrence or likely occurrence of any of the following:

- the commission of a criminal offence;
- any failure to comply with a legal obligation or regulatory requirement applicable to the business;
- any risk to health and safety that has not been dealt with properly; and
- the concealment of information that reveals a Disclosable Matter or Improper Conduct.

Disclosures (for example, personal work-related grievances that do not relate to detriment or threat of detriment to the discloser) that are not about Disclosable Matters are not covered by the policy because they do not qualify for protection under the Whistleblower Act. Such disclosures may, however, be protected under other legislation.

Personal work-related grievances are those that relate to the discloser's current or former employment and have, or tend to have, implications for the discloser personally, but do not:

- have any other significant implications for the Company (or another entity); or
- relate to any conduct or alleged conduct, about a Disclosable Matter.

Examples of a grievance that may be a personal work related grievance include:

- an interpersonal conflict between the discloser and another employee;
- a decision that does not involve a breach of workplace laws;
- a decision about the engagement, transfer or promotion of the discloser;
- a decision about the terms and conditions of engagement of the discloser;
or
- a decision to suspend or terminate the engagement of the discloser, or otherwise to discipline the discloser.

A work related grievance may, however, still qualify for protection if:

- it includes information about misconduct, or information about misconduct includes or is accompanied by a personal work-related grievance (mixed report);
- the Company has breached employment or other laws punishable by imprisonment for a period of 12 months or more, engaged in conduct that represents a danger to the public, or the disclosure relates to information that suggests misconduct beyond the discloser's personal circumstances;
- the discloser suffers from or is threatened for detriment for making the disclosure; or
- the discloser seeks legal advice or legal representation about the operation of the whistleblower protections under the Corporations Act.

13. POLICY PROVISIONS

13.1 Eligible Whistleblower and Disclosable Matter

As a preliminary step, an individual should consider if they are an Eligible Whistleblower under this Policy. If not, consider other means to deal with the concerns. One alternative would be to have a discussion with a Person Of Responsibility.

Secondly, consider if the matter sought to be disclosed is a Disclosable Matter under this policy. If it is not, one alternative would be to discuss the matter with a Person Of Responsibility.

A disclosure made to a legal practitioner for the purposes of obtaining legal advice or representation in relation to the operation of the Whistleblower provisions in the Corporations Act is also protected. A Whistleblower may also seek external advice from or make a disclosure to parties outside the organisation such as regulatory bodies, journalists and members of parliament under certain circumstances, including where such disclosure is an Emergency Disclosure or Public Interest Disclosure, and such disclosures to external parties may attract the protection of relevant legislation.

Details of the circumstances of an Emergency Disclosure or Public Interest Disclosure are set out in the definitions section of this policy. It is strongly recommended that these circumstances are reviewed, and independent legal

advice is obtained, prior to making an Emergency Disclosure or Public Interest Disclosure.

Disclosures of information relating to disclosable matters can also be made to ASIC, APRA or another Commonwealth body prescribed by regulation that qualify for protection under the Corporations Act.

Where it is uncertain if a disclosure qualifies for protection under this policy, the Company may elect, at its discretion, to treat the disclosure as though the disclosure is protected.

13.2 Making a Whistleblower Report

The Eligible Recipient is the Company Secretary.

An individual should make a Whistleblower Report only to the Eligible Recipient. The contact details for the Eligible Recipient are available at the website of the Company and will otherwise be provided when this policy is disseminated to potential disclosers.

However, if the Disclosable Matter involves the Company Secretary, or it is believed that it is inappropriate for disclosure of the Whistleblower Report directly to be made to the Company Secretary for any reason, then concerns should be raised with a Next Eligible Recipient.

When seeking to make a Whistleblower Report, a reporting party must at that same time (i.e. during the same communication) (i) clearly identify that the communication is a Whistleblower Report and (ii) that the reporting party seeks that the communication to be dealt with under this Policy.

If an individual fails to clearly identify the communication as a Protected Communication at the first instance, then it cannot be dealt with under this Policy and will not be treated as a Whistleblower Report.

A written Whistleblower Report may be made anonymously. This discloser can refuse to answer questions that they feel could reveal their identity at any time, including during follow-up conversations.

It is suggested that a discloser who wishes to remain anonymous should maintain ongoing two-way communication so follow-up questions can be asked and feedback can be provided.

To protect the anonymity of the discloser, the following measures may be implemented:

- Use of an anonymous telephone line or email when communicating; and
- A discloser may adopt a pseudonym for the purposes of their disclosure – this may be appropriate in circumstances where the discloser's identity is known to their supervisor, the whistleblower protection officer or equivalent (if any) but the discloser prefers not to disclose their identity to others.

If the initial Whistleblower Report is verbal, the reporting party may be requested to put the concerns in writing if that is essential for the matter to be dealt with.

In making a Whistleblower Report, the report party expressly affirm and promise that it is not being made for a Wrongful Purpose or for Wrongful Purposes.

13.3 Company dealing with a Whistleblower Report

The recipient of a valid Whistleblower Report shall both (i) seek to resolve the Disclosable Matter (i.e. cause wrongdoing to cease and not recur) and at the same time seek to (ii) protect the confidentiality, anonymity and interests of the Whistleblower under the provisions of this Policy.

The Company will acknowledge a discloser after receiving their disclosure.

As a preliminary step, the Company will assess each disclosure to determine whether it qualified for protection and if a formal, in-depth investigation is required.

To be clear, the purpose of this Policy is to ensure that wrongdoing is stopped (and does not recur) and that the broad interests (e.g. ongoing employment, status, reputation and well-being) of the valid Whistleblower are protected. A legitimate Whistleblower should not be disadvantaged by the valid Whistleblower activity.

The Company will investigate the Disclosable Matter as soon as is reasonably practicable and will endeavour to finalise an investigation as expeditiously as possible.

Typically the Eligible Recipient will need to determine if the matter is a disclosure to which protection will apply and, if so, if the Company needs to investigate the disclosure.

Once it is established that an investigation is warranted, the Company will determine the nature and scope of that investigation, the person(s) (either internal, external or both) who should lead the investigation, the nature of any technical, financial or legal support required to support the investigation and the timeframe for the investigation.

Following the parameters of the investigation being set as described above, the person(s) leading the investigation will determine the appropriate way forward, including the documentation to be obtained and persons to be interviewed. Once all relevant information has been obtained, the person(s) leading the investigation shall provide a report on their findings to the Eligible Recipient (or Next Eligible Recipient, as applicable) for consideration and action by the Board and the Company generally whilst maintaining confidentiality of the Discloser.

Where possible, the Company will endeavour to provide the discloser with a copy of the findings as received from the person(s) leading the investigation and the proposed action to be taken. It is further anticipated that the findings will be communicated to each Person of Responsibility.

Notwithstanding the above, the method of documenting and reporting findings will be dependent upon the nature of the disclosure and there may be circumstances where it is not appropriate for the Company to provide details of the outcome to the discloser.

Investigations shall be objective, fair and independent. The confidentiality of the investigation shall be paramount. To ensure fairly and independence, investigations shall be independent of the discloser (subject to keeping the discloser informed as set out below), individuals who are subject of the disclosure and the department or business unit involved.

All investigations where additional specialist skills or expertise may be necessary shall be undertaken jointly with an external investigation firm.

It is noted however that the process for and time within which a Disclosable Matter may be investigated is dependent upon the circumstances on a case by case basis.

In addition, the Company may not, without the discloser's consent, disclose information that is likely to lead to the identification of the discloser as part of its investigation process, unless:

- The information does not include the discloser's identity;
- The entity removes information relating to the discloser's identity or other information that is likely to lead to identification of the discloser; and
- It is reasonably necessary for investigating the issues raised in the disclosure.

The Company will ensure the confidentiality of its disclosure handling and investigation process, and will ensure appropriate records and documents are maintained for the investigation.

The investigative process of the Company may be limited. The Company may not be able to adequately undertake an investigation if it is not able to contact the discloser. The Company may investigate a disclosure by requesting the discloser for consent to a limited disclosure. The Company may also investigate a disclosure by conducting a broad review on the subject matter or the work area disclosed.

In addition, the Company could investigate an anonymous disclosure, even if it cannot get in contact with the discloser, if the discloser has provided sufficient information and the Company removes information that is likely to lead to identification of the discloser.

If the discloser has provided contact details (including anonymously), the Company will keep the discloser informed as to how progress is being made. The frequency of updates may vary depending on the nature of the disclosure. The Company will ensure that anonymity of the discloser is not compromised as a result of providing regular updates.

Updates are proposed to be provided to the discloser when the investigation has commenced, is in progress and has been finalised. If possible, the Whistleblower will be informed of the outcome of the investigation and of any action that is proposed to rectify any wrongdoing or malpractice.

The Company intends to conduct its investigations on the substance of all disclosures, without regard to the motives of the discloser (unless such motive is directly relevant to the disclosure).

All investigations of disclosures will be conducted in accordance with this policy. The Company will, where possible, review the investigation in respect of a disclosure has been made in accordance with this policy and the processes and procedures have been adhered to.

13.4 Confidentiality and Anonymity

Any disclosure properly made under this policy will be treated as confidential.

The identity of the discloser or information that is likely to lead to the identification of the disclosure cannot be disclosed. This prohibition applies to all persons, including those which have obtained the details directly or indirectly because the discloser has made a disclosure that qualifies for protection.

The preceding paragraph does not apply if a person discloses the identity of the discloser:

- To ASIC, APRA, or a member of the Australian Federal Police
- To a legal practitioner for the purposes of obtaining legal advice or legal representation about the Whistleblower provisions in the Corporations Act;
- To a person or body prescribed by regulations; or
- With the consent of the discloser.

In addition, a person can disclose the information contained in a disclosure with or without the discloser's consent if:

- The information does not include the discloser's identity;
- The Company has taken reasonable steps to reduce the risk that the discloser will be identified by from the information; and
- It is reasonably necessary for investigating the issues raised in the disclosure.

It is illegal for a person to identify a discloser, or disclose information that is likely to lead to identification of a discloser, outside the above exceptions. The discloser can lodge a complaint with the Eligible Recipient or a Next Eligible Recipient about any actual or believed breach of confidentiality. The discloser may lodge a complaint with a regulator, such as ASIC, APRA or the ATO, for investigation.

It is proposed that the Company will, where considered appropriate, implement the following actions to reduce the risk of the discloser being identified:

- The redaction of all personal information or reference to the discloser witnessing an event;
- The discloser being referred to in a gender-neutral context;

- Where possible, the discloser will be contacted to help identify certain aspects of their disclosure that could inadvertently identify them; and
- Disclosures will be handled and investigated by qualified staff.

To ensure secure record keeping and information sharing process, it is proposed that:

- All paper and electronic documents and other materials relating to the disclosure will be stored securely;
- Access to all information relating to a disclosure will be limited to those directly involved in or managing and investigating the disclosure;
- Only a restricted number of people who are directly involved in handling and investigating a disclosure will be made aware of a discloser's identity (subject to a discloser's consent) or information that is likely to lead to the identification of the discloser;
- Communications and documents relating to the investigation of a disclosure will not be sent to an email address or to a printer that can be accessed by other staff; and
- Each person who is involved in handling and investigating a disclosure will be reminded about the confidentiality requirements, including that an unauthorised disclosure of a discloser's identity may be a criminal offence.

The Eligible Recipient is responsible for discuss the Company's measures for ensuring confidentiality of the identity of the discloser.

It is noted that, in practice, people may be able to guess the discloser's identity if:

- The discloser has previously mentioned to other people that they are considering making a disclosure;
- The discloser is one of a very small number of people with access to the information; or
- The disclosure relates to information that a discloser has previously been told privately and in confidence.

13.5 Protection from detrimental acts or omissions

The discloser or any other person are protected from detriment in respect of a disclosure.

A person cannot engage in conduct that causes detriment to a discloser (or another person), in relation to a disclosure, if:

- The person believes or suspects that the discloser (or other person) made, may have made, proposes to make or could make a disclosure that qualifies for protection; and

- The belief or suspicion is the reason, or part of the reason, for the conduct.

In addition, a person cannot make a threat to cause detriment to a discloser (or another person) in relation to a disclosure. A threat may be express or implied, or conditional or unconditional. A discloser (or another person) who has been threatened in relation to a disclosure does not have to actually fear that the threat will be carried out.

Detrimental conduct may include, but is not limited to:

- Dismissal of an employee;
- Alteration to an employee's position or duties to their disadvantage;
- Discrimination between an employee and other employees of the same employer;
- Harassment or intimidation of a person;
- Harm or injury to a person, including psychological harm;
- Damage to a person's property, reputation, business or financial position or other damage.

The following are examples of actions that are not detrimental conduct. The following examples are not an exhaustive list:

- Administrative action that is reasonable for the purpose of protecting a discloser from detriment (e.g. moving a discloser who has made a disclosure about their immediate work area to another office to prevent them from detriment); and
- Managing a discloser's unsatisfactory work performance, if the action is in line with the Company's performance management framework.

The Company shall ensure that the discloser understands the reason for the Company undertaking the relevant administrative or management action.

A discloser or other person can seek compensation and other remedies through courts if:

- They suffer loss, damage or injury because of a disclosure; and
- The Company failed to take reasonable precautions and exercise due diligence to prevent the detrimental conduct.

Disclosers are encouraged to seek independent legal advice.

A discloser may, subject to applicable law, be protected from any of the following in relation to their disclosure:

- Civil liability (e.g. any legal action against the discloser for breach of an employment contract, duty of confidentiality or another contractual obligation);

- Criminal liability (e.g. attempted prosecution of the discloser for unlawfully releasing information, or other use of the disclosure against the discloser in a prosecution (other than for making a false disclosure)); and
- Administrative liability (e.g. disciplinary action for making the disclosure).

These protections do not grant immunity for any misconduct a discloser has engaged in that is revealed in their disclosure.

The following are measures that the Company may protect disclosers from detriment:

- Implementing processes for assessing the risk of detriment against a discloser and other persons which will commence as soon as possible after receiving a disclosure;
- Support services being made available to disclosers;
- Implementing strategies to help a discloser minimise and manage stress, time or performance impacts, or other challenges resulting from the disclosure or its investigation;
- Completing actions for protecting a discloser from risk of detriment (for example, allowing the discloser to perform duties in another location, making modifications to the discloser's workplace or the way they perform their work duties);
- Implementing processes to ensure management are aware of their responsibilities to maintain the confidentiality of a disclosure, address the risks of isolation or harassment, manage conflicts and ensure fairly when managing the performance of, or taking other management action in relation to, a discloser;
- Implement procedures on how a discloser can lodge a complaint if they have suffered detriment, and the action the Company may take in response to such complaints (for example, the complaint could be investigated as a separate matter by an officer who is not involved in dealing with disclosures and the investigation findings could be provided to the Board or the audit and risk committee); or
- Undertake intervention for protecting a discloser if detriment has already occurred (for example, investigating and addressing the detrimental action, including disciplinary proceedings against the perpetrator of such detrimental conduct).

The discloser may wish to seek independent legal advice or contact regulatory bodies, such as ASIC, APRA or the ATO, if they believe they have suffered detriment.

The Company will consider the risks of detriment as part of its risk management framework and will ensure appropriate records are kept in connection with the consideration and action taken in respect of detriment.

13.6 Ensuring fair treatment of individuals mentioned in a disclosure

The Company is committed to ensuring fairness in connection with any disclosure, both for the discloser and any person named in the disclosure. This section sets out the measures and/or mechanisms the Company may implement for ensuring the fair treatment of individuals mentioned in a disclosure:

- Disclosures will be handled confidentially, when it is practical and appropriate in the circumstances;
- Each disclosure will be assessed and may be subject to an investigation;
- The objective of an investigation is to determine whether there is enough evidence to substantiate or refute the matters reported;
- When an investigation needs to be undertaken, the process will be objective, fair and independent;
- An employee who is the subject of a disclosure will be advised about the subject matters of the disclosure as and when required by principles of natural justice and procedural fairness prior to any action being taken by the Company;
- An employee who is the subject of a disclosure may contact the Company's support services (if any).

An individual the subject of a disclosure will be informed about the investigation prior to the Company making any adverse findings against them. The Company will balance the need to inform the individual the subject of a disclosure with the potential for same to potentially compromise the effectiveness of the investigation of the disclosure.

13.7 Dissatisfaction

If a reporting party are dissatisfied with the way that the Company is dealing with its Whistleblower Report then those concerns should be expressed in writing to the Eligible Recipient or a Next Eligible Recipient. The Company undertakes to respond to concerns.

If such concerns arise in respect of an investigation of a Whistleblower Report then the Company may determine to review the investigation to ensure it was conducted in accordance with this Policy and the processes and procedures set out herein.

Some matters are difficult to deal with. If a reporting party is dissatisfied with the way that the Company is dealing with its Whistleblower Report, it may need to make a further Whistleblower Report to External Authorities.

13.8 Protection

If a reporting party believe that confidentiality, anonymity or Whistleblower Protection are not being dealt with properly then they should immediately inform the Eligible Recipient or a Next Eligible Recipient Under this Policy the Company undertakes to take appropriate action.

13.9 External Authorities

Some matters are difficult to deal with. In such cases, the Company itself may engage with External Authorities to report or resolve the wrongdoing. If this is necessary, then the Company reserves the right to involve one or more External Authorities with or without the prior consent of the Whistleblower. Where possible, the Company will seek to preserve the anonymity of the Whistleblower, but will make legally required disclosures which may include the identity of the Whistleblower and the Whistleblower Report.

If an External Agency is engaged, then confidentiality and anonymity of the Whistleblower shall be in the hands of the External Agency and their subsequent activities.

13.10 Good faith and potential misconduct

The Whistleblower Act is intended to protect authentic Whistleblowers.

This Whistleblower Policy should not be used for purposes other than those provided for in the Whistleblower Act.

Use of this Policy for Wrongful Purposes is not protected by this Policy or the Whistleblower Act.

Making a Whistleblower Report for Wrongful Purposes or use of this Policy for Wrongful Purposes will constitute misconduct and may result in the Company (i) taking disciplinary action against the reporting party under their employment contract or (ii) reporting the conduct to External Authorities.

Making a Whistleblower Report for Wrongful Purposes or use of this Policy for Wrongful Purposes will not be covered by anonymity or confidentiality provisions of this Policy.

14. ACCESSIBILITY

The policy will be held within the Company's online filing system and will be maintained and updated by the Company Secretary. The Company will endeavour to send this policy to all existing and future internal staff and contractors. The Company will also make this policy (with redactions as necessary) available on its website.

A copy of the policy as available on the website can be provided in soft copy on request to the Company Secretary.

This policy will also form part of the materials received by new employees at induction.

Any updates to this policy shall be disseminated as set out above.

The Company will endeavour to arrange for training in respect of this policy, and in particular training for those persons who have a specific role under this policy (Eligible Recipient and Next Eligible Recipient) and management so that they

are aware of their obligations. The Company will further endeavour to arrange for training of all employees, including those based overseas.

15. CEO AND COMPANY SECRETARY RESPONSIBILITIES

If the CEO (if any) or Company Secretary become aware of a breach of this policy, then they should notify the Board without delay.

16. REVIEW AND PUBLICATION OF THIS POLICY

The Board will review this Policy from time to time. The Policy may be amended by resolution of the Board.

This Policy is a public document and may be placed on the Company's web site in satisfaction of regulatory obligations.

Schedule 1 – Defined Terms

In this policy:

Board means the Board of Directors of the Company

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer

Company means Alice Queen Limited

Company Secretary means the company secretary of the Company.

Corporations Act means the Corporations Act 2001.

Director means a director of the Company.

Disclosable Matter means a matter where the discloser has reasonable grounds to suspect that the information concerns serious misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances in relation to the Company and can include a matter where the discloser has reasonable grounds to suspect the Company, an officer or employee of the company, has engaged in conduct that (i) is an offence under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) or other applicable legislation; (ii) is an offence against any Commonwealth law punishable for 12 months or more by imprisonment; (iii) represents a danger to the public or the financial system; or (iv) is prescribed by regulation.

Eligible Recipient means person authorised by the Company to receive disclosures under the Policy, being the Company Secretary.

Eligible Whistleblower means a person who can rely on the rights and protections afforded under this policy and the law if they report misconduct as set out in section 1.4.

Emergency Disclosure is a disclosure of information to a journalist or parliamentarian, where:

- (a) The discloser has previously made a disclosure of the information to ASIC, APRA or another Commonwealth body prescribed by regulation;
- (b) The discloser has reasonable grounds to believe that the information concerns a substantial or imminent danger to the health and safety of one or more persons or the natural environment;
- (c) Before making the emergency disclosure, the discloser has given written notice to the body noted in (a) above that:
 - (i) Includes sufficient information to identify the previously disclosure; and
 - (ii) States that the discloser 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 parliamentarian of the substantial and imminent danger.

Employee means any employee of the Company.

External Authorities means authorities such as Australian Stock Exchange (ASX), Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) or Police (State or Federal).

Improper Conduct means an officer or employee of the company has engaged in conduct that (i) is an offence under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth); (ii) is an offence against any Commonwealth law punishable for 12 months or more by imprisonment; or (iii) represents a danger to the public.

Next Eligible Recipient means a person other than the Eligible Recipient authorised to receive Whistleblower Reports. This includes a Person Of Responsibility or the auditor of the Company. Details of the auditor of the Company are available in the annual report or financial information of the Company.

Person Of Responsibility means a Director, Company Secretary or Senior Employee.

Protected Communication means a communication from an Eligible Whistleblower that clearly identifies to the Eligible Recipient (or the Next Eligible Recipient) both (i) that the communication is a Whistleblower Report and (ii) that the Eligible Whistleblower seeks the communication to be dealt with under this Policy.

Public Interest Disclosure is a disclosure of information to a journalist or a parliamentarian, where:

- (a) At least 90 days have passed since the discloser made the disclosure to ASIC, APRA or another Commonwealth body prescribed by regulation;
- (b) The discloser does not have reasonable grounds to believe that action is being, or has been taken, in relation to the disclosure;
- (c) The discloser has reasonable grounds to believe that making a further disclosure of the information is in the public interest; and
- (d) Before making the public interest disclosure, the discloser has given written notice to the body noted at (a) above that:
 - (i) Includes sufficient information to identify the previously disclosure; and
 - (ii) States that the discloser intends to make an emergency disclosure; and

Whistleblower means a person reporting a matter under the policy and invoking protections under the Whistleblower Act.

Whistleblower Act means Treasury Laws Amendment (Enhancing Whistleblower Protections) Act 2019.

Whistleblower Protection means the Whistleblower is protected i.e. their ongoing employment, remuneration rates, promotion opportunities, status, reputation and well-being shall not be disadvantaged by the legitimate Whistleblower activity.

Whistleblower Report means a communication (verbal, written, electronic communication or otherwise) by an Eligible Whistleblower about a Disclosable Matter that conforms to this this Policy.

Whistleblower Policy means the policy covered by this document.

Wrongful Purpose(s) means for example, purpose or purposes (i) other than provided for in the Whistleblower Act, (ii) for malicious or mischievous purposes or (iii) to pursue a grudge or vendetta against another employee or the Company.