

THE DATA EXCHANGE NETWORK LIMITED
ACN 620 888 548
(Company)

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PLAN

Adopted by the Board on 24 October 2017

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SCHEDULE 1 – BOARD CHARTER

In carrying out the responsibilities and powers set out in this Charter, the board of directors of the Company (**the Board**):

- (a) recognises its overriding responsibility to act honestly, fairly, diligently and in accordance with the law in serving the interests of its shareholders; and
- (b) recognises its duties and responsibilities to its employees, customers and the community.

1. THE SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

In addition to matters it is expressly required by law to approve, the Board has the following specific responsibilities:

- (a) appointment, and where necessary, the replacement, of the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director and other senior executives and the determination of their terms and conditions including remuneration and termination;
- (b) driving the strategic direction of the Company, ensuring appropriate resources are available to meet objectives and monitoring management's performance;
- (c) reviewing and ratifying systems of risk management and internal compliance and control, codes of conduct and legal compliance;
- (d) approving and monitoring the progress of major capital expenditure, capital management and significant acquisitions and divestitures;
- (e) approving and monitoring the budget and the adequacy and integrity of financial and other reporting;
- (f) approving the annual, half yearly and quarterly accounts;
- (g) approving significant changes to the organisational structure;
- (h) approving the issue of any shares, options, equity instruments or other securities in the Company (subject to compliance with the ASX Listing Rules if applicable);
- (i) procuring appropriate professional development opportunities for Directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as Directors effectively;
- (j) approving the Company's remuneration framework;
- (k) ensuring a high standard of corporate governance practice and regulatory compliance and promoting ethical and responsible decision making;
- (l) recommending to shareholders the appointment of the external auditor as and when their appointment or re-appointment is required to be approved by them (in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules if applicable); and

- (m) meeting with the external auditor, at their request, without management being present.

2. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

- (a) The composition of the Board is to be reviewed regularly against the Company's board skills matrix to ensure the appropriate mix of skills and expertise is present to facilitate successful strategic direction.
- (b) In appointing new members to the Board, consideration is given to the ability of the appointee to contribute to the ongoing effectiveness of the Board, to exercise sound business judgement, to commit the necessary time to fulfil the requirements of the role effectively and to contribute to the development of the strategic direction of the Company.
- (c) Where practical, the majority of the Board is comprised of non-executive Directors. Where practical, at least 50% of the Board will be independent. An independent Director is a director who is free of any interest, position, association or relationship that might influence, or reasonably be perceived to influence, in a material respect his or her capacity to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues before the board and to act in the best interests of the entity and its security holders generally. Independent Directors should meet the definition of what constitutes independence as set out in the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations* as set out in Annexure A.
- (d) Directors must disclose their interests, positions, associations or relationships. The independence of the Directors should be regularly assessed by the Board in light of the interests disclosed by them.
- (e) The Board must disclose the independence of each Director as determined by the Board.
- (f) Directors are expected to bring their independent views and judgement to the Board and must declare immediately to the Board any potential or active conflicts of interest.
- (g) Directors must declare immediately to the Board, and the Board will determine whether to declare to the market, any loss of independence.
- (h) No member of the Board may serve for more than three years or past the third annual general meeting following their appointment, whichever is the longer, without being re-elected by the shareholders.
- (i) The board must disclose the length of service of each Director.
- (j) Prior to the Board proposing re-election of non-executive Directors, their performance will be evaluated by the Nomination Committee to ensure that they continue to contribute effectively to the Board.
- (k) The Board should comprise Directors with a mix of qualifications, experience and expertise which will assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities, as well as assisting the Company in achieving growth and delivering value to shareholders.
- (l) The Board must disclose the relevant qualifications and experience of each Board Member.

3. THE ROLE OF THE CHAIRMAN

- (a) Where practical, the Chairman should be a non-executive Director. If a Chairman ceases to be an independent Director then the Board will consider appointing a lead independent Director.
- (b) Where practical, the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director should not be the Chairman of the Company during his term as Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director or in the future.
- (c) The Chairman must be able to commit the time to discharge the role effectively.
- (d) The Chairman is responsible for the leadership of the Board, ensuring it is effective, setting the agenda of the Board, conducting the Board meetings and conducting the shareholder meetings.
- (e) The Chairman should facilitate the effective contribution of all Directors and promote constructive and respectful relations between Board members and management.
- (f) In the event that the Chairman is absent from a meeting of the Board then the Board shall appoint a Chairman for that meeting.

4. BOARD COMMITTEES

- (a) Once the Board is of a sufficient size and structure, and the Company's operations are of a sufficient magnitude, to assist the Board in fulfilling its duties, the Board will establish the following committees, each with written terms of reference:
 - (i) Audit and Risk Committee;
 - (ii) Remuneration Committee; and
 - (iii) Nomination Committee.
- (b) The charter of the Committees is approved by the Board and reviewed following any applicable regulatory changes.
- (c) The Board will ensure that the Committees are sufficiently funded to enable them to fulfil their roles and discharge their responsibilities.
- (d) Members of Committees are appointed by the Board. The Board may appoint additional Directors to Committees or remove and replace members of Committees by resolution.
- (e) The Board must disclose the members and Chairman of each Committee.
- (f) The minutes of each Committee meeting shall be provided to the Board at the next occasion the Board meets following approval of the minutes of such Committee meeting.
- (g) The Board must disclose, in relation to each reporting period relevant to a Committee, the number of times each Committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those Committee meetings.

- (h) Where the Board does not consider that the Company will gain any benefit from a particular separate committee, the full Board will carry out the duties that would ordinarily be assigned to that committee under the written terms of reference for that committee.

5. BOARD MEETINGS

- (a) The Directors may determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a meeting, however, until otherwise determined, there must be two Directors present at a meeting to constitute a quorum.
- (b) The Board will schedule formal Board meetings at least quarterly and hold additional meetings, including by telephone, as may be required.
- (c) Non-executive Directors may confer at scheduled times without management being present.
- (d) The minutes of each Board meeting shall be prepared by the Company Secretary, approved by the Chairman and circulated to Directors after each meeting.
- (e) The Company Secretary shall distribute supporting papers for each meeting of the Board as far in advance as practicable.
- (f) Minutes of meetings must be approved at the next Board meeting.
- (g) Further details regarding board meetings are set out in the Company's Constitution.

6. THE COMPANY SECRETARY

- (a) When requested by the Board, the Company Secretary will facilitate the flow of information of the Board, between the Board and its Committees and between senior executives and non-executive Directors.
- (b) The Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.
- (c) The Company Secretary is to facilitate the induction and professional development of Directors.
- (d) The Company Secretary is to facilitate and monitor the implementation of Board policies and procedures.
- (e) The Company Secretary is to provide advice to the Board on corporate governance matters, the application of the Company's Constitution, the ASX Listing Rules and applicable other laws.
- (f) All Directors have access to the advice and services provided by the Company Secretary.
- (g) The Board has the responsibility for the appointment and removal of the Company Secretary.

7. ACCESS TO ADVICE

- (a) All Directors have unrestricted access to company records and information except where the Board determines that such access would be adverse to the Company's interests.
- (b) All Directors may consult management and employees as required to enable them to discharge their duties as Directors.
- (c) The Board, Committees or individual Directors may seek independent external professional advice as considered necessary at the expense of the Company, subject to prior consultation with the Chairman. A copy of any such advice received is made available to all members of the Board.

8. THE BOARD'S RELATIONSHIP WITH MANAGEMENT

- (a) The role of management is to support the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director and implement the running of the general operations and financial business of the Company, in accordance with the delegated authority of the Board.
- (b) The Board shall delegate responsibility for the day-to-day operations and administration of the Company to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director.
- (c) In addition to formal reporting structures, members of the Board are encouraged to have direct communications with management and other employees within the Group to facilitate the carrying out of their duties as Directors.

9. PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The Nomination Committee shall conduct an annual performance review of the Board that:

- (a) compares the performance of the Board with the requirements of its Charter;
- (b) critically reviews the mix of the Board; and
- (c) suggests any amendments to the Charter as are deemed necessary or appropriate.

10. DISCLOSURE POLICY

The Board should ensure that the Company has in place effective disclosure policies and procedures so that shareholders and the financial market are fully informed to the extent required by the applicable disclosure rules and legislation on matters that may influence the share price of the Company or its listed debt securities.

SCHEDULE 2 – CORPORATE CODE OF CONDUCT

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this 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 employees.

2. ACCOUNTABILITIES

2.1 Managers and supervisors

Managers and supervisors are responsible and accountable for:

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

2.2 Employees

All employees are responsible for:

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

3. PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL BEHAVIOUR

When carrying out your duties, you should:

- (a) behave honestly and with integrity and report other employees who are behaving dishonestly;
- (b) 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;
- (c) operate within the law at all times;
- (d) follow the policies of the Company; and
- (e) act in an appropriate business-like manner when representing the Company in public forums.

4. 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.

- (a) Some situations that may give rise to a conflict of interest include situations where you have:
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) directorships/management of outside organisations;
 - (iii) membership of boards of outside organisations;
 - (iv) personal relationships with people the Company is dealing with which go beyond the level of a professional working relationship;
 - (v) secondary employment, business, commercial, or other activities outside of the workplace which impacts on your duty and obligations to the Company;
 - (vi) access to information that can be used for personal gain; and
 - (vii) offer of an inducement.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) You must not submit or accept any bribe, or other improper inducement. Any such inducements are to be reported to your manager.

5. PUBLIC AND MEDIA COMMENT

- (a) Individuals have a right to give their opinions on political and social issues in their private capacity as members of the community.
- (b) Employees must not make official comment on matters relating to the Company unless they are:
 - (i) authorised to do so by the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director; or
 - (ii) giving evidence in court; or
 - (iii) otherwise authorised or required to by law.
- (c) Employees must not release unpublished or privileged information unless they have the authority to do so from the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director.

- (d) The above restrictions apply except where prohibited by law, for example in relation to "whistleblowing".

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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/Group Legal Counsel before making any use of that property for purposes other than as required in their role as employee.

9. 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. Managers should understand and apply the principles of Equal Employment Opportunity.

10. 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.

11. 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:

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

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. INSIDER TRADING

All employees 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.

15. RESPONSIBILITIES TO INVESTORS

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

16. 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.

17. 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.

SCHEDULE 3 – AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. CONSTITUTION

As and when it is required an Audit and Risk Committee will be established by resolution of the Board.

2. MEMBERSHIP

The Audit and Risk Committee will consist of not less than three members. Members will be appointed by the Board from amongst the Directors. The Committee shall, when required by ASX Listing Rule 12.7, consist of a majority of independent directors. In addition, the Audit and Risk Committee will comprise:

- (a) members who can read and understand financial statements and are otherwise financially literate;
- (b) at least one member with financial expertise either as a qualified accountant or other financial professional with experience in financial and accounting matters; and
- (c) at least one member who has an understanding of the industry in which the Company operates.

3. CHAIR

The Audit and Risk Committee will appoint an independent Director, other than the Chair of the Board, to be the Chair of the Committee.

4. SECRETARY

- (a) The Company Secretary will be the Secretary of the Audit and Risk Committee at the request of the Chair of the Committee.
- (b) The Company Secretary or their nominee shall be the Secretary of the Committee and shall attend meetings of the Committee as required.
- (c) The Secretary will be responsible for keeping the minutes of meetings of the Committee and circulating them to Committee members and to the other members of the Board.
- (d) The Secretary shall distribute supporting papers for each meeting of the Committee as far in advance as possible.

5. OTHER ATTENDEES

The MD/CEO and CFO as well as other members of senior management may be invited to be present for all or part of the meetings of the Audit and Risk Committee, but will not be members of the Committee.

Representatives of the external auditor are expected to attend at least one meeting of the Audit and Risk Committee per year without any management staff or executives present.

6. QUORUM

A quorum will be two members.

7. MEETINGS

- (a) Audit and Risk Committee meetings will be held not less than four times a year so as to enable the Committee to undertake its role effectively.
- (b) In addition, the Chair is required to call a meeting of the Audit and Risk Committee if requested to do so by any member of the Audit and Risk Committee, the CEO or the external auditor.
- (c) Where deemed appropriate by the Chair of the Committee, meetings and subsequent approvals and recommendations can be implemented by a circular written resolution or conference call.
- (d) Decisions will be based on a majority of votes with the Chair having a casting vote.
- (e) The Committee Chair, through the Secretary, will prepare a report of the actions of the Committee to be included in the Board papers for the next Board meeting.
- (f) Minutes of each meeting are included in the papers for the next full Board meeting after each Committee meeting.

8. AUTHORITY

The Audit and Risk Committee is authorised by the Board to investigate any activity within its charter. The Audit and Risk Committee will have access to management and auditors (external) with or without management present and has rights to seek explanations and additional information. It is authorised to seek any information it requires from any employees and all employees are directed to cooperate with any request made by the Audit and Risk Committee.

9. REPORTING PROCEDURES

The Audit and Risk Committee will keep minutes of its meetings. As outlined above, the Secretary shall circulate the minutes of the meetings of the Committee to all members of the Committee for comment and change before being signed by the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee and circulated to the Board with the Board papers for the next Board meeting. The minutes are to be tabled at the Board meeting following the Audit and Risk Committee meeting along with any recommendations of the Committee.

10. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for reviewing the integrity of the Company's financial reporting and overseeing the independence of the external auditors.

In particular, the Audit and Risk Committee has the following duties:

11. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- (a) To review the audited annual and half yearly financial statements and any reports which accompany published financial statements before submission to the Board, recommending their approval, focusing particularly on:
 - (i) any changes in accounting policies and practices;
 - (ii) major judgmental areas;
 - (iii) significant adjustments, accounting and financial reporting issues resulting from the external audit;
 - (iv) compliance with accounting policies and standards; and
 - (v) compliance with legal requirements.
- (b) If the Company has a public accountant, to review the evaluation by management of factors related to the independence of the Company's public accountant and to assist them in the preservation of such independence.
- (c) To oversee management's appointment of the company's public accountant if one is required.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

To monitor and review the propriety of any related party transactions.

13. EXTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

- (a) To recommend to the Board the appointment of the external auditor.
- (b) Each year, to review the appointment of the external auditor, their independence, the audit fee, and any questions of resignation or dismissal.
- (c) Review the adequacy of accounting and financial controls together with the implementation of any recommendations of the external auditor in relation thereto.
- (d) Meet with the external auditors at least twice in each financial period without management being present and at any other time the Committee considers appropriate.
- (e) To discuss with the external auditor before the audit commences the nature and scope of the audit, and to ensure coordination between the external auditor and the company's accounting staff.
- (f) To determine that no management restrictions are being placed upon external auditor.
- (g) To discuss problems and reservations arising from the interim and final audits, and any matters the auditors may wish to discuss (in the absence of management where necessary).

- (h) To review the external auditor's management letter and management's response.
- (i) Ensure adequate disclosure as may be required by law of the Committee's approval of all non-audit services provided by the external auditor.
- (j) Ensure that the external auditor prepares and delivers an annual statement as to their independence which includes details of all relationships with the Company.
- (k) Receive from the external auditor, or any other regulatory body, their report on, among other things, critical accounting policies and alternative accounting treatment, prior to the filing of their audit report in compliance with the Corporations Act.

14. INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

- (a) To recommend to the Board the appointment of an internal auditor if and when one is required.
- (b) If and when one is required, to consider the appointment of an internal auditor, the audit fee (if externally contracted) and any questions of resignation or dismissal.
- (c) If and when one is required, to review the appointment, remuneration, evaluation, retention and dismissal of the chief audit executive.
- (d) Each year, to review and approve the internal auditor's charter.
- (e) To review the reporting lines of the internal audit function to ensure that the internal auditor is allowed adequate independence.
- (f) To determine that no management restrictions are being placed upon the internal audit function.
- (g) To ensure that the internal audit function is adequately resourced (including qualified personnel, funding and equipment) so as not to impede its ability to execute its responsibilities.
- (h) To consider the major findings of the internal audit investigations and management's response.
- (i) To ensure coordination between the internal and external auditor.
- (j) To meet privately with the internal auditor on at least an annual basis.

15. RISK MANAGEMENT

- (a) Assessing the internal processes for determining and managing key risk areas, particularly:
 - (i) non-compliance with laws, regulations, standards and best practice guidelines, including environmental and industrial relations laws;
 - (ii) litigation and claims; and

- (iii) relevant business risks other than those that are dealt with by other specific Board Committees.
- (b) Developing and maintaining a risk register that identifies the risks to the Company and its operation and assesses the likelihood of their occurrence.
- (c) Updating the risk register periodically and presenting it to the Audit and Risk Committee for its consideration at least [twice] a year.
- (d) Ensuring that the Company has an effective risk management system and that major risks to the Company are reported [quarterly] to the Board.
- (e) Receiving from management reports on all suspected and actual frauds, thefts and breaches of laws.
- (f) Evaluating the process the Company has in place for assessing and continuously improving internal controls, particularly those related to areas of significant risk.
- (g) Assessing whether management has controls in place for unusual types of transactions and/or any potential transactions that may carry more than an acceptable degree of risk.
- (h) Meeting periodically with key management, internal and external auditors and compliance staff to understand and discuss the Company's control environment.

16. COMMUNICATION

- (a) If and when required, providing, through regular meetings, a forum for communication between the Boards, senior financial management, and staff involved in internal control procedures and the external auditors.
- (b) Enhancing the credibility and objectivity of financial reports with other interested parties, including creditors, key stakeholders and the general public.
- (c) If and when required, establishing procedures for complaints and reports regarding accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters and ensuring a mechanism for the confidential treatment of such complaints and reports including the ability to submit them anonymously.

17. ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS

- (a) To evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's administrative, operating and accounting policies through active communication with operating management, internal auditors (should they exist) and the external auditors.
- (b) Oversight of the Risk Management System.
- (c) To oversee the establishment and implementation by management of a system for identifying, assessing, monitoring and managing material risk throughout the company. This system will include the Company's internal compliance and control systems.

- (d) To review at least annually the Company's risk management systems to ensure the exposure to the various categories of risk are minimised prior to endorsement by the board.
- (e) To evaluate the Company's exposure to fraud.
- (f) To take an active interest in ethical considerations regarding the Company's policies and practices.
- (g) To monitor the standard of corporate conduct in areas such as arms-length dealings and likely conflicts of interest.
- (h) To identify and direct any special projects or investigations deemed necessary.
- (i) To ensure the appropriate engagement, employment and deployment of all employees under statutory obligations.
- (j) To ensure a safe working culture is sustained in the workforce.
- (k) To determine the Company's risk profile describing the material risks, including both financial and non-financial matters, facing the company.
- (l) To regularly review and update the risk profile.

18. RELIANCE ON INFORMATION OR PROFESSIONAL OR EXPERT ADVICE

Each member of the Committee is entitled to rely on information, or professional or expert advice, to the extent permitted by law, given or prepared by:

- (a) an employee of the Group whom the member believes on reasonable grounds to be reliable and competent in relation to the matters concerned;
- (b) a professional adviser or expert in relation to matters that the member believes on reasonable grounds to be within the person's professional or expert competence; or
- (c) another Director or officer of the Group in relation to matters within the Director's or officer's authority.

19. ACCESS TO ADVICE

- (a) Members of the Committee have rights of access to management and 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. Such access shall be provided on a timely basis.
- (b) Members of the Committee may meet with the auditors, both internal and external, without management being present.
- (c) Members of the Committee may consult independent legal counsel or other advisers they consider necessary to assist them in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, subject to prior consultation with the Chair. Any costs incurred as a result of the Committee consulting an independent expert will be borne by the Company.

20. REVIEW OF CHARTER

- (a) The Board will conduct an annual review of the membership to ensure that the Committee has carried out its functions in an effective manner, and will update the Charter as required or as a result of new laws or regulations.
- (b) The Charter shall be made available to members on request, to senior management, to the external auditor and to other parties as deemed appropriate and will be posted to the Company's website.

21. REPORT TO THE BOARD

- (a) The Committee must report to the Board formally at the next Board meeting following from the last Committee meeting on matters relevant to the Committee's role and responsibilities.
- (b) The Committee must brief the Board promptly on all urgent and significant matters.

SCHEDULE 4 – REMUNERATION AND NOMINATION COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. GENERAL SCOPE AND AUTHORITY

- (a) The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is a Committee of the Board. The Charter may be subject to review by the Board at any time.
- (b) The primary purpose of the Committee is to support and advise the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities to shareholders by:
 - (i) in respect of its remuneration role:
 - (A) reviewing and approving the executive remuneration policy to enable the Company to attract and retain executives and Directors who will create value for shareholders;
 - (B) ensuring that the executive remuneration policy demonstrates a clear relationship between key executive performance and remuneration;
 - (C) recommending to the Board the remuneration of executive Directors;
 - (D) fairly and responsibly rewarding executives having regard to the performance of the Group, the performance of the executive and the prevailing remuneration expectations in the market;
 - (E) reviewing the Company's recruitment, retention and termination policies and procedures for senior management;
 - (F) reviewing and approving the remuneration of Director reports to the Managing Director, and as appropriate other senior executives; and
 - (G) reviewing and approving any equity based plans and other incentive schemes.
 - (ii) in respect of its nomination role:
 - (A) maintaining a Board that has an appropriate mix of skills and experience to be an effective decision-making body; and
 - (B) ensuring 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.
- (c) The Committee shall have the right to seek any information it considers necessary to fulfil its duties, which includes the right to obtain appropriate external advice at the Company's expense.

2. CONSTITUTION

As and when it is required a Remuneration and Nomination Committee will be established by resolution of the Board.

3. MEMBERSHIP

- (a) The Remuneration and Nomination Committee shall be appointed by the Board from among the Directors of the Company and shall consist of not less than three members all of whom shall be non-executive directors and with the majority being independent Directors.
- (b) Directors will be appointed to the Remuneration and Nomination Committee for a term of three years or such shorter time as they remain in the office of Director. Directors may serve consecutive terms on the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

4. CHAIR

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee shall appoint a Chair of the Committee. The Chair shall be an independent director.

5. SECRETARY

- (a) The Company Secretary shall be the Secretary of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
- (b) The Secretary will be responsible for keeping the minutes of meeting of the Committee and circulating them to Committee members and to the other members of the Board.
- (c) The Secretary shall distribute supporting papers for each meeting of the Committee as far in advance as possible.

6. QUORUM

A quorum shall be two members. In the absence of the Committee Chair or appointed delegate, the members shall elect one of their number as Chair.

7. MEETING FREQUENCY

- (a) Remuneration and Nomination Committee meetings will be held not less than twice a year to enable the Committee to undertake its role effectively.
- (b) Meetings are called by the Secretary as directed by the Board or at the request of the Chair of the Committee.
- (c) Where deemed appropriate by the Chair of the Committee, meetings and subsequent approvals may be held or concluded by way of a circular written resolution or a conference call.
- (d) Decisions will be based on a majority of votes with the Chair having the casting vote.

- (e) The Committee may invite any executive management team members or other individuals, including external third parties, to attend meetings of the Committee, as they consider appropriate.

8. AUTHORITY

- (a) The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is authorised by the Board to investigate any activity within its charter. It is authorised to seek any information it requires from any employee and all employees are directed to cooperate with any request made by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
- (b) The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is required to make recommendations to the Board on all matters within the Remuneration and Nomination Committee's charter.

9. ACCESS

- (a) 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. Such access shall be provided on a timely basis.
- (b) The Committee may consult independent experts to assist it in carrying out its duties and responsibilities. Any costs incurred as a result of the Committee consulting an independent expert will be borne by the Company.

10. REPORTING PROCEDURES

The Secretary shall circulate the minutes of the meetings of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee to all members of the Committee for comment and change before being signed by the Chair of the Committee and circulated to the Board with the Board papers for the next Board meeting. The minutes are to be tabled at the Board meeting following the Remuneration and Nomination Committee meeting along with any recommendations of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

11. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In order to fulfil its responsibilities to the Board the Committee shall:

- (a) Executive Remuneration Policy
 - (i) Review and approve the Group's recruitment, retention and termination policies and procedures for senior executives to enable the Company to attract and retain executives and Directors who can create value for shareholders.
 - (ii) Review the on-going appropriateness and relevance of the executive remuneration policy and other executive benefit programs.
 - (iii) Ensure that remuneration policies fairly and responsibly reward executives having regard to the performance of the Company,

the performance of the executive and prevailing remuneration expectations in the market.

(b) Executive Directors and Senior Management

- (i) Consider and make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration for each executive Director (including base pay, incentive payments, equity awards, retirement rights, service contracts) having regard to the executive remuneration policy.
- (ii) Review and approve the proposed remuneration (including incentive awards, equity awards and service contracts) for the direct reports of the [Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director]. As part of this review the Committee will oversee an annual performance evaluation of the executive team. This evaluation is based on specific criteria, including the business performance of the Company and its subsidiaries, whether strategic objectives are being achieved and the development of management and personnel.

(c) Executive Incentive Plan

- (i) Review and approve the design of any executive incentive plans.

(d) Equity Based Plans

- (i) Review and approve any equity based plans that may be introduced (**Plans**) in the light of legislative, regulatory and market developments.
- (ii) For each Plan, determine each year whether awards will be made under that Plan.
- (iii) Review and approve total proposed awards under each Plan.
- (iv) In addition to considering awards to executive Directors and direct reports to the [Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director], review and approve proposed awards under each Plan on an individual basis for executives as required under the rules governing each Plan or as determined by the Committee.
- (v) Review, approve and keep under review performance hurdles for each equity based Plan.

(e) 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:

- (i) identify and recommend to the Board candidates for the Board offer:
 - (A) considering the necessary and desirable competencies of new Board members to ensure the appropriate mix of skills and experience;

- (B) assessing how the candidates can contribute to the strategic direction of the Company; and
 - (C) undertaking appropriate background checks, including checks as to the candidate's character, experience, education, criminal record and bankruptcy history;
- (ii) approve and review induction procedures for new appointees of the Board to ensure that they can effectively discharge their responsibilities;
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) consider and recommend to the Board candidates for election or re-election to the Board at each annual shareholders' meeting;
 - (v) review Directorships in other public companies held by or offered to Directors and senior executives of the Company;
 - (vi) review succession plans for the Board with a view to maintaining an appropriate balance of skills and experience on the Board;
 - (vii) arrange an annual performance evaluation of the Board, its Committee and individual Directors;
 - (viii) make recommendations to the Board on the appropriate size and composition of the Board; and
 - (ix) make recommendations to the Board on the terms and conditions of appointment to, and removal and retirement from, the Board.
- (f) Other

The Committee shall perform other duties and activities that it or the Board considers appropriate.

12. APPROVALS

The Committee must approve the following prior to implementation:

- (a) changes to the remuneration or contract terms of executive Directors and direct reports to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director;
- (b) the Plans or amendments to current equity plans or executive cash-based incentive plans;
- (c) total level of awards proposed from equity plans or executive cash-based incentive plans; and
- (d) termination payments to executive Directors or direct reports to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director. Termination payments to other departing executives should be reported to the Committee at its next meeting.

SCHEDULE 5 – DISCLOSURE – PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee will arrange a performance evaluation of the Board, its Committees and its individual Directors on an annual basis. To assist in this process an independent advisor may be used.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee will conduct an annual review of the role of the Board, assess the performance of the Board over the previous 12 months and examine ways of assisting the Board in performing its duties more effectively.

The review will include:

- (a) comparing the performance of the Board with the requirements of its Charter;
- (b) examination of the Board's interaction with management;
- (c) the nature of information provided to the Board by management; and
- (d) management's performance in assisting the Board to meet its objectives.

A similar review will be conducted for each Committee by the Board with the aim of assessing the performance of each Committee and identifying areas where improvements can be made.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee will oversee the performance evaluation of the executive team. This evaluation is based on specific criteria, including the business performance of the Company and its subsidiaries, whether strategic objectives are being achieved and the development of management and personnel.

The Company will disclose whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in each reporting period in accordance with the process outlined above.

SCHEDULE 6 – DISCLOSURE – CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Company is a listed company and must meet the requirements of ASX Listing Rules regarding Continuous Disclosure to keep the market informed of material events as they occur. This document describes the policy for Directors and Executive Management who become aware of material information which may require disclosure under ASX Listing Rules.

Compliance with this policy does not obviate the need for the Company to comply with 'Annual Report Disclosure'.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Executive Management

- (a) Understand the continuous disclosure regulations; and
- (b) Report potentially material information immediately to either the Company Secretary, the Managing Director or the Chair.

2.2 Company Secretary

- (a) Liaise with the Managing Director and/or Chair on information supplied to determine if it needs to be disclosed under continuous disclosure regulations; and
- (b) Report the material information to the market.

3. POLICY

- (a) Executive Management will make themselves aware of the continuous disclosure regulations in the ASX Listing Rules.
- (b) In the event that any member of management becomes aware of any fact or circumstance which may give rise to a requirement to disclose such information under the ASX Listing Rules, they will immediately inform either the Company Secretary, the Managing Director or the Chair.
- (c) Prior to disclosure, the Company Secretary, in conjunction with the Managing Director and/or the Chair, will review the information to enable a judgement as to the appropriate disclosure to be made.
- (d) If there is uncertainty over the requirement to comply with the continual disclosure requirements then the Company will seek external legal advice.
- (e) The Company, through the Company Secretary, will notify the market of any information it is determined is required to be disclosed.
- (f) In accordance with ASX Listing Rules, the Company will immediately notify the market of information:

- (i) concerning the Company that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities; and
- (ii) that would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of the Company's securities.

The only exception to this is where the ASX Listing Rules do not require such information to be disclosed.

3.2 Internal notification and decision-making concerning the disclosure obligation

The Board has designated the Company Secretary as the person responsible for overseeing and coordinating disclosure of information to the market as well as communicating with the relevant authorities. The Company Secretary will be responsible for ensuring that Company announcements are made in a timely manner, and will establish a vetting procedure to ensure that the announcements are factual and do not omit any material information.

The Company Secretary will also ensure that Company announcements are expressed in a clear and objective manner that allows investors to assess the impact of the information when making investment decisions.

To assist the Company Secretary fulfil the Company's disclosure requirements, executive staff are responsible for immediately communicating to the Company Secretary any possible continuous disclosure matter concerning the operations of the Company. Executive staff are responsible for ensuring that the information is provided to the Company Secretary as soon as they become aware of it and that it is factual and does not omit any material information. Executive staff will promptly respond to requests from the Company Secretary for further information concerning the possible continuous disclosure matter.

The Company Secretary, after consultation with the Chair and Managing Director/CEO, determines whether information should be disclosed to the market.

3.3 Promoting and monitoring compliance

The Company has a Continuous Disclosure Committee, comprising the following:

- (a) Company Secretary;
- (b) Chair or if unavailable, the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee; and
- (c) Managing Director/CEO;

The purpose of the Continuous Disclosure Committee is to promote and monitor compliance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations and to ensure that all employees are aware of this policy. In addition, the Continuous Disclosure Committee is responsible for ensuring that all staff are aware of the type of information that needs to be communicated and their obligation to communicate to the Company Secretary any possible continuous disclosure matter.

A meeting of the Committee may be convened from time to time to consider particular continuous disclosure issues.

On a daily basis, the Company Secretary is charged with monitoring compliance with this policy. As part of that monitoring, all major announcements to the market will be reviewed for compliance with this policy. All public announcements will also be audited for compliance. These compliance reviews will be reported to the Continuous Disclosure Committee as part of their regular review of compliance. Any possible non-compliance will be reported to the Board at its next meeting. The Company Secretary must notify both the Chair and the Managing Director/CEO at the earliest opportunity if they believe that a false market in the Company's securities either exists or has the possibility to exist.

3.4 Measures for seeking to avoid the emergence of a false market in the Company's securities

The Company recognises that a false market in the Company's securities may result if the Company provides incomplete information to the market or if the Company fails to respond to market and media speculation that may, or may be likely to, have an impact on the price of the Company's securities.

While the Company does not, in general, respond to market speculation or rumours unless required to do so by law or other relevant bodies, the Company is committed to disclosing as much information as possible, without harming the Company, to a wide audience of investors through media releases of important milestones, including information that may not strictly be required under continuous disclosure requirements. Information given to the market will also be provided to investors through media releases.

Where appropriate, the Company will request a trading halt to prevent trading in the Company's securities by an inefficient and uninformed market until the Company can make an announcement to the market.

3.5 Safeguarding confidentiality of corporate information to avoid premature disclosure

All employees are advised of the confidentiality of Company information. In addition, the Company imposes communication blackout periods for financial information between the end of financial reporting periods and the announcement of results to the market. To protect against inadvertent disclosure of price sensitive information, the Company does not hold meetings or briefings to discuss financial information with individual investors, institutional investors, analysts or media representatives during the communication blackout periods, unless such meetings or briefings are the subject of a specific announcement to the market.

3.6 Media contact and comment

The Board has designated the Managing Director/CEO or the Chair (where appropriate) to speak to the press on matters associated with the Company. In speaking to the press, the Managing Director/CEO or the Chair will not comment on price sensitive information that has not already been disclosed to the market, however, they may clarify previously released information. To assist in safeguarding against the inadvertent disclosure of price sensitive information, the Managing Director/CEO or the Chair will be informed of what the Company has previously disclosed to the market on any issue prior to briefing anyone outside the Company.

Subject to the policies of the Board and any committee that the Board may appoint from time to time, the Chair is authorised to comment on:

- (a) annual and half yearly results at the time of the release of the annual or half yearly report;
- (b) resolutions to be put to General Meetings of the Company;
- (c) changes in Directors, any matter related to the composition of the Board or Board processes;
- (d) any speculation concerning Board meetings or the outcomes of Board meetings; and
- (e) other matters specifically related to shareholders.

Subject to the policies of the Board and any committee that the Board may appoint from time to time, the Managing Director/CEO is authorised to comment on:

- (a) [the Company's future outlook;
- (b) any operational matter;
- (c) media queries concerning operational issues which reflect either positively or negatively on the Company;
- (d) proposed or actual legal actions; and
- (e) queries and general discussion concerning the Company's industry.

There will be times when Directors and employees will be approached by the media for public comment. On such occasions, the Director(s) or employee(s) should comply with the following:

- (a) refer the person to the Managing Director/CEO or the Chair of the Board as appropriate for comment;
- (b) refrain from disclosing any information, documents or other forms of data to the person without the prior consent of the Managing Director/CEO or the Chair of the Board; and
- (c) report the person who contacted the Director/employee, the reason (explicit or inferred) for the contact and a summary of any other relevant information as soon as possible to the Managing Director/CEO or the Chair.

3.7 External communications including analyst briefings and responses to shareholder questions

The Company discloses its financial and operational results to the market each year/half year/quarter as well as informing the market of other events throughout the year as they occur. Quarterly financial reports, media releases and AGM speeches are all lodged with the relevant authority. As all financial information is disclosed, the Company will only comment on factual errors in information and underlying assumptions when commenting on market analysts' financial projections, rather than commenting on the projections themselves.

In addition to the above disclosures, the Company does conduct briefings and discussions with analysts and institutional investors. However, price sensitive information will not be discussed unless that particular information has been

formally disclosed to the market via an announcement. Slides and presentations used in briefings will also be released immediately prior to the briefing to the market.

After the conclusion of each briefing or discussion, it will be reviewed to determine whether any price sensitive information has been inadvertently disclosed. If any price sensitive information was disclosed, it will be announced immediately to the market.

Similarly, when answering shareholder questions, price sensitive information will not be discussed unless that particular information has been formally disclosed to the market via an announcement.

Where a question can only be answered by disclosing price sensitive information, the Company will decline to answer it or take it on notice and announce the information to the market prior to responding.

If any new price sensitive information is to be used in briefing media, institutional investors and analysts or in answering shareholder queries, written materials containing such information will be lodged with the relevant authority prior to the briefing commencing. These briefing materials may also include information that may not strictly be required under continuous disclosure requirements.

This policy will form a component of the induction process for all new employees (managers).

The Company is committed to the full and accurate reporting of its financial results. Consequently, when complying with its periodic disclosure requirements, the Company will provide commentary on its financial results. The purpose of the commentary will be to clarify and balance the information in the financial results.

This commentary will be delivered in a manner that is neutral, free from any bias and easy to understand. This may involve the provision of both positive and negative information about the Company that the Company believes is necessary to keep investors fully informed.

The Company respects the rights of its shareholders and to facilitate the effective exercise of those rights the Company is committed to:

- (a) communicating effectively with shareholders;
- (b) giving shareholders ready access to balanced and understandable information about the Company and corporate proposals; and
- (c) making it easy for shareholders to participate in general meetings of the Company.

3.8 Provision of information

The Company will communicate with shareholders in three main ways:

- (a) through releases to the market;
- (b) through information provided directly to shareholders at general meetings of the Company; and
- (c) market releases.

It is the Company's policy to comply with its continuous and periodic disclosure obligations. In accordance with the Company's continuous disclosure policy, unless exempted by the ASX Listing Rules, the Company will immediately notify the market of information:

- (a) concerning the Company that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities; and
- (b) that would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of the Company's securities.

3.9 Company website

The Company provides general information about the Company and its operations, details of the Company's corporate governance policies and procedures and information specifically targeted at keeping the Company's shareholders informed about the Company on its website.

In particular, where appropriate, after confirmation of receipt by the relevant authority, the following will be posted to the website:

- (a) relevant announcements made to the market;
- (b) media releases;
- (c) information provided to analysts or the media during briefings;
- (d) the full text of notices of meeting and explanatory material;
- (e) information related to general meetings, including the Chair's address, speeches and voting results;
- (f) copies of press releases and announcements for the preceding year; and
- (g) copies of annual and half-yearly reports including financial statements for the preceding year.

Where possible, the website will also be used for web-casting or teleconferencing analyst and media briefings as well as general meetings of the Company. Where the Company does web-cast the preceding events, and even where it is not possible to do so, a transcript or summary of the information discussed will be posted to the website.

3.10 Direct communications with shareholders

Throughout the year it may be appropriate for the Company to directly communicate with shareholders. For example, to give shareholders notice of general meetings or to update shareholders by way of a Chair's letter.

In relation to information that is directly communicated to shareholders, all shareholders have the right to elect to receive all such information by post, facsimile or electronic mail.

3.11 Meetings of the Company

In preparing for general meetings of the Company, the Company will draft the notice of meeting and related explanatory information so that they provide all of the information that is relevant to shareholders in making decisions on matters to be voted on by them at the meeting. This information will be presented clearly and concisely so that it is easy to understand and not ambiguous.

The Company will use general meetings as a tool to effectively communicate with shareholders and allow shareholders a reasonable opportunity to ask questions of the Board of Directors and to otherwise participate in the meeting.

The external auditor of the Company will be asked to attend each annual general meeting and to be available to answer shareholder questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

3.12 Other information

While the Company aims to provide sufficient information to shareholders about the Company and its activities, it understands that shareholders may have specific questions and require additional information. To ensure that shareholders can obtain all relevant information to assist them in exercising their rights as shareholders, the Company will make available a telephone number and email address for shareholders to make their enquiries

4. ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

- (a) Annual Report Disclosure
- (b) ASX Listing Rules

SCHEDULE 7 – DISCLOSURE – RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is a complex and critical component of the Company's governance, the Board will oversee and guide the detail of risk management. The MD/CEO is charged with implementing appropriate risk systems within the Company. Aspects of this process may be delegated. Risk management is considered a key governance and management process. It is not an exercise merely to ensure regulatory compliance. Therefore, the primary objectives of the risk management system at the Company are to ensure:

- (a) all major sources of potential opportunity for and harm to the Company (both existing and potential) are identified, analysed and treated appropriately;
- (b) business decisions throughout the Company appropriately balance the risk and reward trade off;
- (c) regulatory compliance and integrity in reporting are achieved; and
- (d) senior management, the Board and investors understand the risk profile of the Company.

In line with these objectives, the risk management system covers:

- (a) operations risk;
- (b) financial reporting; and
- (c) compliance.

The Board reviews all major strategies and purchases for their impact on the risk facing the Company and makes appropriate recommendations. The Company also undertakes an annual review of operations to update its risk profile. This normally occurs in conjunction with the strategic planning process. The Company discloses in each reporting period that such a review has taken place.

In addition, as specified by Recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, the Managing Director/CEO and CFO provide a written declaration of assurance that their opinion, that the financial records of the Company for any financial period have been properly maintained, comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company, has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

The Board of the Company has identified a range of specific risks that have the potential to have an adverse impact on its business.

These include:

- (a) operational risk;
- (b) environmental risks;
- (c) insurance risk;

- (d) litigation risks;
- (e) financial risk;
- (f) treasury and finance risks; and
- (g) compliance risk.

SCHEDULE 8 – TRADING POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Data Exchange Network Limited (**Company**) is a public company, listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**). The Company is committed to responsible corporate governance, including ensuring that appropriate processes are in place to promote compliance with insider trading laws. Accordingly, the Board has endorsed this Policy as part of the Company's broader governance framework. References in this Policy to the Company include its related entities.

1.2 Purpose

This document sets out the Company's policy regarding its directors, officers, employees, consultants and contractors (irrespective of location) who Deal or may Deal in Company Securities and should be read in its entirety.

The purpose of this Policy is to:

- (a) provide a summary of the law on insider trading in Australia;
- (b) outline the prohibitions on dealing in Company Securities to prevent the misuse of unpublished information which could materially affect the value of such securities;
- (c) ensure that the reputation of the Company, its directors, officers, employees, consultants and contractors is not adversely impacted by perceptions of dealing in securities at inappropriate times; and
- (d) achieve high standards of corporate conduct and support market confidence in the integrity of Dealing in Company Securities.

1.3 Source of legal obligations

The sources of legal obligations underpinning this Policy include:

- (a) the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (**Corporations Act**), which, among other things, prohibits insider trading by anyone (regardless of geographical location); and
- (b) the ASX Listing Rules, ASX Guidance Note 27 (Trading Policies) and ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, which set out requirements for responsible trading in listed company shares.

2. DEFINED TERMS

For the purposes of this Policy:

Company Securities includes shares, options, warrants, derivatives and interests in shares (including vested options and vested performance share rights) linked in any way to the underlying price of shares in the Company.

Black-out Periods means a relevant period as defined by the Company when Designated Persons may not Deal in Company Securities.

Dealing includes:

- (a) applying for, acquiring or disposing of securities;
- (b) entering into an agreement to apply for, acquire or dispose of, securities; and
- (c) granting, accepting, acquiring, disposing, exercising or discharging an option or other right or obligation to acquire or dispose of securities.

Derivatives include:

- (d) derivatives within the meaning given in section 761D of the Corporations Act (such as options, forward contracts, swaps, futures, warrants, caps and collars); and
- (e) any other transaction in financial products which operate to limit (in any way) the economic risk associated with holding the relevant securities.

Designated Persons means each of:

- (f) the Directors of the Company;
- (g) any person who by their role or otherwise, becomes aware of Inside Information by having access to confidential material which may contain potentially price sensitive information including the Company board papers, periodic disclosure materials or any other relevant document; and
- (h) in relation to those persons identified in paragraphs (f) and (g) above, the following people are also deemed to be Designated Persons:
 - (i) their spouse or any of their children (including step children) under the age of 18 years;
 - (ii) a trust which they, any members of their family, or family controlled company are a trustee or beneficiary; and
 - (iii) a company which they or their family control.

Inside Information means 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 securities. Annexure A provides further details about what constitutes Inside Information.

Margin Loan means any lending or similar arrangement allowing a person to borrow money to invest in securities using existing investments as security.

3. INSIDER TRADING PROHIBITION – THE LAW

It is an offence under the Corporations Act to Deal using Inside Information, or communicate Inside Information to others who will, or are likely to, Deal on the Inside Information.

4. DEALING IN COMPANY SECURITIES

4.1 When a Designated Person MAY Deal

A Designated Person may Deal in Company Securities unless restricted from doing so under clause 4.2 (When a Designated Person May Not Deal).

4.2 When a Designated Person MAY NOT Deal

- (a) Subject to clause 5 (Exceptions), a Designated Person may not Deal in Company Securities during the following designated Black-out Periods:
- (i) the period two weeks prior to, and 24 hours after the release of the Company's quarterly results;
 - (ii) the period two weeks prior to, and 24 hours after the release of the Company's half-year results;
 - (iii) the period two weeks prior to, and 24 hours after the release of the Company's full-year results;
 - (iv) [the 21 calendar days up to and including the date of the Annual General Meeting]; and
 - (v) any other period determined by the Chair in consultation with the Company Secretary to be a Black-out Period from time to time.
- (b) In addition to the restrictions in clause 4.2(a), a Designated Person may not Deal in Company Securities at any time if he or she has:
- (i) information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is Inside Information; or
 - (ii) not complied with clause 6 (Notice of Dealing in Company Securities).

4.3 When employees, consultants or contractors (other than a Designated Person) MAY Deal

An employee, consultant or contractor (who is not a Designated Person) may, at any time, Deal in Company Securities if he or she does not have information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is Inside Information.

4.4 When employees, consultants or contractors (other than a Designated Person) MAY NOT Deal

An employee, consultant or contractor (who is not a Designated Person) who has information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is Inside Information may not:

- (a) Deal in Company Securities;
- (b) advise, procure or encourage another person to deal in Company Securities; or

- (c) pass on information to any person if they know, or ought reasonably to know, that the person may use the information to Deal in (or procure another person to Deal in) Company Securities.

5. EXCEPTIONS

5.1 Permitted dealings

Subject to not being in the possession of Inside Information, a Designated Person may at any time:

- (a) transfer Company Securities already held into a superannuation fund or other saving scheme in which the Designated Person is a beneficiary;
- (b) invest in, or trade in units of, a fund or other scheme (other than a scheme only investing in Company Securities) where the assets of the fund or scheme are invested at the discretion of a third party;
- (c) undertake to accept, or accept, a takeover offer;
- (d) participate in an offer or invitation made to all or most security holders, including a rights issue, equal access buy-back, security purchase plan or dividend or distribution reinvestment plan, where the timing and structure of the offer or invitation has been approved by the Board. This includes decisions relating to whether or not to take up the entitlements and sale of entitlements required to provide for the take up of the balance of entitlements under a renounceable pro rata issue;
- (e) exercise (but not Deal with the securities following exercise) an option or right under an employee incentive scheme [where the final date for the exercise of the option or right falls during a Black-out Period or the Company has had a number of consecutive Black-out Periods and the Designated Person could not reasonably have been expected to exercise it at a time when free to do so];
- (f) acquire (but not Deal with the securities following acquisition) Company shares by conversion of financial instruments giving rights to conversion to shares (eg. options or convertible securities) [where the final date for the conversion of the security falls during a Black-out Period or the Company has had a number of consecutive Black-out Periods and the Designated Person could not reasonably have been expected to exercise it at a time when free to do so];
- (g) acquire Company securities under a bonus issue made to all holders of securities of the same class;
- (h) acquire Company securities under a dividend reinvestment, or top-up plan that is available to all holders of securities of the same class;
- (i) acquire, or agree to acquire or exercise options under a Company employee share plan;
- (j) withdraw ordinary shares in the Company held on behalf of the Designated Person in an employee share plan where the withdrawal is permitted by the rules of that plan;

- (k) acquire ordinary shares in the Company as a result of the exercise of options held under an employee share scheme;
- (l) where the Designated Person is a trustee, trade in the securities of the Company by that trust, provided the Designated Person is not a beneficiary of the trust and any decision to trade during a Black-out Period is taken by the other trustees or by the investment managers independently of the Designated Person; or
- (m) dispose of securities of the Company resulting from a secured lender exercising their rights, for example, under a margin lending arrangement [Note: paragraph 7.3].

5.2 Approval to dispose or transfer Company Securities in exceptional circumstances

- (a) In exceptional circumstances a Designated Person may seek written approval from the [Company Secretary or Chair] (**Approval Officer**) to dispose of or transfer (but not acquire or otherwise Deal with) Company Securities during a Black-out Period (**Disposal Consent**).
- (b) The Approval Officer will act with caution in determining whether there are exceptional circumstances, which may include, but will not be limited to, where:
 - (i) the Designated Person is in severe financial hardship and a pressing financial commitment cannot be satisfied otherwise than by disposing of Company Securities; or
 - (ii) the Designated Person is required by a court order, or there are court enforceability undertakings, to transfer or dispose of Company Securities or there is some other overriding legal regulatory requirement for them to do so.
- (c) A Designated Person seeking Disposal Consent based on paragraph 5.2(b)(i) must provide the Approval Officer with:
 - (i) a written application stating all of the facts; and
 - (ii) copies of relevant supporting documentation, including contact details of the Designated Person's accountant, bank and other such independent institutions (where applicable).]
- (d) A Designated Person seeking Disposal Consent based on paragraph 5.2(b)(ii) must provide the Approval Officer with a written application accompanied by relevant court and/or supporting legal documentation (where applicable).
- (e) The Approval Officer may grant Disposal Consent to a Designated Person:
 - (i) only if that Designated Person is not in possession of Inside Information; and
 - (ii) on such terms and conditions (including the duration of the right to dispose or transfer) as considered reasonable in the circumstances by the Approval Officer.

- (f) The Approval Officer will notify the Board of any Disposal Consent granted to a Designated Person.
- (g) A Disposal Consent, if granted, will be issued in writing to the Designated Person and will contain a specified time period during which the disposal or transfer can be made.

6. APPROVAL AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Approval requirements

- (a) Any Designated Person (other than the Chair) wishing to Deal in Company Securities must obtain the prior written approval of the Chair or the Board before doing so.
- (b) If the Chair wishes to Deal in Company Securities, the Chair must obtain the prior approval of the Board before doing so.

6.2 Approvals to Deal

- (a) All requests to Deal in Company Securities as referred to in paragraph 6.1 must include the intended volume of securities to be Dealt in and an estimated time frame for the Dealing.
- (b) Copies of written approvals must be forwarded to the Company Secretary prior to the approved Dealing.

6.3 Notification

- (a) Subsequent to approval obtained in accordance with paragraph 6.2, any Designated Person who Deals in Company Securities must notify the Company Secretary in writing of the details of the transaction within 5 business days of the Dealing occurring.
- (b) The notification obligation in paragraph 6.3(a) 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 share scheme.] OR

6.4 Directors

- (a) If a Director intends to Deal in Company Securities, the Director must give prior notice to the Company Secretary and Chair. If the Chair intends to Deal in Company Securities, prior notice must be given to the Company Secretary and [Audit and Risk Committee Chair]. A notice must include a statement that the Director is not in the possession of any Inside Information.
- (b) Directors have agreed with the Company to provide details of such Dealings to the Company Secretary as soon as possible to enable the Company to comply with its obligations under the ASX Listing Rules. A notice given by the Company to the ASX under the ASX Listing Rules satisfies the Director's obligation to notify the ASX under the Corporations Act.

6.5 Notification process not an approval

The processes for notification of an intention to Deal in Company Securities, as set out in this clause **Error! Reference source not found.**, do not provide for the Chair, Audit and Risk Committee Chair or the Company Secretary (as applicable) to approve of the proposed Dealing. The person intending to Deal in Company Securities is personally responsible for any decision to Deal and compliance with this Policy and the law.

7. OTHER RESTRICTIONS

7.1 Incomplete Buy or Sell Orders

- (a) Buy or sell orders for Company Securities which are placed but not completed outside of a Black-out Period are subject to the following restrictions once the Black-out Period commences:
 - (i) the order must be completed within 5 trading days otherwise it will lapse; and
 - (ii) the order cannot be varied.
- (b) Any order subject to this procedure should be notified in writing to the Company Secretary within 24 hours of the Black-out Period commencing.

7.2 Derivatives

- (a) The Company prohibits the use of Derivatives in relation to unvested equity instruments, including performance share rights, and vested Company Securities that are subject to disposal restrictions (such as a "Holding Lock").
- (b) Derivatives may be used in relation to vested positions which are not subject to disposal restrictions subject to compliance with the law and the other provisions of this Policy.

7.3 Prohibition on Margin Loan Arrangements

Designated Persons may not:

- (a) enter into a Margin Loan or similar funding arrangement to acquire any Company Securities; or
- (b) use Company Securities as security for a Margin Loan or similar funding arrangement.]

7.4 Securities of other companies

The prohibitions in the Corporations Act against insider trading applies equally to where Inside Information is being held by a person about another listed company or entity. This may occur, for example, where in the course of negotiating a transaction with the Company, another listed entity provides confidential information about itself or another listed entity. Accordingly, if a person possesses Inside Information in relation to the securities of another listed entity, they must not Deal in those securities.

8. PENALTIES

- (a) Insider trading is a criminal offence. A person who commits a breach of the insider trading provisions could be subject to both civil and criminal penalties for the individual and for the Company.
- (b) In addition, the insider trader, and any other persons involved in the contravention, may also be liable to compensate third parties for any resulting loss.

9. POLICY COMPLIANCE

- (a) During the year the Company may require confirmation from Designated Persons that they have complied with this Policy. The Company may also require confirmation (or declarations) of holdings in securities. All such requested information must be supplied within 5 business days of the request being made.
- (b) A breach of this Policy will be regarded very seriously and may lead to disciplinary action being taken (including termination of employment). If the Company becomes aware of any breach of this Policy, then the Company may report such breach to the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

10. PUBLICATION

This Policy will be made available from the Company website (www.dataexchange.io).

11. WHO TO CONTACT

If an individual is in any doubt regarding their proposed dealing in securities, they should contact the Company Secretary.

ANNEXURE A - INSIDE INFORMATION

1. Inside information

Inside Information means 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 securities.

2. Information that is generally available

Information is considered to be generally available if:

- (a) it consists of readily observable matter; or
- (b) it has been made known in a manner likely to bring it to the attention of investors in securities and a reasonable period for dissemination of that information has elapsed; or
- (c) it may be deduced, inferred or concluded from the above.

Information will be generally available if it has been released to the ASX, published in an Annual Report or prospectus or otherwise been made generally available to the investing public and a reasonable period of time has elapsed after the information has been disseminated in one of these ways.

For the purposes of the insider trading provisions of the Corporations Act, information is defined broadly and includes matters of supposition and other matters which are insufficiently definite to warrant being made known to the public. It also includes matters relating to the intentions of a person.

3. Material Effect on the Price of Securities

Information is considered by the Corporations Act to be likely to have a material effect on the price or value of securities of a company if the information would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether or not to subscribe for, buy or sell those securities.

It is not possible to list all of information that may be material, however, the following type of information would be likely to be considered to have a material effect on the Company's share price:

- (a) information regarding a material increase or decrease in the Company's financial performance from previous results or forecasts, such as changes to profit results;
- (b) a proposed material business or asset acquisition or sale;
- (c) the damage or destruction of a material operation of the Group;
- (d) proposed material legal proceedings to be initiated by or against the Company;
- (e) regulatory action or investigations undertaken by a Government authority;
- (f) the launch of a new business or material new product; or

- (g) a proposal to undertake a new issue of securities or major change in financing.

SCHEDULE 9 – DIVERSITY POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

The Company and all its related bodies corporate are 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, matters of 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.

The 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, the Diversity Policy forms a direction of the Company with which an employee is expected to comply.

2. OBJECTIVES

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

- (a) a diverse and skilled workforce, leading to continuous improvement in service delivery and achievement of corporate goals;
- (b) a workplace culture characterised by inclusive practices and behaviours for the benefit of all staff;
- (c) improved employment and career development opportunities for women;
- (d) 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
- (e) 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.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 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 Board.

The Board is responsible for developing 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 Board may also set Measurable Objectives for achieving gender diversity and monitor their achievement.

The Board 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.

3.2 Strategies

The Company's diversity strategies include:

- (a) [recruiting from a diverse pool of candidates for all positions, including senior management and the Board;
- (b) the requirement of at least [one] female candidate to be shortlisted for all appointments including executive and Board positions if a suitably qualified candidate exists in the applications;
- (c) reviewing succession plans to ensure an appropriate focus on diversity;
- (d) identifying specific factors to take account of in recruitment and selection processes to encourage diversity;
- (e) 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;
- (f) developing a culture which takes account of domestic responsibilities of employees; and
- (g) any other strategies the Board develops from time to time].

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- (a) The [Chair] will monitor the scope and currency of this policy.
- (b) The Company is responsible for implementing, monitoring and reporting on the Measurable Objectives.
- (c) Measurable Objectives as set by the Board will be included in the annual key performance indicators for the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director and senior executives.

- (d) In addition, the Board will review progress against the Objectives as a key performance indicator in its annual performance assessment.

5. REPORTING

The Board will include in the Annual Report each year:

- (a) the Measurable Objectives, if any, set by the Board;
- (b) progress against the Measurable Objectives; and
- (c) either:
 - (i) the proportion of women employees in the whole organisation, at senior management level and at Board level; or
 - (ii) if the Company is a "relevant employer" under the Workplace Gender Equality Act, the Company's most recent "Gender Equality Indicators", as defined in and published under that Act.

SCHEDULE 10 – POLICY ON SELECTION, APPOINTMENT AND ROTATION OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

1. SELECTION OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

Should there be a vacancy for the position of external auditor, the Company, through the Board, will conduct a formal process, either general or selective, to select which audit firm will fill the vacancy.

Audit firms are evaluated in accordance with criteria, as appropriate from time to time, and are not assessed solely on the basis of who is cheapest, but on a number of issues such as:

- (a) skills and knowledge of the team proposed to do the work;
- (b) quality of work;
- (c) independence of the audit firm;
- (d) lead signing partner and independent review partner rotation and succession planning policy;
- (e) value for money; and
- (f) ethical behaviour and fair dealing.

2. APPOINTMENT OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

The Board identifies and recommends an appropriate external audit partner for appointment by the Board and/or the Company in general meeting. The appointment is made in writing.

3. ROTATION OF EXTERNAL AUDIT PARTNERS

The external auditor is required to rotate its audit partners so that no partner of the external auditor is in a position of responsibility in relation to the Company's accounts for a period of more than [five] consecutive years. Further, once rotated off the Company's accounts no partner of the external auditor may assume any responsibility in relation to the Company's accounts for a period of [three] consecutive years. This requires succession planning on the part of the external auditor, a process in which the Company is involved.

SCHEDULE 11 – SHAREHOLDER COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

The Board of the Company aims to ensure that the shareholders are informed of all major developments affecting the Company's state of affairs.

Information is communicated to shareholders through:

- (a) the Annual Report which is distributed to shareholders if they have elected to receive a printed version and is otherwise available for viewing and downloading on the Company's website;
- (b) the half-yearly report which is placed on the Company's website;
- (c) the quarterly reports which are placed on the Company's website;
- (d) disclosures and announcements made to the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**) copies of which are placed on the Company's website;
- (e) notices and explanatory memoranda of Annual General Meetings (**AGM**) and General Meetings (**GM**) copies of which are placed on the Company's website;
- (f) the Chair's address and the Managing Director's address made at AGMs and GMs, copies of which are placed on the Company's website;
- (g) the Company's website on which the Company posts all announcements which it makes to the ASX; and
- (h) the auditor's lead engagement partner being present at the AGM to answer questions from shareholders about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report].

Shareholders can register with the Company's Registrar to receive email notifications of when an announcement is made by the Company to the ASX, including the release of the annual, half yearly and quarterly reports. Links are made available to the Company's website on which all information provided to the ASX is immediately posted.

Shareholders who are unable to attend the AGM or a GM may submit questions and comments before the meeting to the Company or to the auditor (in the case of the AGM).

At least 3 historical years of the Company's Annual Report is provided on the Company's website.

Shareholders queries should be referred to the Company Secretary in the first instance.

ANNEXURE A – DEFINITION OF INDEPENDENCE

1. ASX CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COUNCIL'S CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An independent Director is a non-executive Director (ie is not a member of management) and:

- (a) holds less than 5% of the voting shares of the Company and is not an officer of, or otherwise associated directly or indirectly with, a shareholder of more than 5% of the voting shares of the Company;
- (a) within the last three years has not been employed in an executive capacity by the Company or another group member, or been a Director after ceasing to hold any such employment;
- (b) within the last three years has not been a partner, director or senior employee of a provider of material professional services to the Company or another group member;
- (c) within the last three years has not been in a material business relationship (e.g. a material supplier or customer) of the Company or other group member, or an officer of or otherwise associated directly or indirectly with someone with such a relationship;
- (d) has no material contractual relationship with the Company or another group member other than as a Director of the Company;
- (e) has close family ties with any person who falls within any of the categories described above;
- (f) has not served on the board for a period which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the Director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company; and
- (g) is free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the Director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company.

The materiality thresholds are assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the relevant Director's specific circumstances, rather than referring to a general materiality threshold.