

## **Continuous Disclosure Policy**

WEEBIT NANO LTD  
ABN 15 146 455 576

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Document version control:

<b>Custodian</b>	Company Secretary
<b>Date(s) approved by the Board</b>	30 September 2025 4 August 2025 21 December 2023 23 March 2022
<b>Date of next scheduled review</b>	September 2026

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Weebit Nano Ltd ABN 15 146 455 576 (the “**Company**”) has significant obligations under the *Corporations Act (2001)* Cth (**Corporations Act**) and the Listing Rules of ASX Limited (**ASX**) to keep the market fully informed of information which may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company’s securities.

### 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to ensure compliance with the obligations under the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules by releasing information to the ASX Market Announcements Platform in the form of:

- (a) An ASX Release;
- (b) Disclosure of other relevant documents (i.e. the Annual Report, Results Announcement etc); or
- (c) Requesting a trading halt when appropriate.

This Policy incorporates corporate governance measures in line with the ASX Corporate Governance Council’s Principles and Recommendations (*4th edition*) and the ASX Listing Rules.

The Company ensures compliance by releasing information through the ASX Market Announcements Platform via ASX releases, relevant documents (such as the annual report and results announcements), or by requesting a trading halt when necessary.

### 1.2 Policy application

This policy applies to all directors on the Board of the Company, as well as officers, employees, contractors and consultants of the Company.

Failure to comply with the disclosure obligations in this policy may lead to a breach of the Corporations Act or the ASX Listing Rules and to personal penalties described at section 6 of this Policy.

## 2 CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS

### 2.1 Continuous disclosure obligations

The Company is listed on the ASX and must comply with the continuous disclosure obligations in the ASX Listing Rules. These obligations have the force of law under the Corporations Act.

### 2.2 Other Obligations

The Company has numerous other disclosure obligations under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of the Listing Rules, including disclosure obligations in relation to:

- (a) periodic disclosure;
- (b) making a takeover bid;
- (c) undertaking a buy back;

- (d) agreements between the Company (or a related party or subsidiary) and its directors (or a related party of the director);
- (e) recommendations or decisions in relation to the declaration or payment of dividends;
- (f) changes to the Company's share capital;
- (g) changes to the beneficial ownership of the Company's share capital;
- (h) options over shares;
- (i) general meetings of the Company;
- (j) the Company's registered office and share register;
- (k) changes in officeholders;
- (l) documents sent to shareholders;
- (m) loan assets;
- (n) ownership limits;
- (o) directors' interests; and
- (p) record dates and timetables.

The Company Secretary is responsible for ensuring that necessary disclosures are made as and when required.

### **2.3 Materiality**

Materiality must be assessed having regard to all the relevant background information, including past announcements that have been made by the Company and other generally available information.

Strategic or reputational matters clearly have the potential to present significant issues for the Company. Such matters can be equally (or even more) important than financial and other "quantifiable" matters. Materiality is assessed using measures appropriate to the Company and having regard to the examples given by the ASX in ASX Listing Rule 3.1 and Guidance Note 8.

If any material information disclosed to the market becomes incorrect, the Company must release an announcement correcting or updating that information.

### **2.4 Exceptions to disclosure of information**

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

- (a) a reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed; and
- (b) the information is confidential and ASX has not formed the view that the information has ceased to be confidential; and
- (c) one or more of the following applies:

- (i) it would be a breach of a law to disclose the information;
- (ii) the information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation;
- (iii) the information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure;
- (iv) the information is generated for the internal management purposes of the Company; or
- (v) the information is a trade secret.

The Company must disclose the information to ASX as soon as one of paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) is no longer satisfied.

## **2.5 Confidentiality**

When the Company is relying on an exception to Listing Rule 3.1, or is involved in a development that may eventually require reliance on an exception, appropriate confidentiality protocols must be adhered to. A leak of confidential information immediately removes the Company's ability to withhold the information from ASX and forces the Company to disclose the information even if it could have otherwise been withheld legitimately, regardless of where the leak comes from.

Information about a matter involving the Company may cease to be confidential if there is:

- (q) a reasonably specific and reasonably accurate media or analyst report about the matter;
- (r) a reasonably specific and reasonably accurate rumour known to be circulating the market regarding the Company; or
- (s) a sudden and significant movement in the market price or traded volumes of the Company's securities that cannot be explained by other events or circumstances.
- (t) Confidential information should only be disclosed on a need-to-know basis and only to those who have an obligation of confidence to the Company. This includes employees and directors of the Company who have an obligation under their contract of employment and any third parties with appropriate contractual agreements in place to protect the Company's confidential information.

## **2.6 False market**

If the ASX considers that there is, or is likely to be, a false market in the Company's securities and asks the Company to give it information to correct or prevent a false market, the Company must give the ASX the information needed to correct or prevent the false market (in consultation with the Board members and external advisers, if necessary). This obligation arises even if the exceptions detailed above at paragraph 2.4 apply.

## **2.7 Published earnings or progress**

The Company will ensure that the market is updated in respect of any earnings guidance or any expected timetable for product development (published or issued by an analyst) in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules and the Continuous Disclosure Guidance Note 8.

### **3 REPORTING DISCLOSABLE EVENTS**

#### **3.1 Internal notification**

All Directors, officers and members of senior management must immediately notify:

- (a) during trading hours, a member of the Disclosure Committee and Company Secretary; or
- (b) outside of trading hours, the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer or Company Secretary

as soon as they become aware of any information that is not generally available, which may be price sensitive, and which should be considered for release to the market.

The Disclosure Committee must review any information reported and determine, whether any of the information is required to be disclosed to the ASX.

#### **3.2 Role of the Board**

The Board is ultimately responsible for compliance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations.

Board Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring the Company complies with its continuous disclosure requirements;
- (b) Reviewing information which is brought to its attention to determine if there is a disclosable matter and, if so, whether any Listing Rule non-disclosure exception applies;
- (c) Establishing and maintaining the Company's disclosure policies and procedures and ensuring that there is an adequate system in place for the disclosure of all material information to the ASX and other authorities in a timely fashion;
- (d) Considering any inquiries received from ASX, including any "false market" response letters;
- (e) Reviewing any infringement notice or written statement of reasons issued to the Company by ASIC;
- (f) Considering any reviewing any enquiries received from investors and their representatives when conveyed to the Board by the investor relations manager; and
- (g) Educating management and staff on the Company's disclosure policies and procedures.

It is a standing agenda item at all Board meetings to consider whether any matters reported or discussed at a Board meeting should be disclosed to the market pursuant to the Company's continuous disclosure obligation.

#### **3.3 Role of the Disclosure Committee**

The role of the Disclosure Committee is to assist the Board with their continuous disclosure obligations. Refer to section 4 below for further details.

### **3.4 Role of the Company Secretary**

The Company has nominated the Company Secretary as the person with the primary responsibility for all communication with the ASX in relation to Listing Rule matters.

In particular, the Company Secretary is responsible for:

- (a) liaising with ASX in relation to continuous disclosure issues. In certain circumstances, the Company Secretary may delegate this responsibility to the Company's external legal advisor(s);
- (b) the lodging of announcements approved by the Board or the Disclosure Committee with ASX in relation to continuous disclosure matters;
- (c) preparing and lodging any administrative notices with ASX (such as, but not limited to, ASX Appendices 2A, 3B, 3G, 3H, 3X, 3Y and 3Z);
- (d) implementing procedures to ensure that the Company's ASX passwords and other security measures are secure;
- (e) ensuring senior management are aware of the Company's Disclosure Policy and related procedures, and of the principles underlying continuous disclosure;
- (f) ensuring this Disclosure Policy is reviewed and updated periodically as necessary;
- (g) developing template ASX announcements and trading halt requests; and
- (h) maintaining an accurate record of all announcements sent to the ASX and all correspondence with ASIC in relation to the Company's continuous disclosure obligations.

### **3.5 Role of Management**

If management becomes aware of any information at any time that should be considered for release to the market, it must be reported immediately to a member of the Board.

Managers must ensure they have appropriate procedures in place within their areas of responsibility to ensure that all relevant information (i.e. any information that could be materially price sensitive) is reported to them immediately for on forwarding in accordance with this Policy.

It is important for management to understand that just because information is reported to the Board, that does not mean that it will be disclosed to ASX. It is for the Board to determine whether information is material and requires disclosure. Accordingly, the Company's policy is for all potentially material information to be reported to the Board even where the reporting person is of the view that it is not in fact "material". The person's view on materiality can (and should) be shared with the Board but will not be determinative.

A similar reporting obligation also arises where a non-executive director (in their capacity as a director of the Company) becomes aware of information that should be considered for release to the market.

Continuous disclosure is also a standing agenda items at senior management meetings for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the Company's obligations.

## **4 INTERNAL DISCLOSURE PROCEDURE**

### **4.1 Disclosure Committee**

For the purpose of compliance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations under the Act and Listing Rules, the Company has established a Disclosure Committee.

#### **Committee Composition**

At the date of adoption of this policy, all Board Directors are Members of the Disclosure Committee.

#### **Quorum:**

A quorum for any meeting of the Disclosure Committee or decision-making will be the following three members of the Board, including:

- Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**") or in his/her absence, the VP Marketing; and
- Chairman, or in his/her absence the Deputy Chair; and
- 1 Australian-resident Non-Executive director.

For the purposes of a quorum, each of the above roles must be performed by different individuals.

The following representatives are standing invitees to all Disclosure Committee meetings:

- Company's external legal adviser ; and
- Company's investor relations adviser.

### **4.2 Role and responsibilities of the Disclosure Committee**

The role of the Disclosure Committee is to assist the Board to manage the Company's compliance with its disclosure obligations and this policy.

Subject to any directions given by the Board (either generally or in a particular instance) when any information is reported as referred to in section 2, the Disclosure Committee will (as appropriate):

- (a) review the information in question;
- (b) urgently seek advice that is needed to assist the Board to interpret the information (provided that disclosure of the information cannot be delayed if the information is clearly materially price sensitive on its face);
- (c) determine whether any of the information is required to be disclosed to ASX;
- (d) consider whether it is necessary to seek a trading halt to facilitate an orderly, fair and informed market in the Company's securities;
- (e) coordinate the actual form of disclosure with the relevant members of management;
- (f) confirm the CEO approval for the proposed disclosure; and

- (g) Ongoing monitoring of:
  - (i) disclosure processes and reporting;
  - (ii) the market price of the Company's securities;
  - (iii) major national and local newspapers;
  - (iv) major news wire services;
  - (v) any investor blogs, chat-sites or other social media the Company is aware of that regularly post comments about the Company; and
  - (vi) enquiries from analysts or journalists.

#### **4.3 Draft Announcements Pending Disclosure**

When any information is reported as referred to in sections 2 and 3, and the Disclosure Committee determines that the circumstances are developing but the information is not presently disclosable, the Disclosure Committee must oversee the preparation of an appropriate draft announcement to facilitate immediate disclosure of the information if it later becomes disclosable (for example, as a result of confidentiality being lost through a "leak").

#### **4.4 Misleading information**

The Company is also subject to a duty not to disclose information in a way that could mislead the market. Appropriate care must therefore be taken to ensure that the content of any announcement clearly discloses the material information.

Once a draft announcement is available, relevant members of senior management and any parties named in the announcement are to review the announcement in order to confirm that all information contained therein is factually correct.

#### **4.5 Approval of Announcements**

All announcements under Listing Rule 3.1 or 3.1B must be approved by the Board and/or the Disclosure Committee as appropriate before the announcement is made or disclosure is released through the Company Secretary.

Other announcements (other than ASX administrative notices) must be approved by the Disclosure Committee.

ASX administrative notices must be prepared by the Company Secretary. The Company Secretary must notify and seek approval from the CEO and/or CFO prior to lodging with ASX.

All announcements, where appropriate, must include a statement confirming that the announcement has been approved for release to the ASX and state by whom such approval has been given (i.e. the Board, the Disclosure Committee, the Chairman, the CEO, the Company Secretary or such other officer or a Board Committee delegated with such authority).

#### **4.6 Rapid Response Process**

- (a) If an announcement requires immediate disclosure to the market in order for the Company to comply with its disclosure obligations, all reasonable efforts must be

made to have the announcement urgently considered and approved by the Board prior to release.

- (b) If such approval cannot be obtained, two members of the Disclosure Committee may authorise the disclosure.
- (c) If two members of the Disclosure Committee are unavailable, any other member of the Board may authorise disclosure.

The announcement must then be considered by the Board at the first possible opportunity following its release to determine what, if any, further steps need to be taken by the Company.

#### **4.7 Announcement Protocol**

All announcements to ASX must be made through the Company Secretary.

The Disclosure Committee or the Board is to provide any final and approved announcement to the Company Secretary for release to ASX, with instructions on:

- (a) the timing of the release; and
- (b) whether the announcement should be marked as potentially price sensitive.

Where open briefings or public speeches are to be made and, in accordance with this Policy, relevant presentation materials and speeches are to be lodged with ASX for release, prior approval must be obtained from the Chair and/or the CEO.

The Board will be provided with copies of all information disclosed to ASX prior to lodging with the ASX and promptly after the announcement has been made.

Following the release of the announcement on ASX, the Company will coordinate any other publication of the announcement, including whether any translation is required and whether any other non-material changes are required to facilitate that other publication.

#### **4.8 Inform ASX first**

The Company will not release any information publicly that is required to be disclosed to ASX until the Company has received formal confirmation of its release to the market by ASX.

Information must not be given to the media before it is given to ASX.

#### **4.9 Trading halts**

The Company may request a trading halt to maintain fair, orderly and informed trading in its securities and to manage disclosure issues.

If the market is or will be trading at any time after the Company becomes aware of an obligation to disclose information but where the Company is not in a position to make immediate disclosure to the market, the Board will consider whether to request a halt or, in exceptional circumstances, a voluntary suspension.

As a matter of general guidance, a trading halt may be necessary in the following circumstances:

- (a) if media comment about the Company is sufficiently specific and detailed to warrant a response;

- (b) if the Company experiences an unexplained price and/or volume change;
- (c) if a confidentiality leak has occurred and it is having a material effect on the market price and/or traded volumes of the Company's securities;
- (d) if ASX forms the view that a false market exists and asks the Company to release information to correct a false market and the Company is not able to make a release immediately, and in each scenario:
  - (i) where the market is trading, the Company is not in a position to give an announcement to ASX straight away; or
  - (ii) where the market is not trading, the Company will not be in a position to give an announcement to ASX before trading next resumes.

The Disclosure Committee, the Chair or the CEO can call a trading halt and will alert and keep the Board informed of any request for a trading halt.

If neither the Disclosure Committee, the Chair nor the CEO is unavailable to call a trading halt, the Chair of the Finance, Audit & Risk Committee (**FARC**) may call a trading halt. If the Chair of the FARC is also unavailable, any member of the Board is authorised to call a trading halt.

## **5 MARKET COMMUNICATION**

### **5.1 Communication of information**

The Company will post on its website relevant announcements made to the market and related information after they have been released to ASX following receipt of confirmation from ASX.

Material price sensitive information will be posted as soon as reasonably practicable after its release to ASX.

Information may also be provided from time to time to the media (if required) on behalf of the Company but not before disclosure to ASX.

### **5.2 Authorised spokespersons**

The only Company representatives authorised to speak on behalf of the Company to major investors and stockbroking analysts are:

- (a) the Chair;
- (b) the CEO;
- (c) the CFO;
- (d) the Company Secretary; or
- (e) their delegates nominated for a specific purpose.

Any questions or inquiries from the financial community (where received in writing, verbally or electronically, including via the website) should be referred in the first instance to Company's investor relations adviser.

Authorised spokespersons must not provide any material price sensitive information that has not already been announced to the market nor make comment on anything that may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities.

No guidance on actual or forecast financial performance will be provided to any external party that has not already been provided to the market generally.

### **5.3 Communication blackout periods**

Between the end of a reporting period and the announcement of the financial results, the Company imposes a blackout period in order to avoid the risk of creating a false market by inadvertently disclosing information that is incomplete or uncertain.

The Company's policy is that during this time it will not hold one-on-one briefings with institutional investors, individual investors or stockbroking analysts to discuss financial information concerning the Company and will not hold any open briefings to discuss anything other than information which has been announced to ASX.

Any proposal to deviate from the policy must be subject to approval in advance from the CEO and, if any briefings or meetings are held during a blackout period, there must be no discussion or provision of financial or other information in breach

### **5.4 Analysts and investors briefings**

The Company may conduct briefings for analysts and investors from time to time to discuss matters concerning the Company. Only the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chairman or approved representatives of the Company are authorised to speak with analysts and institutional investors.

The Company's policy at these briefings is that:

- (a) The Company will not comment on price sensitive issues not already disclosed to the market.
- (b) Any questions raised in relation to price sensitive issues not already disclosed to the market will not be answered or will be taken on notice. If a question is taken on notice and the answer would involve the release of price sensitive information, the information must be released through ASX before responding.
- (c) All investors are to be treated in an honest, balanced and fair manner with discussions restricted to previously disclosed information and responses to questions and queries must be factual and balanced.

At or after briefings, the Company personnel involved must consider the matters discussed at the briefings to ascertain whether any price sensitive information was inadvertently disclosed. If so, paragraph 2.4 applies.

### **5.5 Analyst reports**

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

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

## **5.6 Media relations and public statements**

All inquiries from the media must be referred to the Company's investor relations adviser in the first instance.

Only the Chief Executive Officer, Chairman and Vice President Marketing & Business Development are authorised to give an interview or make a presentation to the media.

Material information must not be selectively disclosed prior to being announced to the ASX. The Company must not provide interviews, stories or information to the media that contain price sensitive information not already disclosed to the market.

## **5.7 Media and share price movements**

To assist the Disclosure Committee discharge their obligations, the Company's investor relations adviser or their delegate will monitor:

- (a) media reports about the Company;
- (b) media reports about significant drivers of the Company's business;
- (c) the Company's share price movements; and
- (d) significant investor blogs, chat-sites or other social media it is aware of that regularly post comments about the Company.

If the Company's investor relations adviser or their delegate identifies unusual or unexpected price movements or unexpected media coverage (for example, media coverage in relation to price sensitive matters that have not yet been disclosed by the Company to the market) or the circumstances suggest that a false market may have emerged in the Company's securities, the Company's investor relations adviser or their delegate will report the matter to the Board to determine whether any disclosure is required.

## **5.8 ASX price query letters**

ASX can issue a price query letter if there is a material movement in the Company's share price that is not explained by an announcement or by information that is generally observable.

ASX will provide a short period (often no more than 24 hours) to respond and will publish both the query and the Company's response on the company announcement platform.

The questions that ASX may ask in conjunction with a price query can be quite broad. The preparation of a response can be particularly difficult in the period leading up to release of the Company's results announcement because of the heightened possibility that the Company may be forced to make a premature announcement of incomplete information.

In order to be in a position to deal promptly with any price query, the Company Secretary should have a system in place which will enable rapid discussions and review of the proposed response. Draft language should be prepared in advance where a development can be anticipated as being likely to occur.

Any response to ASX should be mindful of any likely future announcements so that the response will not appear, with the benefit of hindsight, to have been less than clear and transparent.

### **5.9 Clear communication**

It is acknowledged that Company employees interact with different external stakeholders in the course of their respective roles. All employees must ensure they comply at all times with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations.

Matters relating to the Company must be reported to the Board to enable all information to be provided to the respective stakeholders so as to ensure consistent and accurate communication across all areas and in order to avoid inconsistencies or ambiguities which can lead to confusion or misinformation in the marketplace.

### **5.10 Communications with shareholders**

The Company aims to communicate all important information relating to the Company to shareholders. Additionally, the Company recognises that potential investors and other interested stakeholders may wish to obtain information about the Company from time to time.

To achieve these dual goals, the Company communicates information regularly to shareholders and other stakeholders through a range of forums and publications.

Measures for communicating important aspects of the Company's affairs include:

- (a) corporate website;
- (b) annual general meeting;
- (c) annual report;
- (d) ASX announcements;
- (e) alerts;
- (f) presentations; and
- (g) share registry.

## **6 BREACHES**

The Company contravenes its continuous disclosure obligations if it fails to notify ASX of information required by Listing Rule 3.1.

Either ASX or ASIC, as co-regulators, may take action upon a suspected contravention.

### **6.1 ASX Listing Rules**

If the Company contravenes its continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing Rules, ASX may suspend quotation of the Company's securities, temporarily halt trading in the Company's securities or, in extreme cases, delist the Company from ASX.

### **6.2 Corporations Act**

If the Company contravenes its continuous disclosure obligations, it may also be liable under the Corporations Act and may face:

criminal liability which attracts substantial monetary fines; and

civil liability for any loss or damage suffered by any person as a result of the failure to disclose relevant information to ASX.

There is no fault element required to establish civil liability. However, a court has power to relieve a person from civil liability if the person acted honestly and in the circumstances the person ought fairly to be excused for the contravention.

ASIC has the power to issue infringement notices and can initiate investigations of suspected breaches under the *Australian Securities Commission Act 2001* (Cth).

### **6.3 Class action risk**

If the Company fails to disclose materially price sensitive information in accordance with Listing Rule 3.1, investors who buy or sell the Company's securities during the period of non-disclosure (and possibly other affected stakeholders) may be entitled to bring a class action against the Company. Even when they are not successful, class actions can be costly to defend and may have a serious negative effect on the Company's reputation and share price. A successful class action could potentially threaten the solvency of the Company.

### **6.4 Persons involved in a contravention**

The Company's officers (including its directors), employees or advisers who are involved in any contravention of continuous disclosure obligations may also face criminal penalties and civil liability. Substantial penalties or imprisonment, or both, may apply.

A person will not be considered to be involved in the contravention if the person proves that they:

- took all steps (if any) that were reasonable in the circumstances to ensure that the Company complied with its continuous disclosure obligations;
- after doing so, believed on reasonable grounds that the Company was complying with those obligations.

The procedures specified in this Policy are the minimum expected of relevant officers and employees in relation to compliance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations. Depending on the circumstances, officers and employees may have obligations over and above those contained in this Policy.

To avoid potential civil or criminal liability, in all situations officers and employees must do everything they reasonably can to ensure that the Company complies with its continuous disclosure obligations. In particular, staff must not try to hide or delay "material news", especially when the information is likely to impact the Company's share price.

### **6.5 Infringement notices and statement of reasons**

If ASIC has reasonable grounds to believe that the Company has contravened its continuous disclosure obligations, ASIC may issue an infringement notice to the Company, providing (among other things) details of the alleged contravention and specifying the penalty.

Before issuing the infringement notice, ASIC must:

- (a) give the Company a written statement of reasons; and

- (b) give a representative of the Company an opportunity to appear at a private hearing before ASIC, give evidence and make submissions to ASIC in relation to the alleged contravention.

If an infringement notice is issued to the Company, the Company may:

- (a) pay the penalty specified in the infringement notice and lodge the requisite notification with ASX;
- (b) seek an extension of the 28-day compliance period;
- (c) make written representations to ASIC seeking withdrawal of the infringement notice (and, if appropriate, seeking refund of any penalty paid in accordance with the infringement notice); or
- (d) decline to satisfy the infringement notice within the compliance period.

Even when the Company pays the penalty specified in the infringement notice, the Company may still be pursued in the courts by third parties. Paying an infringement notice will not prevent shareholders or other affected third parties from bringing a class action.

## **6.6 Policy Breaches**

The Company regards its continuous disclosure obligations very seriously. Breaches of this Policy may lead to disciplinary action being taken against the employee, including dismissal in serious cases.

## **7 REVIEW AND PUBLICATION OF THIS POLICY**

The Board must review this policy at least annually or as required to ensure that it continues to provide for and enables accurate, balanced and timely disclosure in accordance with the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules. This policy may be amended by resolution of the Board.

This policy is available on the Company's website. Key features are published in:

- (a) either the annual report or on the Company's website; and
- (b) in the Appendix 4G to be lodged with ASX at the same time as lodging the annual report.