



Oriental Technologies Investment Limited

澳大利亚东方科技投资有限公司

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CHARTER

1. Definitions

Act or Corporations Act	Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).
Annual General Meeting	An annual general meeting of the Company.
Annual Report	An annual report of the Company.
ASX	ASX Limited (ACN 008 624 691). The ASX Corporate Governance Council "Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations" (as amended from time to time).
ASX Recommendations	
Board	Board of Directors.
Board Policy	Policy of corporate governance in relation to the Board contained in section 3 of this Charter.
CFO or Chief Financial Officer	Chief financial officer or equivalent officer of the Company.
Chairman	Chairman of the Board.
Charter	This Corporate Governance charter.
Code	The Company's code of conduct as set out in section 5 of this Charter.
Company	Oriental Technologies Investment Limited (ABN 13 060 266 248).
Company Secretary	Secretary of the Company.
Constitution	Constitution of the Company.
Continuous Disclosure Policy	The Company's continuous disclosure policy as set out in section 5 of this Charter.
Director	Director of the Company.
Diversity Policy	The Company's diversity policy as set out in section 4 of this Charter.
Employee	An employee of the Company. An executive officer (whether or not a Director) involved in the strategic and operational management of the Group and including the Company Secretary.
Executive	
Group	The Company and its controlled entities.
Insider Trading Policy	The Group's insider trading policy as set out in section 9 of this Charter.
Listing Rules	The ASX listing rules as amended from time to time.
Management	The Group's management team comprising the Executives.
Managing Director	The managing director of the Company as appointed from time to time.
Shareholder	Holder of shares in the Company.
Share Trading Policy	The Company's share trading policy as set out in section 8 of this Charter.

ABN 13 060 266 248
Level 12
32 Martin Place
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: 612 9238 3988
Fax: 612 9231 3911



2. Introduction

Corporate governance is a set of systems, policies and procedures which define the way in which a company is governed. It establishes the objectives of a company ensuring that the administration and management of a company is undertaken in a manner which is consistent with the interests of the company's shareholders. Additionally, it establishes a system for monitoring and evaluating the achievement of those objectives.

The ASX Recommendations define corporate governance as "the framework of rules, relationships, systems and processes within and by which authority is exercised and controlled in corporations".

Corporate governance policies will vary from company to company as there is no single system of corporate governance that is applicable to all companies. A company must establish systems, processes and policies that help it achieve its objectives in light of the nature and size of that company.

As a result, the Group has adopted a number of policies to ensure that it has high-quality and transparent systems of corporate governance in place. These policies are incorporated in this Charter and are prepared in line with the ASX Recommendations which the Board recognises as best practice guidelines.

The Charter incorporates the following:

1. Definitions	1
2. Introduction	2
3. Board Policy	3
4. Diversity Policy	10
5. Continuous Disclosure Policy	12
6. Audit Committee Charter.....	18
7. Code of Conduct	23
8. Share Trading Policy.....	27
9. Insider Trading Policy	31



3. Board Policy

3.1. Introduction

Directors will be appointed and removed in accordance with the Corporations Act and the Constitution.

The conduct of the Board is governed primarily by the Company's Constitution. This policy aims to set out the practices that the Group has established and to which the Board and each Director is committed.

This policy is simply an aid to the Board and the Directors. In the course of undertaking its responsibilities, the Board at all times must act in a manner that is consistent with its duties and obligations as imposed by the Company's Constitution, the ASX Listing Rules and by the law. Should there be any inconsistency between this policy and the Constitution, the Constitution shall prevail.

3.2. Responsibilities

The Board is responsible for the overall operation, strategic direction, leadership and integrity of the Company and in particular, is responsible for the Group's growth and profitability. In meeting its responsibilities the Board shall undertake the following functions:

Strategic Direction

- (a) Providing and implementing the Group's strategic direction.
- (b) Directing and monitoring the Group's performance against strategies and business plans.
- (c) Approving and monitoring capital management and major expenditure and investments and divestitures.
- (d) Approving Management's development of the Group's strategy and performance objectives.



Risk management and reporting

- (a) Reviewing and overseeing the operation of systems of risk management ensuring that the significant risks facing the Group are identified, that appropriate control, monitoring and reporting mechanisms are in place and that risk is appropriately dealt with.
- (b) Monitoring and appraising financial performance including the approval of annual and half year financial reports and liaising with the Group's auditors.
- (c) Preparing the declaration pursuant to section 295A of the Corporations Act.

Management

- (a) Monitoring and assessing Management's performance and ensuring that their actions are consistent with corporate strategy.
- (b) Ensuring that appropriate and effective remuneration packages and policies are implemented by the Group.
- (c) Ensuring that Management has appropriate resources to enable them to implement the Group's corporate strategy.
- (d) Monitoring and reviewing business results, outsourced service providers and the Board itself.
- (e) Ensuring the Board is comprised of individuals who are best able to discharge the responsibilities of Directors having regard to the law and the best standards of governance.

Remuneration

- (a) Ensuring appropriate remuneration policies and practices are in place for non-executive directors on the one hand and executive directors and other senior management on the other hand, while having regard to the guidelines issued by ASX in this regard.
- (b) The allocation and amount of remuneration for both executive and non-executive directors will be reviewed periodically every six months and will reflect market rates.

Performance

- (a) Formation and monitoring of corporate governance policies and codes of conduct.
- (b) Undertaking an annual performance evaluation of the Board and



Management in light of this Charter.

- (c) Reviewing and overseeing internal compliance and legal regulatory compliance.

Corporate governance

- (a) Ensuring compliance with the Constitution and the continuous disclosure requirements of the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act.
- (b) Communicating with, and protecting the rights and interests of, all Shareholders.

3.3. Board Composition

The composition of the Board is determined as follows:

- (a) The Board shall comprise of a minimum of three directors, two of which will be Australian residents.
- (b) The Board must be comprised of members with expertise, experience and skill relevant to the business of the Group.
- (c) The Board will determine the number of independent directors (if any) it considers appropriate based on the size, nature and complexity of the business at any given time.

3.4. Management

The role of management is to implement the running of the general operations and financial business of the Company, in accordance with the delegated authority of the Board.

3.5. Company Secretary

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

3.6. Diversity

The Company is committed to building a diverse workplace and developing policies to promote diversity to the extent appropriate for the size, nature and complexity of the Group at any given time.

The Diversity Policy is provided in section 4 of this Charter.

3.7. Independence

The ASX Recommendations establish a number of factors that may be considered when assessing the independence of directors. The factors are whether a director:



- (a) is a substantial shareholder of the Company or an officer of, or otherwise associated directly with, a substantial shareholder of the Company;
- (b) is employed, or has previously been employed in an executive capacity by the Group or another group member, and there has not been a period of at least three years between ceasing such employment and serving on the Board;
- (c) has within the last three years been a principle of a material professional advisor or a material consultant to the Group or another group member, or an employee materially associated with the service provider;
- (d) is a material supplier or customer of the Group or other group member, or an officer or otherwise associated directly or indirectly with a material supplier or customer;
- (e) has a material contractual relationship with the Group or another group member other than as a director.

These factors are only indicators of matters in which to assess the independence of a Director. The Board will assess the independence of each Director in light of the interests disclosed by them. The Board's assessment of the independence of Directors will be disclosed in the Company's future annual reports (to the extent deemed necessary).

3.8. Committees

The Company recognises the important of establishing audit, risk management, remuneration and nomination committees as good corporate governance in circumstances where appropriate for the size, nature and complexity of the Group.

The Company will have the following committees, Audit and Risk Management and Remuneration and Nomination committees.

Audit and risk management

Items that are usually considered by an audit and risk management committee are marked as separate agenda items at Board meetings and the Board will separately convene as the audit and risk management committee.

Remuneration and nomination

Items that are usually considered by a nomination and remuneration committee are marked as separate agenda items at Board meetings and the Board will separately convene as the nomination and remuneration committee to consider those items.



3.9. Appointment and Retirement

Appointment

The Board will consider the appointment of a Director as and when a vacancy arises in accordance with the following considerations:

- (a) the skills, expertise and experience of any proposed Director;
- (b) the relevant and appropriateness of these skills, expertise and experience when compared to those of the current Board;
- (c) the terms of appointment must be recorded in a letter of appointment taking into consideration the ASX Recommendations, if appointed this will form the basis of the written agreement between the Company and the Director;
- (d) the results of any background check, which the Board will undertake; and
- (e) the terms of appointment must be in accordance with the Constitution, Corporations Act and Listing Rules.

The Board will provide security holders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a Director.

Prior to making any formal offer, a potential Director must be given sufficient information about the Company to allow the potential Director to conduct his / her personal due diligence. The information will extend to non-public information and care must be taken to ensure confidentiality.

Retirement

A Director must retire in accordance with the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules and the Constitution. A Director may be re-elected if the Constitution permits.

3.10. Induction and Information

Induction Program

The Company Secretary is responsible for arranging for the new Director to undertake an induction program to enable them to gain an understanding of:

- (a) Company's assets;
- (b) the Company's financial, strategic, operational and risk management position;
- (c) their rights, duties and responsibilities; and
- (d) any other relevant information.



As part of this induction program, a new Director will meet with all incumbent Directors (if this has not already taken place).

Ongoing Information

The Chairman, Directors, the Executives, Company Secretary and any other key members of Management must be conscious to ensure that updated information is provided to the Board in a timely fashion to enable them to effectively discharge their duties as Directors.

Directors are entitled to request and receive such additional information as they consider necessary to support informed decision-making. Any Director has the authority to seek any information he/she requires from any Executive, Employee or contractor of the Group.

Directors are entitled to receive appropriate professional development opportunities and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as Director effectively. The Board will consider what is appropriate in this regard and the costs of such professional development must be reasonable when considered against the Company's corporate strategy and business plan.

3.11. Advice, Share Trading and Performance

Independent Advice

In the performance of their duties as Directors, the Directors have a right to seek independent legal or other professional advice at the Company's expense.

Director Share Trading

The Share Trading Policy imposes restrictions on the trading of the Company's shares by people, including Directors with undisclosed price sensitive information. All Directors, Executives and Management must follow the Share Trading Policy.

Performance

Due to the current size of the Company and its level of activity, the Board is responsible for the evaluation of its performance and the performance of individual Directors and the Executives. This internal review is to be conducted on an annual basis and if deemed necessary this internal review will be facilitated by an independent third party. To determine whether it is functioning effectively, the Board shall:

- (a) review the Board Policy annually; and
- (b) perform an evaluation of the Board's and Management's performance at intervals considered appropriate.



3.12. Ethical standards and Share Trading

The Directors must perform their duties in line with the Company's objectives and with the utmost integrity. Furthermore, the Directors must comply with the Group's Code of Conduct, Share Trading Policy and Insider Trading Policy as set out in sections 7, 8 and 9 of this Charter.

3.13. Compliance with Laws

The Company must comply with the Corporations Act, the Listing Rules as well as all other applicable laws, statutes and policies. Examples of applicable areas of regulation include:

- (a) Regulatory Guides and Practice Notes issued from time-to-time by the Australian Securities & Investments Commission;
- (b) occupational health & safety legislation;
- (c) employment related legislation;
- (d) anti-discrimination legislation; and
- (e) taxation legislation.

3.14. Constitution

The Constitution is a key governance document. The Board must ensure that it complies at all times with the provisions of the Constitution.



4. Diversity Policy

4.1. Introduction

The Company recognises that a diverse workforce is a competitive advantage and that the Company's success is the result of the quality and skills of its people. This Diversity Policy is designed to support the Company's commitment to diversity.

4.2. Objectives

The Diversity Policy provides a framework for the Group to achieve the following objectives (Objectives):

- (a) a diverse and skilled workforce;
- (b) a workplace culture characterised by inclusive practices and behaviours for the benefit of all staff;
- (c) 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;
- (d) awareness in all staff of their rights and responsibilities with regards to fairness, and
- (e) equity and respect for all aspects of diversity.

4.3. Benefits of diversity

Diversity encompasses, among a range of matters, diversity in gender, age, disability, ethnicity, marital or family status, religious or cultural background, sexual orientation and gender identification. Embracing diversity contributes to the Company achieving its corporate objectives and enhances its reputation and enables the Company to:

- (a) recruit the right people from a diverse pool of talented candidates;
- (b) create an inclusive workplace culture that embraces diversity; and
- (c) better represent the diversity of all of the Company's stakeholders.

4.4. Strategies

The Group's diversity strategies include:

- (a) taking steps to attract, retain and motivate well qualified Executives, Employees and Board members from a diverse pool of candidates for all positions;
- (b) reviewing succession plans to ensure an appropriate focus on diversity;



- (c) identifying specific factors to take account of in recruitment and selection processes to encourage diversity;
- (d) developing and implementing programs to develop a broader pool of skilled and experienced Executives, Employees and Board candidates, including workplace development programs,
- (e) taking action against inappropriate workplace behaviours including discrimination, harassment, vilification and victimisation;
- (f) recognising that Employees may have domestic responsibilities and providing workplace flexibility that will assist them to meet those responsibilities;
- (g) developing and implementing mentoring programs and targeted training and development;
- (h) setting Board-determined measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity (Measurable Objectives) and assessing annually both the Measurable Objectives and the Company's progress in achieving them; and
- (i) any other strategies the Board develops from time to time.

4.5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Measurable Objectives set by the Board will be included in the annual key performance indicators for the Managing Director and senior executives. In addition, the Board will review progress against the Objectives as a key performance indicator in its annual performance assessment.

4.6. Reporting

The Board will include the Measurable Objectives (if any) set by the Board and progress in achieving them in the Annual Report each year.



5. Continuous Disclosure Policy

5.1. Introduction

The objective of the Continuous Disclosure Policy is to ensure that the Company complies with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules. Additionally, this Continuous Disclosure Policy aims to:

- (a) ensure that information issued by the Company is issued to Shareholders and the market in a timely manner;
- (b) to promote investor confidence in the integrity of the Group and its securities; and
- (c) to generally promote investor protection and protection of the market.

5.2. Continuous Disclosure

An ASX listed company is subject to the continuous disclosure requirements under the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules, in addition to the periodic and specific disclosure requirements in the Listing Rules.

The continuous disclosure obligation is contained in Listing Rule 3.1 and states that the continuous disclosure obligation will be breached by an issuer who intentionally, recklessly or negligently fails to notify ASX of information that:

- (a) is not generally available; and
- (b) a reasonable person would expect, if it were generally available, to have a material effect on the price or value of its securities.

Contravention of continuous disclosure obligations can extend to a person (director or executive) who is involved in a contravention of the continuous disclosure regime by a disclosing entity.

5.3. Disclosure Exception

The continuous disclosure obligation is not applicable where:

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



- the Company; or
- (v) the information is a trade secret.

To rely on the exception, the above three requirements must be satisfied. Should one of the exceptions no longer be applicable then the Company can no longer rely on these exceptions and must disclose the information immediately to the market.

5.4. Compliance

The Company will ensure compliance with this Continuous Disclosure Policy and will:

- (a) disclose price sensitive information to ASX as soon as it becomes aware of that information;
- (b) ensure that the information is not false, misleading or deceptive so as to avoid creating what would constitute a false market; and
- (c) ensure that the information is disclosed clearly (expressed objectively), accurately and is complete.

In doing so the Company will ensure compliance with Listing Rule 15.7 that requires an entity not to release information anyone until it has given the information to ASX and has received an acknowledgement from ASX that the information has been released to the market.

5.5. Price Sensitive Information

The Company will ensure that all price sensitive information is released to the market in accordance with the Listing Rules and in accordance with the Announcements Procedure in section 5.9 of this Continuous Disclosure Policy.

Price sensitive information is information that:

- (a) a reasonable person would expect will have "*a material effect on the value or price*" of securities; and
- (b) if the information were publicly available "*would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of those securities*".

Price sensitive information includes information relating to a takeover bid or a merger, proposed acquisition or disposal of a material asset, material variations in earnings or profits from previously published forecasts, a material change to the business plan, loss of a material contract and major litigation.



5.6.Loss of Confidentiality

Where confidentiality is lost as a result of a specific rumour or media comment then the Company will respond to media speculations to the extent that such responses are required to correct or prevent a false market. In determining whether confidentiality is lost the Company will look at previous announcements it had made and will consider any likely reaction of the market or particular investors to such speculation.

5.7.Administering Corporate Governance Compliance

This Continuous Disclosure Policy will be administered by the Board and key personnel as follows:

- (a) the Board will be involved in reviewing significant ASX announcements and ensuring and monitoring compliance with this Continuous Disclosure Policy;
- (b) the Company Secretary will be responsible for the overall administration of the Continuous Disclosure Policy and all communications with ASX;
- (c) other Employees will report any material price sensitive information to the Company Secretary and they will observe the Company's no comments policy as set out below.

5.8.Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is responsible for the overall administration of this Continuous Disclosure Policy particularly:

- (a) ensuring that the Company is compliant with its disclosure obligations;
- (b) all communications with ASX;
- (c) reviewing proposed announcements and consulting with the Board and other advisors as necessary;
- (d) implementing reporting processes for materiality of information;
- (e) reporting on continuous disclosure issues regularly to the Board;
- (f) keeping a record of ASX announcements;
- (g) monitoring and reporting to the Board on the effectiveness of this Continuous Disclosure Policy in light of the ASX Recommendations; and
- (h) regularly reviewing the Continuous Disclosure Policy in light of legislative changes or other developments.

5.9.Announcements Procedure

The Company's announcements to ASX will be managed in accordance with the following procedure:



- (a) as soon as an Employee becomes aware of any price sensitive information the Board or the Company Secretary is to be notified;
- (b) the Company Secretary will review and assess that information and determine whether it needs to be disclosed or whether it needs to be further discussed with the Board;
- (c) if an announcement of price sensitive information is required the Company Secretary will prepare a draft announcement;
- (d) the Company Secretary will provide the draft announcement to the Board for approval;
- (e) following the approval of an announcement of price sensitive information by the Board, the Company Secretary will then lodge the announcement with ASX electronically; and
- (f) after receiving acknowledgement from ASX that the announcement has been released the Company Secretary will ensure the announcement is accessible from the Company's website. This will be done within 24 hours of receiving that acknowledgement.

5.10. No Comments Policy

The Group has adopted a "*no comments*" policy in relation to any market speculation or rumours which must be observed by all Executives and Employees at all times. In light of this, the Company may issue an announcement in response to a market speculation or rumour where it is necessary to do so to eliminate the possibility of a false market or contravention of the Listing Rules.

Where an Executive or Employee is approached by the media or any analysts or other external parties with respect to providing any information about the Group the general policy to be observed is a "*no comments*" policy and that Employee will notify the Company Secretary as soon as possible.

As part of the Company's management of investor relations it may conduct briefings with analysts or investors from time to time. However, the Group's policy for conducting these briefings will be to ensure that no material price sensitive information is announced prior to it being announced to the market. No briefing will be held during the pre-results periods. In addition, a procedure will be in place for the conduct of the briefings which will include that at any briefing two Employees must be present, notes of the briefing must be kept by an Employee attending and



any information to be used at briefings must be signed off by at least two Directors prior to the briefing.

Where in the course of a briefing a question is raised that refers to price sensitive information that has not been previously disclosed the Executive or Employee must decline to answer the question but take the question on notice and advise the Board and the Company Secretary of the question.

See the Insider Trading Policy in section 9 for further details.

5.11. Responding to Analyst Reports and Forecasts

If a draft report has been sent to the Group for comments the report should be forwarded directly to the Company Secretary. The Company will not endorse any reports, and will restrict any comments to factual matters and matters which have been previously disclosed to ASX. See the Insider Trading Policy in section 9 for further details.

5.12. Trading Halts

The Company in certain circumstances may need to request a trading halt from ASX. The Chairman in consultation with the Board will make decisions in relation to trading halts and the only personnel authorised to request a trading halt on behalf of the Company will be the Chairman and the Company Secretary.

5.13. Advisors

To ensure compliance with its listing obligations, the Company may from time to time require advisors to advise on its adherence to the Continuous Disclosure Policy. The Company may ask such advisors to sign a confidentiality agreement before disclosing any information to them.

5.14. Contravention of Policy

Non-compliance with the continuous disclosure obligations may constitute a breach of the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules. This may result in fines for the Company, personal liabilities for Directors and other officers and damage to the Group's reputation. The Company takes continuous disclosure very seriously and will not tolerate any deviation from the Continuous Disclosure Policy by any Employee and will take disciplinary action against any Employee where a contravention arises. Disciplinary action may include dismissal.

5.15. Shareholder Communications

The Board aims to keep Shareholders informed of all major developments affecting the Group's activities and its state of affairs through announcements to ASX, releases to the media and dispatch of financial



reports. All such announcements are also placed on the Company's website at www.orientech.com.au.

These include:

- (a) the half year report;
- (b) the full year report;
- (c) the Annual Report;
- (d) the notice of Annual General Meeting, explanatory memorandum and the Chairman's address;
- (e) occasional ASX announcements made to comply with the Company's continuous disclosure requirements; and
- (f) occasional correspondence sent to Shareholders on matters of significance to the Group.

The Board encourages full participation of Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting or any general meeting of the Company to ensure a high level of accountability and identification with the Group's strategy and goals.

The Annual Report is the main vehicle for communicating with Shareholders on the activities and performance of the Group in the previous 12 months. The Annual Report will be posted on the Company's website and will be downloadable.

5.16. Ethical Standards/Business Conduct

The Group actively promotes a set of values designed to assist all personnel in their dealings with each other, competitors, customers and the community. The Group has adopted the Code of Conduct policy which is set out in section 7 of this Charter.

The Group has also adopted the Share Trading Policy, which is also set out in section 8 of this Charter.



6. Audit Committee Charter

6.1. Role of the Committee

The primary role of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by monitoring and reviewing, on behalf of the Board, the effectiveness of the Company's control environment in the areas of operational risk, legal/regulatory compliance and financial reporting. The Audit Committee performs these responsibilities in accordance with the Audit Committee Charter. The Charter is set out below comprising:

- (a) Membership (paragraph 6.2);
- (b) Meetings (paragraph 6.3);
- (c) Duties (paragraph 6.4)
- (d) Authority (paragraph 6.5);
- (e) Independence (paragraph 6.6);
- (f) Non-audit work by Statutory Auditor (paragraph 6.7);
- (g) Risk management (paragraph 6.8)

6.2. Membership

The Audit Committee should consist of at least two Directors, one having accounting or other related financial experience and all others financially literate (ie are able to read and understand financial statements). The members of the Audit Committee should all be non-executive Directors with a majority of independent non-executive Directors. The Audit Committee should meet at least two times a year.

The Managing Director, Chief Financial Officer, and external auditor shall normally attend Audit Committee meetings, but will not be members of this Audit Committee. Other Directors also have the right to attend Audit Committee meetings.

The Company Secretary, or such other person as the Audit Committee may appoint, shall be secretary of the Audit Committee.

6.3. Meetings

Audit Committee Meetings are to be held:

- (a) At the planning stage of the audit and before the issue of the half yearly profit announcement; and
- (b) Before the finalisation of the annual financial statements and final profit announcement.



6.4. Duties of Audit Committee

The main duties of the Audit Committee are to:

- (a) Review, evaluate and oversee the Company's financial reporting and accounting policies and processes to ensure their accuracy and usefulness;
- (b) Review, evaluate and oversee the system of internal control and management of financial and business risks;
- (c) Make recommendations regarding the appointment and removal of auditors and approval of the audit plan and the audit process;
- (d) Review and evaluate the Audit report and recommend any appropriate consequent actions;
- (e) Report to the Board on the annual and half year reports and financial statements; and
- (f) Review, evaluate and oversee the Company's processes for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations.

In performing its duties, the Audit Committee will maintain effective working relationships with the Board, management, and the external auditors. To perform their role effectively, each Audit Committee member will obtain an understanding of the detailed responsibilities of committee membership as well as the Company's business, operations, and risks.

6.5. Authority

The Board authorises the Audit Committee, within the scope of its responsibilities, to:

- (a) Seek any information it requires from:
 - (i) any employee (and all employees are directed to co-operate with any request made by the audit committee); and
 - (ii) external parties;
- (b) Obtain outside legal or other professional advice;
- (c) Ensure the attendance of company officers at meetings as appropriate;
- (d) Convene special meetings at the request of an Audit Committee member or at the request of the external auditors or the Board.
- (e) Ensure that the auditors have the right to attend any meeting of the Audit Committee. At each meeting there should be the opportunity to discuss matters separately with management and with the external auditors; and
- (f) Ensure that the proceedings of all meetings will be minuted



The Audit Committee reports to the full Board after each committee meeting and relevant papers and minutes are provided to all Directors.

6.6. Independence of the Audit Committee and Audit Process

The following key principles have been adopted by the Audit Committee to ensure the independence of the audit function:

- (a) The Board, subject to approval by Members, is responsible for the appointment and change of the statutory auditor;
- (b) The statutory auditor has the right to meet separately with the Members of the audit committee;
- (c) The statutory auditor will report to the Audit Committee on how the Company's accounting practices and reporting meets generally accepted accounting standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and presents a true and fair view;
- (d) The Company requires the statutory auditor to provide suitably qualified and experienced personnel to ensure an effective audit;
- (e) The Company will require the statutory auditor to commit to rotating the senior audit partner at least every five years and attend each Company annual general meeting, as is required by the Corporations Act;
- (f) The Audit Committee will require the statutory auditor to confirm annually that it has complied with all professional regulations relating to auditor independence and that its partners do not have any financial interest in the Company; there are no business interests between the Company and the statutory auditor other than those known to the Company and agreed with the Company;
- (g) The Company requires its statutory auditor to maintain quality control processes whereby all key accounting decisions are reached after appropriate consultation with technical and subject matter experts within the audit firm.
- (h) As a matter of principle and sound corporate governance, the Audit Committee will require the statutory auditor to annually provide assurances that the total fees received by the statutory auditor from the Company do not have a material impact on its operations or financial conditions.
- (i) The auditors must provide a written certificate of independence each year, in a format determined by the Company and agreed by the statutory auditor.



6.7. Non-Audit Work by Statutory Auditor

The Audit Committee reviews the conduct of non-audit work by the external auditor to ensure that the independence of the external auditor is not affected by conflicts. Under that policy the auditor is prohibited from performing services where the auditor:

- (a) may be required to audit their own work;
- (b) participate in activities that would normally be undertaken by management;
- (c) are remunerated through a 'success fee' structure;
- (d) act in an advocacy role for the Company.

The external auditor is permitted to provide non-audit services that are not perceived to be in conflict with auditor independence, including tax advice services. All assignments are reported to the Audit Committee. If the tax services for any one year are greater than the audit fees for that year, then Audit Committee approval is required. Notwithstanding the restrictions outlined above, the Board has the right to request the statutory auditor to carry out a specific assignment, if it is determined by the Board that it would be in the best interests of the shareholders and the Company.

6.8. Risk Management

The administration of risk management systems utilised by the Company is overseen by the Audit Committee. The primary objective of the risk management process is to preserve maximum shareholder value. It is an integral part of the business management process. However, to eliminate all risk will adversely affect the ability of the Company to take up opportunities for potential reward.

The Company requires controls at all operating levels that are designed to safeguard its interests and ensure the integrity of its reporting. These include accounting, financial reporting, safety, health and environment and other internal control policies and procedures, which are directed at ensuring the Company fully complies with all regulatory requirements and community standards.

Through these and other policies, the Company seeks to control the risk that arises through its activities. Comprehensive practices are in place such that:

- (a) Capital expenditure and revenue commitments above a certain size obtain the correct approval;
- (b) Financial exposures are controlled;
- (c) Safety, health and environment standards and management systems are monitored and reviewed to achieve high standards of performance and



compliance; and

(d) Business transactions are properly authorised and executed.

The types of risks that may affect the business include: -

Business and business operational risk;

(a) Legal and regulatory compliance;

(b) Fraud;

(c) Availability of key staff and other resources; and

(d) Occupational health and safety.

Risks are reported on the basis of impact and likelihood. Each risk has a mitigation action attached to it, and a person accountable for monitoring and managing that risk.



7. Code of Conduct

7.1. Introduction

The Group is committed to maintaining ethical standards in the conduct of its business activities. The Group's reputation as an ethical business organisation is important to its ongoing success and it expects all its Directors, Executives and Employees to be familiar and have a personal commitment to meeting these standards.

7.2. Purpose of the Code

The Board has adopted this Code of Conduct (Code) to define basic principles of business conduct. This Code requires the Directors, Executives and Employees to abide by the policies of the Group and to the law. The Code is a set of principles giving direction and reflecting the Group's approach to business conduct and is not a prescriptive list of rules for business behaviour.

7.3. Business Ethics

Openness, Honesty, Fairness and Integrity

Directors, Executives and Employees will conduct themselves with openness, honesty, fairness and integrity in business transactions and in dealings with others.

Mutual respect

Directors, Executives and Employees are expected to treat everyone else with whom they interact in their work with courtesy and respect.

Ethical Conduct

Directors, Executives and Employees will act ethically in their approach to business decisions.

Compliance with Laws

Directors, Executives and Employees are expected to comply with all laws that govern the Group's business and the policies that the Group adopts from time to time.

7.4. Business Conduct

Directors, Executives and Employees will observe appropriate principles of behaviour when conducting Group business and interacting with others.

Compliance with Laws and Regulations

Directors, Executives and Employees will act in compliance with all laws that apply to the Group's business. Directors, Executives and Employees should discuss with their manager and if necessary obtain the consent of the Company



Secretary or Chairman to seek advice from one of the Company's legal advisors if they are unclear about any laws relating to their work.

Trading in Shares

Any trading of the Company's shares must be done in accordance with the Share Trading Policy.

Privacy and Intellectual Property

Each Director, Executive and Employee is responsible for protecting the Group's intellectual property rights. All intellectual property that an Employee or contractor generates in relation to the Group is the property of the Company.

7.5. Personal and Professional Conduct

Financial Integrity

The Group has stringent financial accounting procedures that are overseen by Management, the Board, acting as the audit and risk management committee, and the external auditor. The use of Group funds or assets for any unethical purpose is prohibited.

Giving Gifts

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

The Group recognises that it is accepted business practice that entertainment and small gifts may be extended to third parties with whom the Group has a relationship. However, any such gifts must be made for a proper purpose.

Accepting Gifts

Directors, Executives and Employees should not accept personal gifts or extraordinary hospitality, accommodation or travel which may influence, or appear to influence, a business decision.

Business Agreements and Contracts

The Group expects to compete fairly and ethically for all business opportunities. Directors, Executives and Employees involved in the negotiation of agreements and contracts must ensure that they act in accordance with the law.

All appropriate approvals must be obtained before contracts are executed. The Group is committed to meeting its contractual obligations.

Confidentiality



Directors, Executives and Employees may not at any time, directly or indirectly, profit from confidential information obtained during the course of duties they perform on behalf of the Group.

Each Director, Executive and Employee must safeguard confidential information of the Group by not transferring, publishing, using or disclosing it other than when necessary in the ordinary course of business, or as specifically directed or authorised. All confidential or proprietary information that has been entrusted to the Group by a third party must be treated as if it was the Group's confidential information.

Public Statements

Public statements have the potential to breach the Group's obligations in respect to confidential information, share trading and continuous disclosure.

Directors, Executives and Employees should not make public statements unless authorized by the Chairman or Company Secretary.

Smoking and the use of Drugs and Alcohol

A safe and healthy work environment is the responsibility of every Employee. This obligation includes responsible behaviour with respect to the use of alcohol, drugs and tobacco when conducting Group business and at Group sponsored activities.

Smoking and the use of recreational or non-prescription drugs is not permitted on Group premises.

Gathering Information on the Group's Competitors

Information should not be gained through unlawful or deceitful means.

Conflict of Interest

All Executives and Employees have an obligation to seek to avoid financial, business or other relationships which might be opposed to the interests of the Group or which may conflict with the performance of their duties.

Where an Employee or Executive has any doubt about conflicts of interest, the Employee or Executive should contact the Company Secretary.

Use of Group resources

Employees must use all Group assets for proper purposes during their employment with the Group.

No property of the Group may be sold, loaned, given away, otherwise disposed of, without proper authorisation.



E-mail and Internet

The Group's email and internet systems have been developed to assist communication with customers, suppliers and between staff. These facilities may not be used for personal gain or in a manner which may breach the law or is inappropriate for a Director, Executive or Employee of the Group.

7.6. Respect for Others

The Group and its Employees

The Group actively supports the principle of equal employment opportunity and expects its Directors, Executives and Employees to practise and support this principle. The Group's policy is to ensure that it does not engage in discriminatory practices and to make employment and career decisions on the basis of individual ability, performance, experience, and Group requirements.

The Group regards personal, physical or sexual harassment as unacceptable. The Group expects and requires Directors, Executives and Employees to comply with Occupational Health and Safety laws and Group policies.

The Group and partners, customers and suppliers

The Group's partners, customers and suppliers will be treated fairly and with professionalism and respect. The Group strives to be a good corporate citizen and to maintain open and frank business dealings and to develop mutually advantageous relationships.

7.7. Improper Behaviour

Employees and Executives are encouraged to contact the Company Secretary where the Employee or Executive has a reason to suspect that any fraudulent or unethical behaviour has occurred.

7.8. More information

An Employee or Executive requiring further information regarding any aspect of the Code must contact the Company Secretary.



8. Share Trading Policy

8.1. Policy

The Board has established the following policy to apply to trading in the Company's shares on ASX. The Share Trading Policy applies to those persons defined below as "*Restricted Persons*" of the Company. Restricted Persons to whom the Share Trading Policy applies must restrict their buying and selling of Company's shares within the Company trading window established by the Share Trading Policy. Any breach of this Share Trading Policy will be regarded as serious and will be subject to appropriate sanctions.

In addition to the requirements of this General Trading Policy, all Restricted Persons (as defined below) must also comply with the Insider Trading Policy in section 9 below.

8.2. Executive Restrictions on Trading

This General Trading Policy and the restrictions on trading in the Company's shares set out below applies to the following representatives of the Company (Restricted Persons):

- (a) the Board;
- (b) directors and company secretary of any subsidiary of the Company;
- (c) any person who is entitled to receive equity performance rights and/or options as part of any equity incentive based scheme of the Company;
- (d) any Executives; and
- (e) the Company Secretary.

The Restricted Persons are to be subject to restrictions on trading in the Company's shares at certain times of the year. Restrictions also apply where any Restricted Person is exposed to inside information in the course of their duties in accordance with the Insider Trading Policy (see section 9 below).

8.3. Associated Parties

Each Restricted Person has a personal responsibility to ensure that his or her "*associated parties*" (being immediate family (including a spouse (or equivalent) or dependent), family company or trust) complies with the same respective restrictions as apply to Restricted Person.

8.4. Prohibition on Restricted Persons Dealing in Shares

In addition to the overriding prohibition on dealing when a person is in possession of inside information in accordance with the Insider Trading Policy, Restricted Persons and their associated parties are prohibited (unless otherwise agreed to by the Board) from dealing in shares during:



- (a) each period of 60 days immediately prior to the intended date upon which the Company releases its annual financial statements to ASX;
 - (b) each period of 60 days immediately prior to the intended date upon which the Company releases its half-yearly financial statements to ASX;
 - (c) each period of 30 days immediately prior to the intended date upon which the Company holds a Shareholders meeting; and
 - (d) each period 48 hours immediately after the date upon which the Company issues an ASX announcement of the Company's financial results or the holding of a Shareholders' meeting,
- unless otherwise agreed by the Board.

For the avoidance of doubt, it is emphasised that Restricted Persons may not deal whilst in the possession of "Inside Information" (see section 9).

8.5. Board of Directors' discretion

The Board has an absolute discretion to place an embargo on Restricted Persons and/or Employees and /or their respective associated parties trading in the Company's shares at any time.

8.6. Notification rules in relation to dealing in shares

Restricted Persons are required to notify the Company of intended dealings in the Company's shares, by themselves or their associated parties, prior to such intended dealings. This should be done by written notice to the Company Secretary outlining:

- (a) name of Shareholder;
- (b) type of proposed transaction (purchase, sale, etc.); and
- (c) number of shares involved.

The Company Secretary will confer with the Chairman in relation to any proposed dealing.

The Chairman and the Company Secretary must keep a written record of any information received from an Employee (including a Restricted Person) in connection with the Share Trading Policy and any clearance or refusal to grant clearance given under this Share Trading Policy.

8.7. Directors to notify ASX of shareholding

The Directors are required to complete, or request that the Company Secretary complete, necessary forms to be filed with ASX in respect of their shareholding in the Company for the purposes of section 205G of the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules.



All Directors have, and new Directors will, enter into a Director disclosure agreement with the Company (as set out in Guidance Note 22 of the Listing Rules)). The Company Secretary will maintain records of signed copies of these Directors disclosure agreements.

8.8. Exceptional Circumstances

Where, in exceptional circumstances, and it is the only reasonable course of action available to a Restricted Person (e.g. a pressing financial commitment that cannot be satisfied otherwise) clearance may be given for the Restricted Person to sell (but not to purchase) shares in the Company when that person would otherwise be prohibited from doing so. In this section 8.8, "*exceptional circumstances*" means severe financial hardship, a court order (or court enforceable undertaking), or some other overriding legal or regulatory requirement, to transfer or sell shares in the Company, or other circumstances that may be deemed exceptional by the Chairman. For example, a Restricted Person may be in severe financial hardship if he or she has a pressing financial commitment that cannot otherwise be satisfied.

The Chairman may not give clearance under the exception in this section 8.8 if there is a matter about which there is inside information in relation to shares in the Company (whether or not the Restricted Person knows about the matter) when the Restricted Person requests clearance or proposes to deal in shares in the Company.

The Chairman will decide if circumstances are exceptional.

Any clearance given by the Chairman in accordance with section 8.8 must be in writing (which may be in the form of an email). The Chairman must determine, and specify in the written clearance, the maximum duration of the clearance.

8.9. Trading not subject to this Share Trading Policy

The following dealings are not subject to the provisions of this Share Trading Policy in respect of the Company:

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



- to a scheme of arrangement implemented in accordance with section 411 of the Corporations Act;
- (f) transfer of shares arising out of the operation of an employee scheme into a savings scheme investing only in securities of the Company following:
 - (i) the exercise of an option under a savings related share option scheme; or
 - (ii) release of shares from a profit sharing scheme;
 - (g) the cancellation or surrender of an option under an employee scheme;
 - (h) the purchase of shares or the communication of information pursuant to a requirement imposed by law;
 - (i) transfers of shares by an independent trustee of an employee share scheme to a beneficiary who is not a person;
 - (j) bona fide gifts to a Director by a third party;
 - (k) transfers of securities of the entity already held into a superannuation fund or other saving scheme in which the Restricted Person is a beneficiary;
 - (l) an investment in, or trading in units of, a fund or other scheme (other than a scheme only investing in the securities of the entity) where the assets of the fund or other scheme are invested at the discretion of a third party;
 - (m) where a Restricted Person is a trustee, trading in the securities of the entity by that trust provided the Restricted Person is not a beneficiary of the trust and any decision to trade during a prohibited period is taken by the other trustees or by the investment managers independently of the restricted person; and
 - (n) trading under an offer or invitation made to all or most of the security holders, such as, a rights issue, a security purchase plan, a dividend or distribution reinvestment plan and an equal access buy-back, where the plan that determines the timing and structure of the offer has been approved by the Board. This includes decisions relating to whether or not to take up the entitlements and the sale of entitlements required to provide for the take up of the balance of entitlements under a renounceable pro rata issue.



9. Insider Trading Policy

9.1. Policy

The Board has established the following Insider Trading Policy to apply to trading in the Company's shares on ASX.

This policy applies to all Directors, Executives and Employees. All Directors, Executives and Employees must not deal in the Company's shares while in possession of price sensitive information.

In addition, the General Share Trading Policy (see above) sets out additional restrictions which apply to Directors and Executives of the Company.

The law imposes a number of significant restrictions on employees of a company when they deal in their company's shares. As fiduciaries, these persons must not utilise their position for their own gain or for the gain of any person other than the company.

The Corporations Act imposes severe penalties (both criminal and civil) on persons who conduct insider trading activities. Any perception of improper conduct by Employees also has the potential to substantially damage the Company's reputation.

The Company has established this Insider Trading Policy in an effort to prevent the incidence of insider trading in the Company's shares. This Insider Trading Policy provides a general summary of the law in Australia in relation to insider trading, and as such operates in addition to the legal requirements.

It is the personal responsibility of each Director, Executive and Employee to comply with this Insider Trading Policy.

9.2. Overview of the insider trading provisions in the Corporations Act

It is illegal for anybody to deal in any shares of a body corporate (including the Company), when in possession of information that the person knows, or ought reasonably to know:

- (a) is not generally available (including information that the Company has not disclosed to the market in accordance with the Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy); and
- (b) might have material effect on the price or value of those shares if it was generally available (Inside Information).

This prohibition extends to procuring another person to deal, and, in the case of shares of listed corporations, extends to communicating the Inside Information to another person, if the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the



other person would, or would be likely to, deal in the shares in question or procure another person to do so. To communicate Inside Information to another person is also an offence which carries both civil and criminal penalties.

An Employee or Executive in possession of Inside Information about the Company has a duty to keep that information confidential and must not in any way disclose or communicate that information to any person.

9.3. Dealing with security analysts, institutional investors and journalists

An Employee or Executive may be exposed to others outside the Company such as security analysts, institutional investors and journalists. It is important that all Directors, Executives and Employees be aware that selective disclosure of non-public information may result in a breach of the insider trading rules.

It is important to emphasise that it is the mere fact of conveyance of the material non-public information that gives rise to liability, not the manner in which it is conveyed.

It is possible to convey information in breach of this Insider Trading Policy and the Corporations Act by expressing subjective attitudes about the Company's performance or by calling attention to selective information not available as an aggregate to the general public. It is essential to avoid the indirect conveyance of information by any means whatsoever.

If during the course of a discussion with any analyst, journalist or other outsider, material non-public information concerning the Company is disclosed, inadvertently or otherwise, the recipient of the information should be informed of its non-public nature and cautioned against its use unless and until the Company has made full public disclosure of the information. The Company Secretary should be notified of the situation immediately so that a decision can be made regarding disclosure of the information.

No public comments should be made regarding any previously undisclosed operating results or other developments unless authorised by the Company.