

# Disclosure Policy

## Disclosure Policy

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Ensogo Limited ACN 165 522 887

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# Contents

## Table of contents

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	<b>Disclosure policy</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>General disclosure policy and obligations</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Overview of continuous disclosure obligations, contraventions and penalties</b>	<b>1</b>
	3.1 ASX Listing Rule 3.1 .....	1
	3.2 Materiality.....	2
	3.3 Exceptions to the continuous disclosure rule .....	2
	3.4 False market .....	3
	3.5 Contraventions.....	3
	3.6 Persons involved in a contravention.....	3
<b>4</b>	<b>Further background information</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Reporting disclosable events</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Trading halts</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Public comment / statements</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Financial markets communications</b>	<b>6</b>
	8.1 The Company's contact with the market .....	6
	8.2 Authorised spokespersons .....	6
	8.3 Communication blackout periods.....	7
	8.4 Open briefings to institutional investors and stockbroking analysts .....	7
	8.5 One-on-one briefings with the financial community / institutional investors .....	7
	8.6 Records of briefings.....	7
	8.7 Site Visits .....	7
	8.8 Broker sponsored investor and general conferences.....	8
	8.9 Review of briefings, meetings, visits and presentations .....	8
	8.10 Review of analyst reports and forecasts.....	8
	8.11 Monitor media and share price movements .....	8
	8.12 ASX price query letters and aware letters .....	9
	8.13 Clear communication .....	9
<b>9</b>	<b>Electronic communication with shareholders</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Role of the Company Secretary</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Role of the Board</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Infringement notices and statement of reasons</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Other disclosure obligations</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Policy breaches</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>Attachment 1</b>	
	<b>More detailed information about continuous disclosure obligations, contraventions and penalties, infringement notices and statement of reasons</b>	

# Contents

## **Attachment 2**

**ASX Lodgement procedures**

## **Attachment 3**

**Media Relations Policy**

# Disclosure policy

## 1 General disclosure policy and obligations

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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.

The Company's policy is to ensure compliance with these requirements, and the Company discharges its obligations by releasing information to the ASX in the form of an ASX release or, where appropriate, through disclosure of other relevant documents (e.g. the annual report, results announcements etc) and, where appropriate, by requesting trading halts.

The Company has developed this disclosure policy in accordance with the ASX's Corporate Governance Principles and Guidance Note 8.

## 2 Overview of continuous disclosure obligations, contraventions and penalties

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### 2.1 ASX Listing Rule 3.1

The ASX has described Listing Rule 3.1, known as the continuous disclosure rule, as its most important and 'cornerstone' Listing Rule. It requires that the Company must immediately notify the ASX of:

*any information the Company becomes aware of concerning itself that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities.*

The information must be given to the ASX (and an acknowledgement that the ASX has released the information to the market must be received) before the information can be given to any other person.

The basic principle underlying the continuous disclosure framework is that timely disclosure must be made of information which may affect security values or influence investment decisions, and information in which security holders, investors and ASX have a legitimate interest.

'Immediate' disclosure under Listing Rule 3.1 requires disclosure to be made 'promptly and without delay'. Although the length of time required to make an announcement will depend on the circumstances, the information must be disclosed to the ASX as quickly as possible in the circumstances and must not be deferred, postponed or put off to a later time.

For the purposes of Listing Rule 3.1, the 'information' that may be required to be disclosed to the ASX extends beyond matters of fact to include matters of intention and opinion.

For further guidance, the Company should refer to the worked examples in ASX Guidance Note 8.

## 2.2 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 be very significant issues for the Company. They can be just as important as (or even more important than) financial and other 'quantifiable' matters.

Some examples of what might constitute 'material' price sensitive information are included in paragraph 1.2 of Attachment 1.

## 2.3 Exceptions to the continuous disclosure rule

Disclosure to the market is not required where **each** of the following conditions is and remains satisfied:

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

The Company's ability to rely on an exception to immediate disclosure will need to be re-appraised from time to time as circumstances change. For example, a change in the surrounding circumstances may result in information ceasing to be confidential or becoming sufficiently definite to require disclosure.

### 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 will immediately deny the Company the ability to withhold the information from the ASX and force the Company to make a 'premature' announcement, regardless of where the leak comes from.

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

- a reasonably specific and reasonably accurate media or analyst report about the matter;
- a reasonably specific and reasonably accurate rumour known to be circulating the market about the matter; or
- 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.

## 2.4 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 immediately give the ASX the information needed to correct or prevent the false market. See also section 7.12 for the Company's policy in relation to ASX price query letters.

The obligation to give this information arises even if an exception described in paragraph 2.3 would apply but for the ASX's request.

## 2.5 Contraventions

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

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

### (a) ASX Listing Rules

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

### (b) 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 the ASX.

ASIC has the power to issue infringement notices to the Company (see section 11 below).

ASIC can also initiate investigations of suspected breaches under the *Australian Securities Commission Act 1989* (Cth).

### (c) Class action risk

If the Company fails to disclose materially price sensitive information in accordance with Listing Rule 3.1, people who buy or sell the Company's securities during the period of the failure (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 may have the potential to threaten the solvency of the Company.

## 2.6 Persons involved in a contravention

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

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 (see paragraph 2.3 of Attachment 1). 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.

### 3 Further background information

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More detailed information about continuous disclosure obligations, contraventions and penalties and infringement notices is contained in Attachment 1 to this policy.

In addition, relevant officers and employees will receive training that includes:

- familiarisation with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations and the penalties that may result from their breach;
- the business costs associated with a 'suspected' continuous disclosure breach, including the risk of ASIC investigations and class actions and the reputational damage to the Company; and
- an overview of this policy and the officer's or employee's role under this policy.

### 4 Reporting disclosable events

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- (a) It is a standing agenda item at all the Company Board meetings to consider whether any matters reported to or discussed at a Board meeting should be disclosed to the market pursuant to the Company's continuous disclosure obligation. Continuous disclosure is also a standing agenda item at senior management meetings for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the Company's obligations.
- (b) 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 Company's Market Disclosure Committee (**Disclosure Committee**) or disclosed in accordance with the Company's rapid response plan. The Disclosure Committee is constituted by the CEO, Chairman and Company Secretary.
- (c) To ensure the Disclosure Committee's ability to act promptly and without delay is not impeded by lack of a quorum, each member of the Disclosure Committee must ensure that a delegate will be available at all times when the Disclosure Committee member is absent, unavailable or cannot be contacted.
- (d) Operating divisional heads and group functional heads 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 onforwarding in accordance with this policy.
- (e) It is important for management to understand that just because information is reported to the Disclosure Committee that does not mean that it will be disclosed to the ASX. It is for the Disclosure Committee 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 Disclosure Committee even where the reporting officer or division is of the view that it is not in fact 'material'. The officer's or division's view on materiality can (and should) be shared with the Disclosure Committee 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.

- (f) Where any information is reported as referred to in paragraph 4(b), the Disclosure Committee will (as appropriate):

- review the information in question;
  - urgently seek any advice that is needed to assist the Disclosure Committee to interpret the information (provided that disclosure of the information cannot be delayed if the information is clearly materially price sensitive on its face);
  - determine whether any of the information is required to be disclosed to the ASX;
  - consider whether it is necessary to seek a trading halt to facilitate an orderly, fair and informed market in the Company's securities; and
  - coordinate the actual form of disclosure with the relevant members of management
- (g) Where any information is reported as referred to in paragraph 4(b), and the Disclosure Committee determines that the circumstances are developing but the information is not presently disclosable, the Company Secretary 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').
- (h) In addition, the Company has 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 accurately discloses the material information.
- (i) All announcements to the ASX will be made through Company Secretary in accordance with the procedure outlined in Attachment 2 to this policy (**ASX Lodgement Procedures**).
- (j) All deliberations of the Disclosure Committee will be shared without delay with the Chair or, in their absence, the Chair of the Audit, Business Risk & Compliance Committee.
- (k) 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 the ASX, prior approval will be obtained from the Chair and CEO.

## 5 Trading halts

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

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

- where there are indications that the information may have leaked ahead of a proposed announcement and it is having, or (where the market is not trading) is likely when the market resumes trading to have, a material effect on the market price or traded volumes of the Company's securities;
- where the Company has been asked by ASX to provide information to correct or prevent a false market; or
- where the information is especially damaging and likely to cause a significant fall in the market price of the Company's securities,

and in each such scenario:

- where the market is trading, the Company is not in a position to give an announcement to ASX straight away; or
- where the market is not trading, the Company will not be in a position to give an announcement to ASX before trading next resumes.



## 6 Public comment / statements

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In order to ensure the Company meets its continuous disclosure obligations, it is important to exercise strict control over what is said publicly, and by whom. It is therefore necessary to limit who is authorised to issue statements or make verbal comment to the media and in this regard, the Company has established a Media Relations Policy which must be read in conjunction with this Disclosure Policy. A copy is attached as Attachment 3 to this Disclosure Policy.

The Company Secretary will ensure all announcements to the ASX made under this Disclosure Policy are placed promptly on the Company's website following receipt of acknowledgement from the ASX that it has released the information to the market.

## 7 Financial markets communications

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### 7.1 The Company's contact with the market

Throughout the year the Company has scheduled times for disclosing information to the financial market on its performance. The Company provides technical back-up information at these times that supports such announcements. The financial results announcements, and the supporting information, must be lodged with the ASX.

Where "outlook statements" or forecasts are included in the Company's annual report or results announcements for a previous period, any material change in earnings expectations (either upwards or downwards) must be announced to the ASX before being communicated to anyone outside the Company. In addition, the Company interacts with the market in a number of ways which can include one-on-one briefings, speeches, etc. At all times when interacting with the financial community, the Company must adhere to its continuous disclosure obligation and must not selectively disclose material price sensitive information to an external party unless that information has first been released to the ASX.

### 7.2 Authorised spokespersons

- (a) The only Company representatives authorised to speak on behalf of the Company to major investors and stockbroking analysts are:
- Chair
  - CEO
  - Chief Financial Officer
  - Or their delegates nominated for a specific purpose.
- (b) Any questions or enquiries from the financial community (whether received in writing, verbally or electronically including via the website) should be referred in the first instance to the CEO.
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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.

### **7.3 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 the ASX.

Any proposal to deviate from this 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 of the Company's continuous disclosure obligation.

### **7.4 Open briefings to institutional investors and stockbroking analysts**

The Company may hold open briefing sessions. The Company will not disclose any information in these sessions which may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities unless such information has already been announced to the ASX.

The Company will advise the market in advance of open briefings via the ASX and the Company's website, lodge all presentation materials with the ASX prior to the presentation commencing and place such information on the Company's website promptly following completion of the briefing. The Company may web cast its open briefings at the time they occur and if so, will keep a clearly dated historical archive record of the web cast for at least a 6 month period. This information will be retained by the Company Secretary.

Public speeches will often be categorised as open briefings and these will be lodged first with the ASX if they may contain material price sensitive information and will also be posted on the Company's website.

### **7.5 One-on-one briefings with the financial community / institutional investors**

From time to time the Company may conduct one-on-one briefings with the financial community or institutional investors. Where such briefings occur, no information will be provided which may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities unless it has been announced previously to the ASX.

### **7.6 Records of briefings**

A record or note of all briefings (including one-on-one briefings) will be kept for compliance purposes. The record will include a record of those present (names or numbers where appropriate), and the time and place of the meeting.

### **7.7 Site Visits**

The Company may conduct visits to its sites from time to time which involve the presence of members of the financial community.

Nothing will be disclosed during these site visits which may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities unless it has already been announced to the ASX.

## 7.8 Broker sponsored investor and general conferences

Where the Company's executives give speeches or presentations to, or participate in, conferences or forums, it is important that the same protocols are maintained as for presentations to investors or analysts. In addition, where appropriate having regard to the principles underlying this Disclosure Policy, the Company Secretary will ensure such presentations are posted promptly on the Company's website.

## 7.9 Review of briefings, meetings, visits and presentations

Immediately following any briefings, meetings, visits or presentations referred to in this section 7 'Financial markets communications', the senior executive involved will review the matters discussed and presented (including any questions and answers provided). Where they believe any information has been disclosed inadvertently which may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities, they must immediately report the matter to the Company Secretary for review by the Disclosure Committee to consider the necessity for an ASX announcement or trading halt. .

## 7.10 Review of analyst reports and forecasts

The Company recognises the importance placed on reports by stockbroking analysts. Any comment by the Company to an analyst in relation to an analyst's report or financial projections should be confined to errors in factual information and underlying assumptions provided such comment of itself does not involve a breach of the Company's continuous disclosure obligation or amount to a selective briefing.

The CEO will maintain a record of analysts' earnings forecasts and provide a summary report of these forecasts to the board on a regular basis.

The CEO will monitor the general range of analysts' forecast earnings relative to the Company's own internal forecasts and any financial forecasts previously published by the Company. If the CEO becomes aware of a divergence between the 'consensus' of the analysts' forecasts and management's own expectations, which may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities, the CEO will refer the matter immediately to the Disclosure Committee to consider the necessity for an ASX announcement or trading halt.

As with any other deliberations of the Disclosure Committee, it is important that any consideration given by the Disclosure Committee to any matter referred by the Chief Financial Officer must be shared without delay with the Chair or, in his absence, the Chair of the Audit, Business Risk & Compliance Committee. Where a decision is made to make an announcement about the Company's profit outlook, it is of critical importance that the Company provides clear guidance to the market through that ASX Announcement regarding the Company's view of profit outlook.

During an analyst briefing, if the Company is concerned that the analyst's 'forecast' diverges from the Company's internal expectations, then there is a risk that even a carefully scripted communication limited to previously disclosed information may be interpreted by the analyst as a 'down grade' and thus amounts to 'selective disclosure'. Accordingly, analyst briefings should not be used to manage analyst's expectations. If necessary (e.g. consensus analyst forecasts diverge from the Company's expectations) a public ASX release must be made.

## 7.11 Monitor media and share price movements

The Disclosure Committee, or its nominated delegate, will monitor:

- media reports about the Company;
- media reports about significant drivers of the Company's business;

- the Company's share price movements; and
- significant investor blogs, chat-sites or other social media it is aware of that regularly posts comments about the Company.

If there are 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 Disclosure Committee will consider the necessity for an ASX announcement or trading halt.

## 7.12 ASX price query letters and aware letters

The ASX can issue

- a price query letter if there is a material movement in the Company's share price or trading volumes that is not explained by an announcement or by information that is generally observable; or
- an aware letter to determine whether the Company has complied with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing Rules.

The ASX will give the Company a short period (often intraday) to respond and will publish both the ASX letter and the Company's response on the Market Announcements Platform (**MAP**).

The questions that the 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 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 or aware letter, the Company Secretary should have a system in place which will enable rapid discussion and review of the proposed response. Draft language should also be prepared in advance where a development can be anticipated as being likely to occur.

Any response to the 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.

## 7.13 Clear communication

It is recognised that Company's executive team interacts with different external stakeholders in the course of their respective roles. Whilst the executive team must ensure the Company complies at all times with its continuous disclosure obligation, it is important for the executive team to liaise closely in relation to all information provided to their 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 market place.

# 8 Electronic communication with shareholders

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In addition to its continuous disclosure obligations, the Company has a policy of seeking to keep shareholders informed through electronic communication. This policy is set out in the Company's Communication Strategy.

## 9 Role of the Company Secretary

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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 the ASX in relation to continuous disclosure issues;
- (b) the lodging of announcements with the ASX in relation to continuous disclosure matters;
- (c) implementing procedures to ensure that the Company's PIN and individual passwords are secure;
- (d) ensuring senior management are aware of the Company's Disclosure Policy and related procedures, and of the principles underlying continuous disclosure;
- (e) ensuring this Disclosure Policy is reviewed and updated periodically as necessary;
- (f) developing template ASX announcements and trading halt requests;
- (g) 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 and
- (h) developing and implementing a rapid response plan to ensure that, if required:
  - disclosures to the ASX can be made immediately;
  - trading halt requests can be lodged with the ASX immediately; and
  - board approval can be obtained at short notice,

so that the Company can meet its continuous disclosure obligations, even if any or all of the members of the Board or Disclosure Committee are unavailable.

## 10 Role of the Board

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The usual procedure for making disclosures under ASX Listing Rule 3.1 is through the Disclosure Committee as outlined in section 4 'Reporting disclosable events'.

Board approval and input will only be required in respect of matters that are clearly within the reserved powers of the Board (and responsibility for which has not been delegated to management) or matters that are otherwise of fundamental significance to the Company. Such matters will include:

- material profit upgrades or downgrades;
- dividend policy or declarations;
- company-transforming events (e.g. the implementation of a scheme of arrangement or the appointment of an administrator); and
- any other matters that are determined by the Disclosure Committee or the Chair to be of fundamental significance to the Company.

Where an announcement is to be considered and approved by the Board, the Company Secretary and Disclosure Committee must ensure that the Board is provided with all relevant information necessary to ensure that it is able to fully appreciate the matters dealt with in the announcement.

No other announcement should be referred to the Board for approval (as opposed to simply being circulated to directors 'for their information' after the announcement has been made).

In the event that an announcement that would ordinarily require Board approval must immediately be disclosed to the market in order for the Company to comply with its continuous disclosure obligations, all reasonable effort must be made to have the announcement urgently considered and approved by the Board prior to release. Board members must support the implementation of the rapid response plan by providing the Company Secretary and Disclosure Committee with updated contact details. However, if Board approval cannot be obtained, the usual procedure for considering whether to make an ASX announcement or seek a trading halt is to be followed to ensure compliance with the continuous disclosure laws. 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.

## 11 Infringement notices and statement of reasons

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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.

The receipt by the Company of any written statement of reasons or infringement notice issued to it by ASIC must be reported immediately to the Disclosure Committee.

If the Company receives an infringement notice, the Disclosure Committee (in consultation with the Board where appropriate) must oversee the Company's response to the infringement notice.

## 12 Other disclosure obligations

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

- making a takeover bid;
- periodic disclosure;
- making a buy-back;
- agreements between the Company (or a related party or subsidiary) and its directors (or a related party of the director);
- recommendations or decisions in relation to the declaration or payment of dividends;
- changes to the Company's share capital;
- changes to the beneficial ownership of the Company's share capital;
- options over shares;
- general meetings of the Company;
- the Company's registered office and share register;
- changes in officeholders;
- documents sent to shareholders;
- loan assets;
- ownership limits;
- directors' interests; and
- record dates and timetables.

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

## 13 Policy breaches

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

# Attachment 1

More detailed information about continuous disclosure obligations, contraventions and penalties, infringement notices and statement of reasons

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## 1 Continuous disclosure obligations

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### 1.1 ASX Listing Rule 3.1

This Listing Rule requires that the Company must immediately notify the ASX of **any information the Company becomes aware of concerning itself that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities**. This is what is known as the continuous disclosure obligation.

### 1.2 Material effect on the price of securities

A reasonable person is taken to expect information to have a **material effect** on the price or value of securities if it would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether or not to subscribe for, buy or sell the securities.

Some examples of information that may require disclosure if material include:

- (a) material changes in actual financial performance or projected financial performance from the previously disclosed actual or projected information (a material change may be a variation of between 5 per cent and 10 per cent depending on the size of the company and the stability of its earnings );
- (b) events likely to have a material effect on financial performance – either for the current period, or over a longer term;
- (c) changes to the Board, senior executives, or company secretary;
- (d) mergers, acquisitions, divestments, joint ventures or material changes in assets;
- (e) significant developments in new projects or ventures;
- (f) material changes to capital structure or funding;
- (g) material information affecting joint venture partners or non-wholly owned subsidiaries;
- (h) media or market speculation;
- (i) analyst, broker or media reports based on incorrect or out of date information;
- (j) industry issues which have, or which may have, a material impact on the Company;
- (k) decisions on significant issues affecting the Company by regulatory bodies;
- (l) information that may have an adverse effect on the reputation of the Company;
- (m) major new contracts, orders or changes in suppliers;
- (n) material changes in products or product lines;
- (o) proposed changes in regulations or laws that could materially affect the Company's business;
- (p) major litigation (brought by or brought against the Company);



- (q) significant changes in the Company's accounting policies;
- (r) any rating applied by a rating agency to the Company, or securities of the Company and any change to such a rating; and
- (s) a proposal to change the Company's auditor.

### 1.3 Release of information to others

The Company must not release material price sensitive information to any person (eg the media or any analysts) until it has given the information to the ASX and has received an acknowledgement that the ASX has released the information to the market.

### 1.4 Information that is generally available

Criminal sanctions will not apply to a breach of the Company's continuous disclosure obligation if the information is generally available.

Information is generally available if it:

- (a) consists of readily observable matter;
- (b) has been made known in a manner that would, or would be likely to, bring it to the attention of persons who commonly invest in any of the classes of securities issued by the Company and since it was made known, a reasonable period for it to be disseminated among those persons has elapsed. That is, information will be 'generally available' if it has been released to the ASX or published in an annual report, prospectus or similar document and a reasonable time has elapsed after the information has been disseminated in one of these ways; or
- (c) consists of deductions, conclusions or inferences made or drawn from information referred to in 1.4(a) or information made known as mentioned in 1.4(b), or both.

### 1.5 Exceptions to continuous disclosure obligation

Disclosure is not required to the market where **each** of the following conditions is and remains satisfied:

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

As soon as any one of these 3 conditions is no longer satisfied (eg the information is reported in the media and is therefore no longer confidential), the Company must immediately comply with its continuous disclosure obligation.

In this respect, it should also be noted that if the ASX forms the view that the information has ceased to be confidential, then such information will no longer be regarded as confidential and must be released to the market. The ASX will generally hold this view where there is a rumour circulating or there is a media or analyst report about the

information and the rumour or report is reasonably specific and reasonably accurate. This highlights the importance of maintaining confidentiality of sensitive information.

## 1.6 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.

The obligation to give this information arises even if an exception described in paragraph 1.5 of this attachment applies.

The ASX would consider that there is or is likely to be a false market in the Company's securities in the following circumstance:

- the Company has information that has not been released to the market, for example because an exception in paragraph 1.5 of this attachment applies;
- there is reasonably specific rumour or media comment in relation to the Company that has not been confirmed or clarified by an announcement by the Company to the market; and
- there is evidence that the rumour or comment is having, or ASX forms a view that the rumour or comment is likely to have, an impact on the price of the Company's securities.

## 2 Contraventions and penalties

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### 2.1 Contraventions

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

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

Contravention of the Company's continuous disclosure obligations may also lead to unwanted publicity for the Company and may cause damage to its reputation in the market place which may adversely impact the market value of its securities.

### 2.2 Liability and enforcement

#### (a) ASX Listing Rules

If the Company contravenes its continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing Rules, the ASX may suspend trading in the Company's shares or may de-list the Company from the ASX.

#### (b) 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 the 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 to the Company (see section 4).

ASIC can also institute proceedings under the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 1989* (Cth).

## 2.3 Persons involved in a contravention

The Company's officers (including its directors), employees or advisers who are involved in any contravention of the Company's continuous disclosure obligations may 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:

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

## 3 Infringement notices and statement of reasons

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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:

- (c) pay the penalty specified in the infringement notice and lodge the requisite notification with ASX;
- (d) seek an extension of the 28 day compliance period;
- (e) 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
- (f) decline to satisfy the infringement notice within the compliance period.

Even when the Company pays the penalty specified in an 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. In some circumstances, paying an infringement notice may even be seen as an 'admission of guilt' by plaintiff firms and litigation funders who watch the market closely for class action opportunities.

### ASX Lodgement procedures

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#### **Purpose**

To outline the procedures to be followed by the Company in relation to the release of announcements to ASX Limited (**ASX**) in relation to the Company's continuous disclosure obligations.

#### **Background**

ASX Listing Rules require a listed entity to immediately notify the ASX of any information concerning it that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the entity's securities. The entity does this by way of an online lodgement to the ASX Market Announcements Office (**MAO**). The online lodgement will be carried out on a secure online service that will be protected by a password referred to as the Company PIN.

There are 2 main types of announcements made to the ASX:

- Price sensitive information, including annual and half-yearly results announcements; and
- General notifications required by the ASX (eg change of director, change in director shareholdings, issue of new securities).

All price sensitive announcements are to remain confidential until release with MAO.

Any information provided to MAO will be immediately released by MAO to the market. As such, it is extremely important that appropriate controls are placed over the ASX lodgement process to ensure:

- (1) Only authorised personnel are able to lodge announcements with MAO; and
- (2) All documents lodged with CAP are the final versions approved by the Disclosure Committee.

#### **ASX lodgement procedure**

The procedure to be followed in relation to the lodgement of announcements with the ASX is as follows:

- (1) The Company Secretary (as appropriate) will draft the ASX release.
- (2) Subject to the rapid response plan, the CEO must approve **all** price sensitive releases.
- (3) Any ASX releases drafted by anyone other than the Company Secretary will be sent by email to the Company Secretary. The email should also provide confirmation that the release is the approved final version.
- (4) The Company Secretary will review all announcements before confirming their release to the ASX and ensure that the headings of all announcements accurately convey their contents.
- (5) Announcements must have a left-hand margin of at least 2.5 cm to accommodate the ASX's 'For Personal Use Only' watermark.
- (6) Once the ASX release has been approved and the timing for release has been confirmed, the Company Secretary will release the announcement online to the ASX at the relevant time using the secure Company PIN.

- (7) Confirmation of the ASX release is received via e-mail by the Company Secretary and also by fax to the Company Secretary fax machine.
- (8) The Company Secretary will advise the appropriate Company management of the release via e-mail and a copy of the release will also be provided to all non-executive directors via the Company Secretary or their Personal Assistant.

The email confirmation and fax confirmation should be filed with the hard copy of the announcement in the ASX release file.

## Media Relations Policy

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### **Statements and comments to the media**

This document has been prepared to assist the Company's managers in dealings with the news media.

The Company maintains regular contact with the news media but, as a public company, must exercise strict controls on what is said, and by whom. It is therefore necessary to limit who is authorised to issue statements or make verbal comment to the media.

ASX Limited (**ASX**) has stringent requirements under Listing Rule 3.1 in relation to the continuous disclosure of price-sensitive information. This has resulted in the Company determining that, as a matter of policy, all media releases made anywhere in the world, must first be provided to head office for clearance and possible lodgement at the ASX prior to that information being made publicly available in any other way. This is done through the Company Secretary.

## 1 Issuing a media release or other written statement

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### **Australia and overseas**

Media releases on Company policy, acquisitions, matters which could affect the Company's share price or which relate to other sensitive matters (such as the Company's performance, Government policy, economic or political issues) may only be made on the authority of the CEO.

Divisional and business unit heads, with the guidance of the Company Secretary, may issue statements on matters pertaining solely to their area of business responsibility that relate to industry matters, new services and product releases, but not on strategic direction.

Copies of all proposed statements must be passed to the Company Secretary prior to release for clearance and possible lodgement at the ASX.

Media releases or other written statements (such as letters to the press) must not be issued in any circumstances other than as set out above, except with the approval of the CEO.

Questions from the Company's website and any media requests received via the website should be forwarded to the Company Secretary for a response.

## 2 Verbal comment

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The continuous disclosure requirements of ASX Listing Rule 3.1 should be kept in mind at all times when making public comment. This means that, as a general rule, no information should be released which is not already in the public domain.

### **Australia and overseas**

Verbal comment to the media, such as a telephone interview or a face-to-face interview, generally can only be made by the CEO, or their specifically nominated delegates.

Verbal comment on Company policy, acquisitions, matters which could affect the Company's share price or which relate to other sensitive matters (such as the Company's performance, Government policy, economic or political issues) may only be made by the CEO or Chairman.

Off-shore business unit heads are able to make comment to the media on matters pertaining solely to their area of business and only with prior discussion and approval by the CEO.

Where this is not possible, unit heads in those countries should advise the Company Secretary as soon as possible about the nature of the contact. Comment must not be made on strategic direction or other matters that could affect the Company's share price. In special circumstances the CEO may nominate other senior executives to make comment to the media on specific issues. Any variations to the above must be approved in advance by the CEO.

### 3 Responding to media inquiries

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#### **Australia and overseas**

Enquiries from journalists, or requests for information, must be treated as detailed in Section 2.

If any employee or executive is approached for information by a representative of the media, the employee should obtain the person's name, the organisation they represent, their location and phone number, as well as an outline of the information required, without responding to the questions/issues raised. The enquirer should be advised that arrangements will be made for someone to make contact with them. The matter should then be passed on to CEO immediately.

The CEO is available to handle enquiries at the request of any business unit head.

On no account should an unauthorised person make a comment or respond to any media enquiries.

### 4 Emergencies

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#### **Australia**

In emergency situations, where the media are seeking immediate comment, the procedures detailed in Section 3 apply.

Managers should not make comment and instead, contact the CEO who will determine the necessary course of action.

#### **Overseas**

Business unit heads may wish to make their own emergency media arrangements, but should do so in consultation with the CEO.

### 5 Summary

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The reputation of the Company is at risk on every occasion that a public statement is made. When making public statements, the Company must be consistent and accurate. It

is better to err on the side of caution and say nothing rather than risk embarrassment or legal action.

In all cases where approval is granted to talk to the media particular attention must be paid to relevant laws, including Trade Practices, Consumer Protection, Environment and Health and Safety Legislation, and the requirements of the ASX Listing Rules.