

**Global Value Fund Limited  
Corporate Governance Charter**

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## Definitions

<b>Act or Corporations Act</b>	Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)
<b>Annual General Meeting</b>	an annual general meeting of the Company
<b>ASX</b>	ASX Limited (ACN 008 624 691)
<b>ASX Recommendations</b>	the ASX Corporate Governance Council "Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations" (as amended from time to time)
<b>Board</b>	board of Directors
<b>Board Policy</b>	policy of corporate governance in relation to the Board contained in section 2 of this document
<b>Chairman</b>	chairman of the Board
<b>Charter</b>	this Corporate Governance charter
<b>Code of Conduct</b>	the Company's code of conduct as set out in section 4 of this document
<b>Company</b>	Global Value Fund Limited (ACN 168 653 521)
<b>Company Secretary</b>	secretary of the Company
<b>Constitution</b>	constitution of the Company
<b>Continuous Disclosure Policy</b>	the Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy as set out in section 3 of this document
<b>Director</b>	director of the Company
<b>Insider Trading Policy</b>	the Company's insider trading policy as set out in section 6 of this document
<b>ASX Listing Rules</b>	the ASX Listing Rules as amended from time to time
<b>Manager</b>	Mirabella Financial Services LLP, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.  Mirabella Financial Services LLP has seconded the investment team at Staude Capital to manage the Global Value Fund.
<b>Officer</b>	an officer involved in the strategic or operational management of the Company and including the Company Secretary
<b>Shareholder</b>	holder of shares or other forms of securities in the Company
<b>Share Trading Policy</b>	the Company's share trading policy as set out in section 5 of this document
<b>Seconded of the Manager</b>	Staude Capital Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom

**Global Value Fund Limited**  
**(“the Company”)**  
**(ACN 168 653 521)**

## **1. 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 Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations define corporate governance as "the framework of rules, relationships, systems and processes within and by which authority is exercised and controlled in corporations. It encompasses the mechanisms by which the companies, and those in control, are held to account".

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 Company 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 Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations which the Board recognises as best practice guidelines.

The Charter incorporates the following:

- (a) Board Policy;
- (b) Continuous Disclosure Policy;
- (c) Code of Conduct;
- (d) Share Trading Policy; and
- (e) Insider Trading Policy.

## 2. Board Policy

### 2.1. 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 Company 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.

### 2.2. Responsibilities

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

#### (a) **Strategic Direction**

- (i) Providing and implementing the Company's strategic direction.
- (ii) Directing and monitoring the Company's performance against strategies and business plans.
- (iii) Approving and monitoring capital management and major expenditure and investments.

#### (b) **Risk management and reporting**

- (i) Reviewing and overseeing the operation of systems of risk management ensuring that the significant risks facing the Company are identified, that appropriate control, monitoring and reporting mechanisms are in place and that risk is appropriately dealt with.
- (ii) Monitoring and appraising financial performance including the approval of annual and half year financial reports and liaising with the Company's external auditors.
- (iii) Liaising with the Secondee of the Manager to identify and manage risk.
- (iv) The Secondee of the Manager is responsible for preparing the declaration pursuant to section 295A of the Corporations Act as the Company does not have a chief executive officer (or equivalent) or a chief financial officer (or equivalent). Accordingly, the Board will seek to procure that the Secondee of the Manager puts in place sound systems of risk management and internal controls and ensure that the systems are operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.

#### (c) **Management**

- (i) Monitoring and assessing the performance of the Secondee of the Manager and ensuring that their actions are consistent with corporate strategy.
- (ii) Ensuring that appropriate and effective remuneration packages and policies are implemented by the Company.
- (iii) Monitoring and reviewing business results, outsourced service providers and the Board itself.
- (iv) 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.

**(d) Remuneration**

- (i) The Company recognises the ASX recommendation with respect to distinguishing the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of executive directors and senior executives. However, as the Company's Board comprises of all non-executive directors, this recommendation does not apply to the Company.
- (ii) The allocation and amount of remuneration for non-executive directors will be reviewed periodically every year and will reflect market rates.

**(e) Performance**

- (i) Formation and monitoring of corporate governance policies and codes of conduct.
- (ii) Undertaking an annual performance evaluation of the Board in light of this Charter.
- (iii) Reviewing and overseeing internal compliance and legal regulatory compliance.

**(f) Corporate governance**

- (i) Ensuring compliance with the Company's Constitution, the ASX Listing Rules (and in particular the continuous disclosure requirements) and the Corporations Act.
- (ii) Communicating with and protecting the rights and interests of all Shareholders.

**2.3. Board Composition**

The composition of the Board is determined as follows:

- (a) The Company's Board shall comprise of a minimum of (3) Directors, two of whom will be Australian residents.
- (b) The Board must be comprised of members with expertise, experience and skill relevant to the business of the Company.
- (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.

**2.4. 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 Company at any given time.

**2.5. 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, or has been, employed in an executive capacity by the entity or any of its subsidiaries and there has not been a period of at least three years between ceasing such employment and serving on the board;
- (b) receives performance-based remuneration (including options or performance rights) from, or participates in an employee incentive scheme of, the entity;
- (c) is, represents, or is or has been within the last 3 years an officer or an employee of, or professional adviser to, a substantial holder;

- (d) is, or has been within the last 3 years, in a material business relationship (e.g. as a supplier, professional advisor, consultant or customer) of the Company or its subsidiaries or other group member, or is an officer or otherwise associated with, someone with such a relationship;
- (e) has a material contractual relationship with the Company or another group member other than as a Director;
- (f) has close personal ties with any person who falls within any of the categories described above; or
- (g) has been a Director of the Company or another group member for such a period that his or her independence may have been compromised.

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 having regard to these indicators and in light of the interests disclosed by them. The Board's assessment of the independence of Directors will be disclosed in the Company's annual reports (to the extent deemed necessary).

## **2.6. Committees**

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

However, considering the size of the Company at this time, the functions that would be performed by these committees are best undertaken by the Board. This is also in line with ASX Recommendations which recognise that "the ultimate responsibility of the integrity of a company's financial reporting rests with the full Board".

Periodically, the Board will review its view on these committees in line with the ASX Recommendations and in light of any changes to the size or nature of the Company, and if required may establish committees to assist it in carrying out its functions. At that time, the Board will adopt a formal policy or charter for such committees in accordance with the ASX Recommendations and industry best practices.

## **2.7. 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; and
- (d) the terms of appointment must be in accordance with the Company's Constitution, the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules.

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 ASX Listing Rules and the Company's Constitution. A Director may be re-elected if the Constitution permits.

## **2.8. 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 investments;
- (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 Officers, 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 Officer or contractor of the Company.

## **2.9. 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 financial products by people, including Directors with undisclosed price sensitive information. All Directors and Officers must follow that Policy.

### *Performance*

The performance of Directors shall be assessed and reviewed by the Board. To determine whether it is functioning effectively, the Board shall:

- (a) review this Policy annually;
- (b) perform an evaluation of the Board's performance at intervals considered appropriate; and
- (c) seek external advice where the Board considers necessary or appropriate.

## **2.10. 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 Company's Code of Conduct, Share Trading Policy and Insider Trading Policy as set out in Sections 4, 5 and 6 of this Charter.

It is recognised that the Directors may from time to time trade in securities in which the Company is also invested. It is also recognised that other parties with whom a Director is associated or affiliated or to whom the Director provides services may also from time to time trade in securities in which the Company is also invested (together **Director-linked Entities**). This may result in the potential for conflict between the interests of (i) the Company and (ii) the interests of those Directors (**Conflicted Directors**) or Director-linked Entities. There is also the possibility that the ability of the Company, Conflicted Directors or Director-linked Entities to trade in securities may be limited due to the actions of the other parties.

To limit the potential for such issues arising, Conflicted Directors will not be provided with information that is not in the public domain regarding the composition of the portfolio of the Company (**Portfolio Information**) in the ordinary course of business. Any Conflicted Director may request Portfolio Information to enable the Conflicted Director to satisfy his or her statutory and fiduciary duties as a Director of the Company from time to time. Provision of Portfolio Information must not be unreasonably withheld or delayed however, provision may be subject to the relevant Conflicted Director providing suitable undertakings regarding trading and conflict management and the establishment of suitable protocols to manage these issues for the benefit of the Company

### **2.11. Compliance with Laws**

The Company must comply with the Corporations Act, the ASX 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.

Directors shall have the right to seek advice from external consultants or specialists where the Board considers that necessary or appropriate

### **2.12. Constitution**

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

### **3. Continuous Disclosure Policy**

#### **3.1. 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 ASX Listing Rules. Additionally, this 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 Company and its securities; and
- (c) to generally promote investor protection and protection of the market.

#### **3.2. Continuous Disclosure**

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

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

unless the information falls within the carve-outs from the disclosure set out in ASX Listing Rule 3.1A, and referred to in section 3.3 of this Policy.

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.

#### **3.3. 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;
  - (v) the information is a trade secret.

To rely on the exception, the above 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.

### **3.4. Compliance**

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

- (a) disclose price sensitive information to the 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 to anyone until it has given the information to the ASX and has received an acknowledgement from the ASX that the information has been released to the market.

### **3.5. Price Sensitive Information**

The Company will ensure that all price sensitive information is released to the market in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules and in accordance with the Announcements Procedure in Section 3.10 of this 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.

### **3.6. 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 has made and will consider any likely reaction of the market or particular investors to such speculation.

### **3.7. Administering Corporate Governance Compliance**

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

- (a) the Board will be involved in reviewing and approving significant ASX announcements;
- (b) the Board will ensure, and monitor, compliance with this policy;
- (c) the Company Secretary will be responsible for the overall administration of this policy;
- (d) the Company Secretary will be responsible for all communications with the ASX;
- (e) other Officers and the Seconded of the Manager will report any material price sensitive information to the Company Secretary, and they will observe the Company’s No Comments Policy as set out in Section 3.11 of this policy.

### **3.8. Company Secretary**

The Company Secretary is responsible for the overall administration of this policy particularly:

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

### **3.9. Announcements Procedure**

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

- (a) as soon as any Director of the Company or an employee of the Seconded of the Manager becomes aware of any price sensitive information the Board of the Company or the Company Secretary is to be notified immediately;
- (b) the Company Secretary will review and assess that information and determine, in consultation with the Board and/or Seconded of the Manager, 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 Board and/or Seconded of the Manager will prepare a draft announcement and forward this to the Company Secretary;
- (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 the ASX electronically; and
- (f) after receiving acknowledgement from the 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.

### **3.10. No Comments Policy**

The Company has adopted a “no comments” policy in relation to any market speculation or rumours and this policy must be observed by all employees of the Secondee of the Manager at all times unless the Board has provided permission to the contrary. 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 ASX Listing Rules.

Where an Officer or employee of the Secondee of the Manager is approached by the media or any analysts or other external parties with respect to providing any information about the Company, the Officer or employees of the Secondee of the Manager will approach the Board and agree on the record quotes that the Board is comfortable with. In addition, the Board is comfortable with the Secondee of the Manager speaking to the media on an off the record basis if and when the Secondee of the Manager feels it is necessary.

As part of the Company’s management of investor relations it may conduct briefings with analysts or investors from time to time. However, the Company’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 at least 2 employees of the Secondee of the Manager must be present, notes of the briefing must be kept by an employee of the Secondee of the Manager attending.

Where in the course of a briefing a question is raised that refers to price sensitive information that has not been previously disclosed the person or persons conducting the briefing 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 6 for further details.

### **3.11. Responding to Analyst Reports and Forecasts**

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

### **3.12. Trading Halts**

The Company in certain circumstances may need to request a trading halt from the 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.

### **3.13. Advisors**

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

### **3.14. Contravention of Policy**

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

### **3.15. Shareholder and Investor Communications**

The Board aims to keep Shareholders and investors informed of all major developments affecting the Company's activities and its state of affairs through announcements to the ASX, releases to the media and despatch of financial reports. All such announcements are also placed on the Company's website at <https://www.globalvaluefund.com.au/>

These include:

- (a) monthly net tangible asset backing announcements;
- (b) the half 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 Company.

The Board encourages full participation of Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting or any general meeting to ensure a high level of accountability and identification with the Company's strategy and goals. The Company's auditor will attend the Annual General Meeting to answer questions from Shareholders relating to audit.

The Company's annual report is the main vehicle for communicating with Shareholders on the activities and performance of the Company. The annual reports are posted on Company's website and are available for downloading.

As part of the Company's developing investor relations program, shareholders are encouraged to register with the Company through the share registry services or directly on the Company's website at [www.globalvaluefund.com.au](http://www.globalvaluefund.com.au) to receive email notifications of when an announcement is made by the Company to the ASX.

Any shareholders and investors questions or comments should be communicated to the Company. The questions or comments of the shareholders and investors communicated to the Company will be analysed and if considered appropriate, will be passed on to the Board. If appropriate, a representative of the Seconded of the Manager of the Company may meet with the Shareholders and investors to discuss the matter.

### **3.16. Ethical Standards/Business Conduct**

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

The Company has also adopted a Share Trading Policy, which is also set out in this Charter.

## 4. Code of Conduct

### 4.1. Introduction

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

### 4.2. Purpose of this Code

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

### 4.3. Business Ethics and Company Values

Directors and Officers are expected to reflect and act in accordance with the following Company values:

**Openness, honesty, fairness and integrity** – Directors and Officers conduct themselves with openness, honesty, fairness and integrity in business transactions and in dealings with others.

**Mutual respect** – Directors and Officers treat everyone else with whom they interact in their work with courtesy and respect.

**Ethical Conduct** – Directors and Officers act ethically in their approach to business decisions.

**Compliance with Laws** – Directors and Officers comply with all laws that govern the Company's business and the policies that the Company adopts from time to time.

### 4.4. Business Conduct

Directors, and Officers will observe appropriate principles of behaviour when conducting Company business and interacting with others.

**Compliance with laws and regulations** – Directors and Officers will act in compliance with all laws and regulations that apply to the Company's business.

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

**Privacy and Intellectual property** – Each Director and Officer is responsible for protecting the Company's intellectual property rights. All intellectual property that a contractor generates in relation to the Company is the property of the Company.

### 4.5. Personal and Professional Conduct

**Financial Integrity** – The Company has stringent financial accounting procedures that are overseen by management and the external auditor. The use of Company funds or assets for any unethical purpose is prohibited.

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

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

**Accepting Gifts** – Directors and Officers 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 Company expects to compete fairly and ethically for all business opportunities. Directors and Officers 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 Company is committed to meeting its contractual obligations.

**Confidentiality** – Directors and Officers may not at any time, directly or indirectly, profit from confidential information obtained during the course of duties they perform on behalf of the Company.

Each Director and Officer must safeguard confidential information of the Company 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 Company by a third party must be treated as if it was the Company's confidential information.

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

Directors and Officers must not make public statements unless authorised by the Chairman.

**Smoking and the use of drugs and alcohol** – A safe and healthy work environment is the responsibility of each Director and Officer. This obligation includes responsible behaviour with respect to the use of alcohol, drugs and tobacco when conducting Company business and at Company sponsored activities.

**Gathering information on the Company's competitors** – Information must never be gained through unlawful or deceitful means.

**Conflict of Interest** – All Directors and Officers have an obligation to seek to avoid financial, business or other relationships which might be opposed to the interests of the Company or which may conflict with the performance of their duties.

Where a conflict arises, Directors and Officers should notify the Company Secretary in writing, and the Company Secretary shall inform the Board of the conflict as soon as practicable. Where a Director or Officer has any doubt about conflicts of interest, he or she should contact the Company Secretary.

A Director must give the other Directors notice if they have an interest in matters that relate to the Company's affairs that may give rise to a conflict. The disclosure must provide the nature and extent of the potential conflict, and if made at a Directors meeting must be recorded in the minutes, and referred to the Chairman for determination.

**Use of Company resources** – Directors and Officers must use all Company assets for proper purposes during their employment with the Company.

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

**Email and Internet** – The Company'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 or Officer of the Company.

#### **4.6. Respect for Others**

The Company regards bullying or personal, physical or sexual harassment as unacceptable. The Company expects and requires its Directors and Officers to comply with applicable Occupational Health and Safety laws and Company policies at all times.

**The Company and partners, customers and suppliers** – The Company's partners, customers and suppliers must be treated fairly and with respect. The Company strives to maintain open and frank business dealings and to develop mutually advantageous relationships.

#### **4.7. Improper Behaviour**

Directors and Officers are encouraged to contact the Company Secretary where they have reason to suspect that any fraudulent or unethical behaviour has occurred. The Company Secretary should report the occurrence of the fraudulent or unethical behaviour to the Board immediately.

#### **4.8. More information**

A Director or Officer requiring further information regarding any aspect of the Company Code of Conduct, must contact the Company Secretary.

## 5. Share Trading Policy

### 5.1. Policy

The Board of the Company has established the Share Trading Policy to apply to trading in the Company's shares on the ASX. This policy applies to those persons defined below as "Restricted Persons" of the Company. Restricted Persons to whom this policy applies must restrict their buying and selling of Company's shares within the Company trading window established by this policy.

In addition to the requirements of this Policy, all Restricted Persons (as defined below) must also comply with the Insider Trading Policy of the Company in section 6 below.

### 5.2. Restrictions on trading

This Share Trading Policy and the restrictions on trading in shares of the Company set out below applies to the following representatives of the Company (**Restricted Person**):

- (a) the Board;
- (b) any person who is entitled to receive equity performance rights and/or options as part of any equity incentive based scheme of the Company;
- (c) any Officers of the Company or the Seconded of the Manager; and
- (d) the Company Secretary of the Company

The Restricted Person of the Company 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 6 below).

### 5.3. 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.

### 5.4. Prohibition on Restricted Persons dealing in Shares

As the Company is a listed investment company announcing its Investment Update and Net Tangible Assets (NTA) monthly on the ASX, the Board believes the Shareholders are generally fully informed.

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 approved in writing by the Board) from dealing in shares from the time the Board papers are issued, or a Board meeting is held where any capital management initiatives, such as agreeing a future dividend for the company, are discussed. Dealing in shares can re-commence once the capital management initiative is complete i.e., the day the dividend is announced publicly.

The Board may from time to time designate further periods of time as a prohibited period under this Policy.

For the avoidance of doubt, it is emphasised that Restricted Person may not deal whilst in the possession of "Inside Information" (see section 6).

### 5.5. Board of Directors' discretion

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

## **5.6. 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 of the Company outlining:

- (a) name of Shareholder, including their SRN or HIN (if applicable);
- (b) type of proposed transaction (purchase, sale, etc.);
- (c) number of shares involved; and
- (d) a certification by the applicant that they are not in the possession of any Inside Information that might preclude them from trading at that time.

Any written notification can be provided via email.

The Company Secretary must keep a written record of any such notification received from a Restricted Person.

If the Restricted Person notifying is seeking clearance under the "exceptional circumstances" exemption in section 5.8, the Company Secretary must refer the notification to the Chairman

## **5.7. Directors to notify ASX of shareholding**

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

## **5.8. 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 5.8, "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 5.8 if there is a matter about which there is inside information (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 such circumstances are exceptional.

Any decision given by the Chairman in accordance with this section 5.8 must be in writing (which may be in the form of an email) and copied to the Company Secretary who must retain a written record. If clearance is given, the Chairman must determine, and specify in the written clearance, the maximum duration of the clearance.

## **5.9. Trading not subject to this 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.

#### **5.10. Hedging**

A Restricted Person must not enter into hedging arrangements with respect to Company's shares. Hedging arrangements include entering into transactions in financial products that operate to limit the economic risk associated with holding securities in the Company.

### **5.11. Margin Loans**

A Restricted Person must not include his or her shares in the Company in a margin loan portfolio or otherwise deal in the Company's shares pursuant to a margin lending arrangement without first obtaining the Chairman's consent. Such dealing would include:

- (a) entering into a margin lending arrangement in respect of Company's shares;
- (b) transferring securities in the Company into an existing margin loan account; and
- (c) selling securities in the Company to satisfy a call pursuant to a margin loan.

## 6. Insider Trading Policy

### 6.1. Policy

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

This Insider Trading Policy applies to all Directors and Officers of the Company. All Directors, and Officers of the Company must not deal in the Company's shares while in possession of price sensitive information.

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

The law imposes a number of significant restrictions on Directors and Officers of the 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 Directors and Officers of the Company also has the potential to substantially damage the Company's reputation.

The Company has established the policy set out in this document in an effort to prevent the incidence of insider trading in the Company's shares. The 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 and Officer to comply with this policy.

### 6.2. 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.

Any Restricted Person (as defined in section 5.2 of Share Trading Policy) 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.

### 6.3. Dealing with security analysts, institutional investors and journalists

A Restricted Person may be exposed to others outside the Company such as security analysts, institutional investors and journalists. It is important that all Restricted Persons 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 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.