



DUBBER CORPORATION LIMITED

ABN 64 089 145 424

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES

1. BOARD CHARTER

The Board of Directors is responsible for guiding and monitoring the Company on behalf of shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

The Board is responsible for, and has the authority to determine all matters relating to the strategic direction, policies, practices, establishing goals for management and the operation of the Company.

The monitoring and ultimate control of the business of the Company is vested in the Board. The Board's primary responsibility is to oversee the Company's business activities and management for the benefit of the Company's shareholders. The specific responsibilities of the Board include:

- (a) appointment, evaluation, rewarding and if necessary the removal of the Managing Director, and Chief Financial Officer (or equivalent) and the Company Secretary;
- (b) in conjunction with management, development of corporate objectives, strategy and operations plans and approving and appropriately monitoring plans, new investments, major capital and operating expenditures, capital management, acquisitions, divestitures and major funding activities;
- (c) establishing appropriate levels of delegation to the Managing Director to allow him to manage the business efficiently;
- (d) monitoring actual performance against planned performance expectations and reviewing operating information at a requisite level, to understand at all times the financial and operating conditions of the Company;
- (e) monitoring the performance of senior management including the implementation of strategy, and ensuring appropriate resources are available;
- (f) via management, an appreciation of areas of significant business risk and ensuring that the Company is appropriately positioned to manage those risks;
- (g) overseeing the management of safety, occupational health and environmental matters;
- (h) satisfying itself that the financial statements of the Company fairly and accurately set out the financial position and financial performance of the Company for the period under review;
- (i) satisfying itself that there are appropriate reporting systems and controls in place to assure the Board that proper operational, financial, compliance, and internal control processes are in place and functioning appropriately;
- (j) to ensure that appropriate internal and external audit arrangements are in place and operating effectively;

- (k) having a framework in place to help ensure that the Company acts legally and responsibly on all matters consistent with the code of conduct;
- (l) determining the Company's risk profile and reviewing it at least annually to ensure that it continues to be sound and that the entity is operating with due regard to the risk appetite set by the board;
- (m) disclose the process in place should the Company appoint a Director who does not speak English in order to ensure that the Director understands and can discharge their obligations with regards any discussions or company documents; and
- (n) reporting to shareholders.

The Board retains full responsibility for guiding and monitoring the Company. While in discharging its stewardship the Board may make use of committees in the future, the Board has currently established committees for the functions and responsibilities of the following:

- (a) Audit and Risk Committee; and
- (b) Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Each director has the right to seek independent professional advice on matters relating to his position as a director of the Company at the Company's expense, subject to the prior approval of the Chairman, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

In the event of a conflict of interest or where a potential conflict of interest may arise, involved directors will, unless the remaining directors resolve otherwise, withdraw from deliberations concerning the matter.

In accordance with the constitution of the Company, directors (other than the Managing Director) must offer themselves for re-election by shareholders at least every 3 years. The Board does not specify a maximum term for which a director may hold office.

The responsibility for the day-to-day operation and administration of the Company is delegated by the Board to the Managing Director. The Board ensures that the Managing Director and the management team is appropriately qualified and experienced to discharge their responsibilities and will put in place procedures to assess the performance of the Managing Director and executive directors.

Where appropriate the roles of Chairman and Managing Director are not combined. The Managing Director is accountable to the Board for all authority delegated to the position.

Whilst there is a clear division between the responsibilities of the Board and management, the Board is responsible for ensuring that management's objectives and activities are aligned with the expectations and risks identified by the Board. The Board will put in place a number of mechanisms to ensure this is achieved including:

- (a) Board approval and monitoring of a strategic plan;

- (b) approval of budgets and monitoring actual performance against budget; and
- (c) procedures to be put in place to incorporate presentations covering key relevant areas of the Company's operations to each Board meeting by financial, operations and marketing management.

This policy is reviewed **annually**.

2. PROCEDURES FOR SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES

Over time the Board shall work towards ensuring, collectively, it has the appropriate range and expertise to properly fulfil its responsibilities, including:

- (a) accounting and legal;
- (b) business development and risk management;
- (c) industry and public company experience; and
- (d) an appropriate ratio and skills matrix for executive and non-executive directors.

In the circumstances where the Board believes there is a need to appoint another director or senior executive, whether due to retirement of a director or growth or complexity of the Company, certain procedures will be followed, including the following:

- (a) determine the skills and experience appropriate for the appointee having regard to those of the existing directors and senior executives and any other likely changes to the Board or company management roles;
- (b) agree the process and timetable for seeking such a person, which may involve an external search firm;
- (c) a short list of candidates will be prepared for the Board's consideration and interview after appropriate background checks. These should include checks as to the person's character, experience, education, criminal record and bankruptcy history. The selection process will encourage visitation to the Company's operating sites and an understanding of management information systems. Candidates will be assessed on the following basis:
 - (i) competencies and qualifications;
 - (ii) independence;
 - (iii) other directorships;
 - (iv) time availability;
 - (v) contribution to the overall balance of the composition of the Board; and
 - (vi) depth of understanding of the role of and legal obligations, of a director.

The Board structure and size is reviewed to ensure it is appropriate for the size of the Company appropriate to provide the balance of skills and experience necessary for the conduct of the Company's activities.

The Chairman regularly reviews the composition of the Board to ensure that the board continues to have the mix of skills and experience necessary for the conduct of the Company's activities.

If an invitation to become a director is accepted, the Board will appoint the new director during the year and that person will then stand for re-election by shareholders at the next annual general meeting. Written agreements with Directors or senior executives are issued in their personal capacity.

Shareholders are provided with relevant information on the candidates for re-election.

When appointed to the Board, a new director will receive an induction appropriate to their experience.

This policy is reviewed **annually**.

3. CODE OF CONDUCT

This code of conduct aims to encourage the appropriate standards of conduct and behaviour of the directors, officers, employees and contractors (collectively called the employees) of the Company.

Employees are expected to act with integrity and objectivity, striving at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the Company.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Employees of the Company must act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company as a whole.
2. Employees have a duty to use due care and diligence in fulfilling the functions of their position and exercising the powers attached to their employment.
3. Employees must recognise that their primary responsibility is to the Company's shareholders as a whole.
4. Employees must not take advantage of their position for personal gain, or the gain of their associates.
5. Directors have an obligation to be independent in their judgements.
6. Confidential information received by employees in the course of the exercise of their duties remains the property of the Company. Confidential information can only be released or used with specific permission from the Company.
7. Employees have an obligation, to comply with the spirit as well as the letter, of the law and with the principles of this code.

The Company views breaches of this code as serious misconduct. Employees who have become aware of any breaches of this code must report the matter immediately to their line manager or the Company Secretary. The line manager or Company Secretary has the responsibility to report the breach to the appropriate senior management and to advise the relevant employee of the outcome and actions implemented.

Any employee who in good faith, reports a breach or a suspected breach will not be subject to any retaliation or recrimination for making that report.

Employees who breach the policies outlined in the Code may be subject to disciplinary action, including in the case of serious breaches, dismissal.

DIRECTORS

The following additional comments apply to directors of the Company and aim to ensure directors have a clear understanding of the Company's expectations of their conduct.

Fiduciary duties

All directors have a fiduciary relationship with the shareholders of the Company. A director occupies a unique position of trust with shareholders, which makes it unlawful for directors to improperly use their position to gain advantage for themselves.

Duties of directors

Each director must endeavour to ensure that the Company is properly managed so as to protect and enhance the interests of all shareholders. To this end, directors need to devote sufficient time and effort to understand the Company's operations.

Directors should ensure that shareholders and the ASX are informed of all material matters which require disclosure and avoid or fully disclose conflicts of interest.

Conflict of interest

At all times a director must be able to act in the interests of the Company. Where the interests of associates, the personal interest of a director or a director's family may conflict with those of the Company, then the director must immediately disclose such conflict and either:

- (a) eliminate the conflict, or
- (b) abstain from participation in any discussion or decision-making process in relation to the subject matter of the conflict.

Executive directors must always be alert to the potential for a conflict of interest between their roles as executive managers and their fiduciary duty as directors.

Insider trading

Information concerning the activities or proposed activities of the Company, which is not public and which could materially affect the Company's share price must not be used for any purpose other than valid Company requirements.

Managing Director and CFO

It is the responsibility of both the Managing Director and the CFO to provide written assurances to the Board that in all material respects:

- (a) the financial reports submitted to the Board represent a true and fair view of the Company's financial condition and operational results; and
- (b) the Company's risk management and internal compliance and control system is operating efficiently and effectively.

STAKEHOLDERS

The Board recognises that the primary stakeholders in the Company are its shareholders. Other legitimate stakeholders in the Company include employees, customers and the general community.

The Company's primary objective is to create shareholder wealth through capital growth and dividends by the continued development of its business and the

provision of innovative solutions within the relevant and related industry. This is achieved by:

- (a) keeping the market informed of its activities;
- (b) actively developing the Company's product offering; and
- (c) seeking new opportunities that are complementary to the Company's interests.

The Company is committed to conducting all its operations in a manner which:

- (a) protects the health and safety of all employees, contractors and community members;
- (b) recognises, values and rewards the individual contribution of each employee;
- (c) achieves a balance between economic development, maintenance of the environment and social responsibility;
- (d) maintains good relationships with suppliers and the local community; and
- (e) is honest, lawful and moral.

All employees (including directors) are expected to act with the utmost integrity and objectivity, striving at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the Company.

Members of the Board are informed of any material breaches of the Code of Conduct.

This policy is reviewed **annually**.

4. AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

Role

The role of the audit and risk committee is to assist the Board in monitoring and reviewing any matters of significance affecting financial reporting and compliance. This charter sets risk parameters and defines the audit and risk committee's function, composition, mode of operation, authority and responsibilities.

Composition

The Board will strive to adhere to the following composition requirements for the committee where at all possible. However the Board acknowledges that the composition of the Board may not allow adherence to the following composition requirements from time to time.

- (a) The committee must comprise at least three members.
- (b) All members of the committee must be non-executive Directors.
- (c) A majority of the members of the committee must be independent non-executive Directors.
- (d) The Board will appoint members of the committee. The Board may remove and replace members of the committee by resolution.
- (e) All members of the committee must be able to read and understand financial statements.
- (f) The Chair of the committee must not be the Chair of the Board and must be independent.
- (g) The Chair of the committee shall have leadership experience and a strong finance, accounting or business background.
- (h) The external auditors, the other Directors, the Managing Director, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and senior executives, may be invited to committee meetings at the discretion of the committee.

Purpose

The primary purpose of the committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its statutory and fiduciary responsibilities relating to:

- (a) the quality and integrity of the Company's financial statements, accounting policies and financial reporting and disclosure practices;
- (b) compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and Company policy;
- (c) the effectiveness and adequacy of internal control processes;
- (d) the performance of the Company's external auditors and their appointment and removal;
- (e) the independence of the external auditor and the rotation of the lead engagement partner;

- (f) the identification and management of business, economic, environmental, climate-related and social sustainability risks; and
- (g) the review of the Company's risk management framework at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound and to determine whether there have been any changes in the material business risks the Company faces and to ensure that they remain within the risk appetite set by the Board.

A secondary function of the committee is to perform such special reviews or investigations as the Board may consider necessary.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Committee

Review of Financial Reports

- (a) Review the appropriateness of the accounting principles adopted by management in the financial reports and the integrity of the Company's financial reporting.
- (b) Oversee the financial reports and the results of the external audits of those reports.
- (c) Assess whether external reporting is adequate for shareholder needs.
- (d) Assess management processes supporting external reporting.
- (e) Establish procedures for treatment of accounting complaints.
- (f) Review the impact of any proposed changes in accounting policies on the financial statements.
- (g) Review the quarterly, half yearly and annual results.
- (h) Establish procedures for verifying the integrity of the Company's periodic reports which are not audited or reviewed by an external auditor, to satisfy the Board that each periodic report is materially accurate, balanced and provides investors with appropriate information to make informed investment decisions.
- (i) Ensure that, before the Board approves the Company's financial statements for a financial period, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (or, if none, the person(s) fulfilling those functions) have declared that, in their opinion, the financial records of the Company have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

Relationship with External Auditors

- (a) Recommend to the Board procedures for the selection and appointment of external auditors and for the rotation of external auditor partners.
- (b) Review performance, succession plans and rotation of lead engagement partner.

- (c) Approve the external audit plan and fees proposed for audit work to be performed.
- (d) Discuss any necessary recommendations to the Board for the approval of quarterly, half yearly or Annual Reports.
- (e) Review the adequacy of accounting and financial controls together with the implementation of any recommendations of the external auditor in relation thereto.
- (f) Meet with the external auditors at least twice in each financial year and at any other time the committee considers appropriate.
- (g) Provide pre-approval of audit and non-audit services that are to be undertaken by the external auditor.
- (h) Ensure adequate disclosure as may be required by law of the committee's approval of all non-audit services provided by the external auditor.
- (i) Ensure that the external auditor prepares and delivers an annual statement as to their independence which includes details of all relationships with the Company.
- (j) Receive from the external auditor their report on, among other things, critical accounting policies and alternative accounting treatment, prior to the filing of their audit report in compliance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).
- (k) Ensure that the external auditor attends the Company's Annual General Meeting and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.

Internal Audit Function

- (a) Monitor and periodically review the need for a formal internal audit function and its scope.
- (b) Assess the performance and objectivity of any internal audit procedures that may be in place.
- (c) Ensure any formal internal audit function is headed by a suitably qualified person who shall have a direct reporting line to the Board or the committee, and bring the requisite degree of skill, independence and objectivity to the role.
- (d) If the Company does any formal internal audit function, assess the performance and objectivity of the Company's processes for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its governance, risk management and internal control processes.
- (e) Review risk management and internal compliance procedures.
- (f) Monitor the quality of the accounting function.
- (g) Review the internal controls of the Company via consideration of any comments from the Company's internal and/or external auditors and/or

commissioning an independent report on the Company's internal controls.

Risk Management.

- (a) Oversee the Company's risk management systems, practices and procedures to ensure effective risk identification and management and compliance with internal guidelines and external requirements.
- (b) Assess whether the Company has any potential or apparent exposure to environmental or social risks and if it does, put in place management systems, practices and procedures to manage those risks.
- (c) Where the Company does not have material exposure to environmental or social risks, report the basis for that determination to the Board and where appropriate, benchmark the Company's environmental or social risk profile against its peers.
- (d) Assess whether the Company is required to publish an integrated report or a sustainability report in accordance with a recognised international standard.
- (e) Consider whether the Company has a material exposure to climate change risk.
- (f) Review the Company's risk management framework at least annually to satisfy itself that the framework:
 - (i) continues to be sound;
 - (ii) ensures that the Company is operating with due regard to the risk appetite set by the Board; and
 - (iii) deals adequately with contemporary and emerging risks such as conduct risk, digital disruption, cyber-security, privacy and data breaches, sustainability and climate change.
- (g) Review reports by management on the efficiency and effectiveness of the Company's risk management framework and associated internal compliance and control procedures.

Other

- (a) The committee will oversee the Company's environmental risk management, social risk management and occupational health and safety processes.
- (b) The committee will oversee procedures for whistleblower protection.
- (c) The committee will oversee procedures for countering bribery and corruption.
- (d) As contemplated by the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations – 4th Edition*, and to the extent that such deviation or waiver does not result in any breach of the law, the committee may approve any deviation or waiver

from the "Corporate code of conduct". Any such waiver or deviation will be promptly disclosed where required by applicable law.

- (e) Monitor related party transactions.

Meetings

- (a) The committee will meet at least twice in each financial year and additionally as circumstances may require for it to undertake its role effectively.
- (b) Meetings are called by the Secretary as directed by the Board or at the request of the Chair of the committee.
- (c) Where deemed appropriate by the Chair of the committee, meetings and subsequent approvals and recommendations can be implemented by a circular written resolution or conference call.
- (d) A quorum shall consist of two members of the committee. In the absence of the Chair of the committee or their nominees, the members shall elect one of their members as Chair of that meeting.
- (e) Decisions will be based on a majority of votes with the Chair having a casting vote.
- (f) The Chair of the committee, through the Secretary, will prepare a report of the actions of the committee to be included in the Board papers for the next Board meeting.
- (g) Minutes of each meeting are included in the papers for the next full Board meeting after each committee meeting.

Secretary

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

Reliance on Information or Professional or Expert Advice

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

- (a) an employee of the Company and its subsidiaries (if any) (**Group**) whom the member believes on reasonable grounds to be reliable and competent in relation to the matters concerned;
- (b) a professional adviser or expert in relation to matters that the member believes on reasonable grounds to be within the person's professional or expert competence; or

- (c) another Director or officer of the Group in relation to matters within the Director's or officer's authority.

Access to Advice

- (a) Members of the committee have rights of access to management and to the books and records of the Company to enable them to discharge their duties as committee members, except where the Board determines that such access would be adverse to the Company's interests.
- (b) Members of the committee may meet with the auditors, both internal and external, without management being present.
- (c) Members of the committee may consult independent legal counsel or other advisers they consider necessary to assist them in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, subject to prior consultation with the Chair of the committee. Any costs incurred as a result of the committee consulting an independent expert will be borne by the Company.

Review of Charter

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

Report to the Board

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

5. CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE POLICY

This policy outlines the disclosure obligations of the Company as required under the Corporations Act 2001 and the ASX Listing Rules. The policy is designed to ensure that procedures are in place so that the stock market in the which the Company's securities are listed is properly informed of matters which may have a material impact on the price at which the securities are traded.

The Company is committed to:

- (a) complying with the general and continuous disclosure principles contained in the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing rules;
- (b) preventing the selective or inadvertent disclosure of material price sensitive information;
- (c) ensuring shareholders and the market are provided with full and timely information about the Company's activities;
- (d) ensuring that all market participants have equal opportunity to receive externally available information issued by the Company.

Disclosure officer

The Managing Director has been appointed as the Company's disclosure officer responsible for implementing and administering this policy. The disclosure officers are responsible for all communication with ASX and for making decisions on what should be disclosed publicly under this policy.

The disclosure officer ensures that the Board receives copies of all material market announcements promptly after they have been made.

In the absence of the Managing Director and Company Secretary, any matters regarding disclosure issues are to be referred to the Chairman or the Finance Director.

Material information

In accordance with the ASX Listing Rules, the Company must immediately notify the market (via an announcement to the ASX) of any information concerning the Company which a reasonable person with experience in the industry in which the Company operates would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities.

Information need not be disclosed if:

- (a) a reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed; **and**
- (b) the information is confidential and the 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 breach the law to disclose the information;
 - (ii) the information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation;

- (iii) the information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure;
- (iv) the information is generated for internal management purposes;
or
- (v) the information is a trade secret.

The Company is also required to disclose information if asked to do so by the ASX, to correct or prevent a false market.

Note that the Company is deemed to have become aware of information where a director or executive officer has, or ought to have, come into possession of the information in the course of the performance of his duties as a director or executive officer.

The Corporations Act defines a material effect on price or value as being where a reasonable person would be taken to expect information to have a material effect on the price or value of securities if the information would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of the securities

Review of communications for disclosure

The disclosure officers will review all communications to the market to ensure that they are full and accurate and comply with the Company's obligations. This process verifies the integrity of any periodic corporate report released to the market that is not subject to auditor review. Such communications may include:

- (a) media releases;
- (b) analyst, investor or other presentations;
- (c) prospectuses; and
- (d) other corporate publications.

Examples of information or events that are likely to require disclosure include:

- (a) financial performance and material changes in financial performance or projected financial performance;
- (b) changes in relation to directors and senior executives, including changes in the terms of employment of the Managing Director and the independence of directors;
- (c) mergers, acquisitions, divestments, joint ventures or material changes in assets;
- (d) significant developments in new projects or ventures;
- (e) material changes to the Company's security position;
- (f) material information affecting joint venture partners, customers or non-wholly owned subsidiary companies;
- (g) media or market speculation;

- (h) analyst or media reports based on inaccurate or out of date information;
- (i) industry issues which have, or which may have, a material impact on the Company; and
- (j) decisions on significant issues affecting the Company by regulatory authorities.

Where there is any doubt as to whether an issue might materially affect the price or value of the Company's securities, the disclosure officers will assess the circumstances with appropriate senior executives and if necessary, seek external professional advice.

All presentations to analysts and investors will be released to the ASX and then included on the Company's web-site.

Authorised spokespersons

The Company's authorised spokesperson is the Managing Director, and Company Secretary. In appropriate circumstances, the Managing Director may from time to time authorise other spokespersons on particular issues and those within their area of expertise.

No employees or consultants are permitted to comment publicly on matters confidential to the Company. Any information which is not public must be treated by employees and consultants as confidential until publicly released.

Reporting of disclosable information

Once the requirement to disclose information has been determined, the disclosure officers are the only persons authorised to release that information to the ASX.

Information to be disclosed must be lodged immediately with the ASX. Any such information must not be released to the general public until the Company has received formal confirmation of lodgement by the ASX.

Market speculation and rumours

As a guiding principle, the Company has a "no comment" policy on market speculation and rumours, which must be observed by all employees. However, the Company will comply with any request by the ASX to comment upon a market report or rumour.

Trading halts

The Company may, where appropriate, request a trading halt to maintain orderly trading in the Company's securities and to manage any disclosure issues.

No employee of the Company is authorised to seek a trading halt except for the disclosure officers.

Meetings and group briefings with investors and analysts

The Managing Director is primarily responsible for the Company's relationship with major shareholders, institutional investors and analysts and shall be the primary contacts for those parties.

Any new and substantive investor or analyst presentations or written materials containing new price-sensitive information to be used in briefing media, institutional investors and analysts are lodged with ASX prior to the briefing commencing. Upon confirmation of receipt by ASX, the briefing material is posted to the Company's web-site. Briefing materials may also include information that may not strictly be required under continuous disclosure requirements.

The Company will not disclose price sensitive information in any meeting with an investor or stockbroking analyst before formally disclosing it to the market. The Company considers that one-on-one discussions and meetings with investors and stockbroking analysts are an important part of pro-active investor relations. However, the Company will only discuss previously disclosed information in such meetings.

Periods prior to release of financial results

During the time between the end of the financial year or half year and the actual results release, the Company will not discuss financial performance, broker estimates and forecasts and, particularly, any pre-result analysis with stockbroking analysts, investors or the media, unless the information to be discussed has already been disclosed to the ASX.

Web-based communication

The Company's web-site shall feature discrete sections for shareholders and investors to ensure that such information can be accessed by interested parties. Such information will include:

- (a) annual reports and results announcements;
- (b) all other company announcements made to the ASX;
- (c) speeches and support material given at investor conferences or presentations; and
- (d) company profile and company contact details.

Announcements lodged with the ASX will be placed on the Company's web-site as soon as practicable after ASX confirms receipt of that information.

Analysts reports and forecasts

Stockbroking analysts frequently prepare reports on listed companies that typically detail their opinion on strategies, performance and financial forecasts. To avoid inadvertent disclosure of information that may affect the Company's value or share price. The Company's comments on analyst reports will be restricted to:

- (a) information the Company has issued publicly; and
- (b) other information that is in the public domain.

Given the level of price sensitivity to earnings projections, the Company will only make comment to correct factual errors in relation to information publicly issued by other parties and Company statements.

This policy is reviewed **annually**.

6. SHAREHOLDERS COMMUNICATION POLICY

The Company recognises the value of providing current and relevant information to its shareholders.

The Managing Director and Company Secretary have the primary responsibility for communication with shareholders.

Information is communicated to shareholders through:

- (a) continuous disclosure to relevant stock markets of all material information;
- (b) periodic disclosure through the annual report (or concise annual report), half year financial report and quarterly reporting of operational and corporate activities;
- (c) notices of meetings and explanatory material;
- (d) the annual general meeting;
- (e) periodic newsletters or letters from the Chairman or Managing Director; and
- (f) the Company's web-site at <https://www.dubber.net/investors/investor-centre>.

The Company is committed to the promotion of investor confidence by ensuring that trading in the Company's securities takes place in an efficient, competitive and informed market.

Electronic communication and web-site

The Company believes that communicating with shareholders by electronic means, particularly through its web-site, is an efficient way of distributing information in a timely and convenient manner.

The Company's web-site shall include the following sections, which contain relevant information for shareholders:

- (a) section on the Company's corporate governance policies and practices;
- (b) reports section, which contains copies of annual, half yearly and quarterly reports;
- (c) news section, containing sections on newsletters, ASX announcements, media clippings and power point presentations; and
- (d) press releases.

The Company's web-site will be updated with material released to the ASX as soon as practicable after confirmation of release by the ASX.

All web-site information will be continuously reviewed and updated to ensure that information is current, or appropriately dated and archived.

The Company shall place the full text of notices of meeting and explanatory material on the web-site.

Written communication and annual report

The annual report of the Company is the major written communication by the Company to shareholders each year.

Annual general meeting

The Company recognises the rights of shareholders and encourages the effective exercise of those rights through the following means:

- (a) notices of meetings are distributed to shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act;
- (b) notices of meeting and other meeting material are drafted in concise and clear language;
- (c) shareholders are encouraged to use their attendance at meetings to ask questions on any relevant matter, with time being specifically set aside for shareholder questions;
- (d) notices of meetings encourage participation in voting on proposed resolutions by lodgement of proxies, if shareholders are unable to attend the meeting;
- (e) it is general practice for a presentation on the Company's activities to be made to shareholders at each annual general meeting; and
- (f) all substantive resolutions at a meeting of security holders are decided by poll (rather than a show of hands); and
- (g) it is both the Company's policy and the policy of the Company's auditor for the lead engagement partner to be present at the annual general meeting and to answer any questions regarding the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditors' report.

This policy is reviewed **annually**.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL COMPLIANCE AND CONTROL

The Board or a committee of the Board determines the Company's risk profile and along with senior management, is responsible for overseeing and approving risk management strategy and policies, internal compliance and internal control. The Company's process of risk management and internal compliance and control shall include:

- (a) establishing the Company's goals and objectives, and implementing and monitoring strategies and policies to achieve these goals and objectives;
- (b) continuously identifying and reacting to risks that might impact upon the achievement of the Company's goals and objectives, and monitoring the environment for emerging factors and trends that affect these risks;
- (c) formulating risk management strategies to manage identified risks and designing and implementing appropriate risk management policies and internal controls; and
- (d) monitoring the performance of, and continuously improving the effectiveness of, risk management systems and internal compliance and controls, including an ongoing assessment of the effectiveness of risk management and internal compliance and control.

Within the identified risk profile of the Company, comprehensive practices are in place that are directed towards achieving the following objectives:

- (a) effectiveness and efficiency in the use of the Company's resources;
- (b) compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and
- (c) preparation of reliable published financial information.

The Board oversees an ongoing assessment of the effectiveness of risk management and internal compliance and control.

The responsibility for undertaking and assessing risk management and internal control effectiveness is delegated to management. Management is required by the Board to report back on the efficiency and effectiveness of risk management, inter alia, by benchmarking the Company's performance against industry standards.

The risk profile of the Company contains both financial and non-financial factors including material risks arising from pricing, competitive position, currency movements, operational efficiency, ore reserve replacement, fuel prices, ground water flows, product quality, investments in new projects.

To mitigate these risks, the Company intends to put in place a broad range of risk management policies and procedures including regular Board meetings, six monthly financial and internal audits, rigorous appraisal of new investments, advisers familiar with the Company and an internal audit function.

Management is responsible for the ongoing management of risk with standing instructions to appraise the Board of changing circumstances within the Company and within the international business environment. The Company's risk management framework is reviewed at least annually to satisfy itself that it

continues to be sound and that the entity is operating with due regard to the risk appetite set by the board.

This policy is reviewed every **two years**.

8. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION PRACTICES

As part of the annual review of the performance of the Board, the appropriate size, composition and terms and conditions of appointment to and retirement from the Board are considered. The level of remuneration for non-executive directors is considered with regard to practices of other public companies and the aggregate amount of fees approved by shareholders. The Board also reviews the appropriate criteria for Board membership collectively.

The Board shall establish formal processes to review its own performance and the performance of individual directors and the committees of the Board, annually.

Board

A process shall be established to review and evaluate the performance of the Board. The Board shall be required to meet annually with the specific purpose of reviewing the role of the Board, assessing its performance over the previous 12 months, including comparison with others, and examining ways in which the Board can better perform its duties. The review will incorporate the performance of the Board.

The annual review includes consideration of the following measures:

- (a) comparison of the performance of the Board against the requirements of the Board charter;
- (b) assessment of the performance of the Board over the previous twelve months having regard to the corporate strategies, operating plans and the annual budget;
- (c) review the Board's interaction with management;
- (d) identification of any particular goals and objectives of the Board for the next year;
- (e) review the type and timing of information provided to the directors;
- (f) identification of any necessary or desirable improvements to Board or committee charters; and
- (g) assess and determine if the existing directors require further professional development in order to be current with new and emerging business and governance issues.

The method and scope of the performance evaluation will be set by the Board and which may include a Board self-assessment checklist to be completed by each director. The Board may also use an independent adviser to assist in the review.

Committees

Similar procedures to those for the Board review are applied to evaluate the performance of each of the Board committees.

An assessment will be made of the performance of each committee against each charter and areas identified where improvements can be made.

Non-executive directors

The Chairman will have primary responsibility for conducting performance appraisals of non-executive directors in conjunction with them, having particular regard to:

- (a) contribution to Board discussion and function;
- (b) degree of independence including relevance of any conflicts of interest;
- (c) availability for and attendance at Board meetings and other relevant events;
- (d) contribution to Company strategy;
- (e) membership of and contribution to any Board committees; and
- (f) suitability to Board structure and composition.

Where the Chairman, following a performance appraisal, considers that action must be taken in relation to a director's performance, the Chairman must consult with the remainder of the Board regarding whether a director should be counselled to resign, not seek re-election, or in exceptional circumstances, whether a resolution for the removal of a director be put to shareholders.

Managing Director

The Board will annually review the performance of the Managing Director. At the commencement of each financial year, the Board and the Managing Director will agree a set of generally Company specific performance measures to be used in the review of the forthcoming year.

These will include:

- (a) financial measures of the Company's performance;
- (b) the extent to which key operational goals and strategic objectives are achieved;
- (c) development of management and staff;
- (d) compliance with legal and Company policy requirements; and
- (e) achievement of key performance indicators.

Senior executives

The Managing Director is responsible for assessing the performance of the key executives within the Company. This is to be performed through a formal process involving a formal meeting with each senior executive at least once in each reporting period or least annually.

The basis of evaluation of senior executives will be on agreed performance measures.

This policy is reviewed **annually**.

9. REMUNERATION AND NOMINATION COMMITTEE CHARTER

Role

The role of the remuneration and nomination committee is to:

- a. assist the Board in monitoring and reviewing any matters of significance affecting the remuneration of the Board and employees of the Company.
- b. The role of the nomination committee is to assist the Board in monitoring and reviewing any matters of significance affecting the composition of the Board and the team of executives as appointed by the Company, being the Executive Team.

This charter defines the remuneration and nomination committee's function, composition, mode of operation, authority and responsibilities.

Composition

The Board will strive to adhere to the following composition requirements for the committee where at all possible. However, the Board acknowledges that the composition of the Board may not allow adherence to the following composition requirements from time to time.

- (a) The committee shall comprise at least three Directors, the majority being independent non-executive Directors.
- (b) The committee will be chaired by an independent Director who will be appointed by the Board.
- (c) The Board may appoint such additional non-executive Directors to the committee or remove and replace members of the committee by resolution.

Purpose

The primary purpose of the committee is to support and advise the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities to shareholders by:

- (a) reviewing and approving the executive remuneration policy to enable the Company to attract and retain executives and Directors who will create value for shareholders;
- (b) ensuring that the executive remuneration policy demonstrates a clear relationship between key executive performance and remuneration;
- (c) recommending to the Board the remuneration of executive Directors;
- (d) fairly and responsibly rewarding executives having regard to the performance of the Company and its subsidiaries (if any) (**Group**), the performance of the executive and the prevailing remuneration expectations in the market without rewarding conduct that is contrary to the Company's values or risk appetite and having regard to the Company's commercial interest in controlling expenses;

- (e) ensuring incentives for non-executive directors do not conflict with their obligation to bring an independent judgement to matters before the Board;
- (f) reviewing the Company's recruitment, retention and termination policies and procedures for senior management;
- (g) reviewing and approving the remuneration of direct reports to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director, and as appropriate other senior executives;
- (h) reviewing and approving any equity based plans and other incentive schemes.
- (i) maintaining a Board that has an appropriate mix of skills, knowledge of the Company and the industry in which it operates and experience to be an effective decision-making body; and
- (j) ensuring that the Board is comprised of Directors who contribute to the successful management of the Company and discharge their duties having regard to the law and the highest standards of corporate governance.

Duties and Responsibilities

Executive Remuneration Policy

- (c) Review and approve the Group's recruitment, retention and termination policies and procedures for senior executives to enable the Company to attract and retain executives and Directors who can create value for shareholders.
- (d) Review the on-going appropriateness and relevance of the executive remuneration policy and other executive benefit programs.
- (e) Ensure that remuneration policies fairly and responsibly reward executives having regard to the performance of the Company, the performance of the executive and prevailing remuneration expectations in the market without rewarding conduct that is contrary to the Company's values or risk appetite and having regard to the Company's commercial interest in controlling expenses.

Executive Directors and Senior Management

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

- (c) Approve changes to the remuneration or contract terms of executive Directors and direct reports to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director.
- (d) Approve termination payments to executive Directors or direct reports to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director. Termination payments to other departing executives should be reported to the committee at its next meeting.

Executive Incentive Plans (including Equity Based Plans)

- (a) Review and approve the design of any executive incentive plans (**Plans**).
- (b) Ensuring incentives for non-executive directors do not conflict with their obligation to bring an independent judgement to matters before the Board.
- (c) Review and approve any Plans that may be introduced in light of legislative, regulatory and market developments.
- (d) For each Plan, determine each year whether awards will be made under that Plan.
- (e) Review and approve total proposed awards under each Plan.
- (f) In addition to considering awards to executive Directors and direct reports to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director, review and approve proposed awards under each Plan on an individual basis for executives as required under the rules governing each Plan or as determined by the committee.
- (g) Review, approve and keep under review performance hurdles for each Plan.
- (h) Review, manage and disclose the policy (if any) under which participants to a Plan may be permitted (at the discretion of the Company) to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the Plan.

Nomination

- (a) Periodically review and consider the structure and balance of the Board and make recommendations regarding appointments, retirements and terms of office of Directors.
- (b) Make recommendations to the Board on the appropriate size and composition of the Board.
- (c) Identify and recommend to the Board candidates for the Board after considering the necessary and desirable competencies of new Board members to ensure the appropriate mix of skills and experience and after an assessment of how the candidates can contribute to the strategic direction of the Company.
- (d) Undertake appropriate checks before appointing a Director or senior executive or putting forward to security holders a candidate for election,

as a Director, including checks in respect of character, experience, education, criminal record and bankruptcy history (as appropriate).

- (e) Ensure that all material information relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a Director will be provided to security holders in the Notice of Meeting containing the resolution to elect or re-elect a Director, including:
 - (i) biographical details (including relevant qualifications and experience and skills);
 - (ii) details of any other material directorships currently held by the candidate;
 - (iii) where standing as a Director for the first time, confirmation that the entity has conducted appropriate checks into the candidate's background and experience and any material adverse information revealed by those checks, details of any interest, position or relationship that might materially influence their capacity to be independent and act in the best interests of the Company as a whole rather than in the interests of an individual shareholders or other party, and a statement whether the Board considers the candidate is considered to be independent;
 - (iv) where standing for re-election as a Director, the term of office served by the Director and a statement whether the Board considers the candidate is considered to be independent; and
 - (v) a statement by the Board whether it supports the election or re-election of the candidate and a summary of the reasons why.
- (f) Ensure that each Director and senior executive is personally a party to a written agreement with the Company which sets out the terms of that Director's or senior executive's appointment. For these purposes, a senior executive is a member of key management personnel (as defined in the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth)), other than a Director. Where the Company engages a bona fide professional services firm to provide a chief financial officer, Company Secretary or other senior executive on an outsourced basis, the agreement may be between the entity and the professional services firm.
- (g) Ensure that Directors or senior executives who are provisionally appointed give an unequivocal undertaking to resign should the Company receive an outstanding check that it considers unsatisfactory.
- (h) Prepare and maintain a Board skills matrix setting out the measurable mix of skills and diversity that the Board currently has (or is looking to achieve) to ensure the Board has the skills to discharge its obligations effectively and to add value and to ensure the Board has the ability to deal with new and emerging business and governance issues. The Company must disclose this matrix in, or in conjunction with, its Annual Report.
- (i) Approve and review induction and continuing professional development programs and procedures for Directors to ensure that they can effectively discharge their responsibilities.

- (j) Assess and consider the time required to be committed by a non-executive Director to properly fulfil their duty to the Company and advise the Board.
- (k) Consider and recommend to the Board candidates for election or re-election to the Board at each annual shareholders' meeting.
- (l) Review directorships in other public companies held by or offered to Directors and senior executives of the Company.
- (m) Review succession plans for the Board with a view to maintaining an appropriate balance of skills and experience on the Board.
- (n) Arrange an annual performance evaluation of the Board, its committee, individual Directors and senior executives as appropriate. Such review will include a consideration of the currency of each Director's knowledge and skills and whether Director's performance has been impacted by any other commitments.

The following procedural matters apply:

Meetings

- (a) The committee will meet at least once per year and additionally as circumstances may require.
- (b) Meetings are called by the Secretary as directed by the Board or at the request of the Chair of the committee.
- (c) A quorum shall comprise any two members of the committee. In the absence of the Chair of the committee or appointed delegate, the members shall elect one of their members as Chair.
- (d) Where deemed appropriate by the Chair of the committee, meetings and subsequent approvals may be held or concluded by way of a circular written resolution or a conference call.
- (e) Decisions will be based on a majority of votes with the Chair of the committee having the casting vote.
- (f) The committee may invite any executive management team members or other individuals, including external third parties, to attend meetings of the committee, as they consider appropriate.

Secretary

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

Reliance on Information or Professional or Expert Advice

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

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

Access to Advice

- (a) Members of the committee have a right to access the books and records of the Company to enable them to discharge their duties as committee members, except where the Board determines that such access would be adverse to the Company's interests.
- (b) The committee may consult independent experts to assist it in carrying out its duties and responsibilities. Any costs incurred as a result of the committee consulting an independent expert will be borne by the Company.

Review of Charters

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

Reporting

- (a) The committee must report to the Board formally at the next Board meeting following from the last committee meeting on matters relevant to the committee's role and responsibilities.
- (b) The committee must brief the Board promptly on all urgent and significant matters.
- (c) The Company must disclose the policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors, executive directors and other senior executives in the Annual Report and as otherwise required by law.