

## **SECURITIES TRADING POLICY UPDATE**

MELBOURNE, Australia, 8 April 2025: Dimerix Limited (ASX: DXB), a biopharmaceutical company with a Phase 3 clinical asset in kidney disease, has reviewed and updated its Securities Trading Policy, in line with current listing rules.

A copy of the revised policy is attached in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 12.10.

For further information, please visit our website at [www.dimerix.com](http://www.dimerix.com) or contact:

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*Authorised for lodgement by the Board of the Company*

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**About Dimerix**

Dimerix (ASX: DXB) is a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company working to improve the lives of patients with inflammatory diseases, including kidney diseases. Dimerix is currently focussed on developing its proprietary Phase 3 product candidate DMX-200 (QYTOVRA® in some territories), for Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) kidney disease, and is also developing DMX-700 for respiratory disease. DMX-200 and DMX-700 were both identified using Dimerix' proprietary assay, Receptor Heteromer Investigation Technology (Receptor-HIT), which is a scalable and globally applicable technology platform enabling the understanding of receptor interactions to rapidly screen and identify new drug opportunities.

**About DMX 200**

DMX 200 is the adjunct therapy of a chemokine receptor (CCR2) antagonist administered to patients already receiving an angiotensin II type I receptor (AT1R) blocker - the standard of care treatment for hypertension and kidney disease. DMX 200 is protected by granted patents in various territories until 2032, with patent applications submitted globally that may extend patent protection to 2042, in addition to any exclusivity period that may apply in key territories. In 2020, Dimerix completed two Phase 2 studies: one in FSGS and one in diabetic kidney disease, following a successful Phase 2a trial in patients with a range of chronic kidney diseases in 2017. No significant adverse safety events were reported in any trial, and all studies resulted in encouraging data that could provide meaningful clinical outcomes for patients with kidney disease.



# **DIMERIX LIMITED**

## **SECURITIES TRADING POLICY**

## SECURITIES TRADING POLICY

### 1. Introduction

The fully paid ordinary shares of the Company are listed on the ASX. The Company may also from time to time have additional classes of securities on issue that are also listed on ASX.

This Policy outlines:

- (a) when directors, senior management and other employees or consultants of the Company may deal in Company Securities;
- (b) when directors, senior management and other employees or consultants of the Company may deal in securities of another publicly traded entity (because they may obtain inside information about another entity's securities while performing their duties for the Company); and
- (c) procedures to reduce the risk of insider trading.

### 2. Defined Terms

In this Policy:

**ASX** means the Australian Securities Exchange.

**Black Out Periods** means:

- (a) from the date that is fourteen (14) days prior to the anticipated date of release of the quarterly activities and cashflow reports for a fiscal quarter of the Company (currently 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December) to and including the first full trading day after the public announcement to ASX of the quarterly activities and cashflow reports. If the quarterly activities and cashflow reports are released to ASX during a trading day then the first full trading day shall be the trading day after the release of the quarterly activities and cashflow reports to ASX;
- (b) from the date that is fourteen (14) days prior to the anticipated date of release of the annual report (including audited financial statements) for the financial year (currently 30 June) to and including the first full trading day after the public announcement to ASX of the annual report for the financial year. If the annual report is released to ASX during a trading day then the first full trading day shall be the trading day after the release of the annual report to ASX;
- (c) from the date that is fourteen (14) days prior to the anticipated date of release of the half year report (including reviewed financial statements) for the half financial year (currently 31 December) to and including the first full trading day after the public announcement to ASX of the half year report for the half year. If the half year report is released to ASX during a trading day then the first full trading day shall be the trading day after the release of the half year report to ASX;
- (d) from the date that is fourteen (14) days prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting to and including the first full trading day after the public announcement

to ASX of the results of that Annual General Meeting. If the results of the Annual General Meeting are released to ASX during a trading day then the first full trading day shall be the trading day after the release of the results of the Annual General Meeting to ASX; and

- (e) such other periods as the Company may notify in writing from time to time, for example, where the Company was considering a major transaction that could have a material effect on the stock price.

**Clearance Officer** means one or more persons appointed by the Company from time to time who are responsible for processing the securities dealing clearance.

**Company** means Dimerix Limited [ABN 18 001 285 230].

**Company Securities** includes shares, debentures, rights, options and any other financial products of the Company traded or tradeable on any stock exchange.

**Corporations Act** means the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).

**Designated Person** means a director, senior manager or other person having authority for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company or a Related Body Corporate of the Company, directly or indirectly, whether as an employee or consultant, and any other person who, from time to time, is notified by the Company that they are deemed a designated person.

**Key Management Personnel** means a person having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company or a Related Body Corporate of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company or a Related Body Corporate of the Company.

**Policy** means this Securities Trading Policy.

**Related Body Corporate** has the meaning defined in the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth). As at the date of this Policy, Dimerix Bioscience Pty Ltd is a related body corporate.

### **3. Insider Trading**

If a person has information about securities and the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the information is inside information, it is illegal for the person to:

- (a) deal in the securities;
- (b) procure another person to deal in the securities; or
- (c) give the information to another person (also known as "tipping") who the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, is likely to:
  - (i) deal in the securities; or
  - (ii) procure someone else to deal in the securities.

Insider trading is a criminal offence. It is punishable by substantial fines or imprisonment or both. A company may also be liable if an employee or director engages in insider trading.

Insider trading may also attract civil penalties. A court may impose substantial pecuniary penalties for insider trading and order payment of compensation to persons who suffer loss or damage because of insider trading.

#### **4. What is Inside information?**

Under the Corporations Act, inside information is information that:

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

Information is generally available if:

- (a) it consists of readily observable matters; or
- (b) both of the following apply:
  - (i) it has been made known in a manner that would, or would be likely to, bring it to the attention of persons who commonly invest in securities of the relevant type whose price might be affected by the information; and
  - (ii) since it was made known, a reasonable period for that information to be disseminated has elapsed; or
- (c) it consists of deductions, conclusions or inferences made or drawn from information falling under paragraphs 4(a) or 4(b) above.

#### **5. What is Dealing in Securities?**

Dealing in securities includes:

- (a) applying for, acquiring, disposing of, or otherwise trading, securities; or
- (b) entering into an agreement to apply for, acquire, or dispose of, or otherwise trading of, securities; or
- (c) granting, accepting, acquiring, disposing, exercising or discharging an option or other right or obligation to acquire or dispose of securities; or
- (d) procuring another person to apply for, acquire, dispose of or otherwise to trade securities.

#### **6. When Employees And Consultants May Deal**

An employee or consultant (who is not a Designated Person) may deal in Company Securities or the listed securities of another entity if he or she does not have information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is inside information in relation to Company Securities or those securities of the other entity.

**7. When Employees May Not Deal**

An employee or consultant (who is not a Designated Person) may not deal or procure another person to deal in Company Securities or the listed securities of another entity if he or she has information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is inside information in relation to Company Securities or those securities of the other entity.

**8. When a Designated Person May Deal**

A Designated Person may only deal in Company Securities if he or she has complied with paragraph 11 below. A Designated Person may deal in the securities of another publicly traded entity if he or she does not have information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is inside information in relation to those securities.

**9. When a Designated Person May Not Deal**

Subject to clause 10, a Designated Person may not deal or procure another person to deal in Company Securities:

- (a) during Black Out Periods. The Company Secretary will notify Designated Persons of upcoming Black Out Periods;
- (b) if he or she has information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is inside information in relation to Company Securities;
- (c) if he or she has not complied with paragraph 11 below.

A Designated Person may not deal or procure another person to deal in the listed securities of another entity if he or she has information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is inside information in relation to those securities.

**10. Exceptional Circumstances**

A Designated Person, who is not in possession of inside information in relation to Company Securities, may be given clearance by a Clearance Officer to sell or otherwise dispose of Company Securities during a Black Out Period in any of the following exceptional circumstances:

- (a) if the Designated Person is in severe financial hardship. A Designated Person may be in severe financial hardship if he or she has a pressing financial commitment that cannot be satisfied other than by selling the relevant Company Securities;
- (b) if the Designated Person is required by a court order, or there are other enforceable undertakings, for example in a bona fide family settlement, to transfer or sell the Company Securities or there is some other overriding legal or regulatory requirement for the Designated Person to do so;
- (c) in any other circumstances that may be deemed exceptional by the Chairman of the Company (or the Managing Director if the Chairman is involved).

For clearance to be provided by a Clearance Officer to a Designated Person pursuant to this clause 10, the Designated Person seeking clearance must satisfy a Clearance Officer or the Chairman or the Managing Director (as applicable) that the Designated Person is in severe financial hardship or that their circumstances are otherwise exceptional and that the proposed sale or disposal of the relevant Company Securities is the only reasonable course of action available.

#### **11. Securities Dealing Clearance**

Before dealing in Company Securities, a Designated Person must submit to the Company Secretary a written request to deal in Company Securities. The request shall include the reasons for requesting approval, the proposed dealing in Company Securities for which the Designated Person is seeking written clearance and confirmation that the Designated Person is not in possession of inside information in respect of Company Securities.

A Clearance Officer may only give clearance during periods that are not Black Out Periods or in any of the exceptional circumstances listed in clause 10. However, a Clearance Officer may not give clearance if:

- (a) there is a matter about which there is inside information in relation to Company Securities (whether or not the Designated Person knows about the matter); and
- (b) a Clearance Officer has any other reason to believe that the proposed dealing breaches this Policy.

Any clearance given by a Clearance Officer shall be for a specified duration as determined by a Clearance Officer. Any clearance given by a Clearance Officer ceases immediately upon the Designated Person to whom clearance was given becoming aware of inside information in relation to the Company Securities.

A Clearance Officer must keep a written record of:

- (a) any information received from a Designated Person in connection with this Policy; and
- (b) any clearance given under this Policy.

The requirement for a Designated Person to obtain prior written clearance does not apply to trading in the circumstances described in clause 13.

#### **12. Dealings by Associated Persons and Investment Managers**

If a Designated Person may not deal in Company Securities, he or she must take all reasonable and necessary steps to prevent dealing in the Company Securities by:

- (a) any associated person (including family or nominee companies and family trusts); or
- (b) any investment manager on their behalf or on behalf of any associated person.



### 13. Excluded Trading

Notwithstanding clauses 9(a) and 9(c) but subject to clause 9(b), the following types of trading are excluded from the operation of this Policy:

- (a) transfers of Company Securities already held by a Designated Person into a superannuation fund or other saving scheme in which the Designated Person is a beneficiary;
- (b) receipt (but not the conversion, exercise or disposal) of Company Securities in accordance with the approval of the shareholders of the Company;
- (c) an investment in, or trading in units of, a fund or other scheme (other than a scheme only investing in the Company Securities) where the assets of the fund or other scheme are invested at the discretion of a third party;
- (d) where a Designated Person is a trustee, trading in Company Securities by that trust provided the Designated Person is not a beneficiary of the trust and any decision to trade during a Black Out Period is taken by the other trustees or by the investment managers independently of the Designated Person;
- (e) undertakings to accept, or acceptance of, a takeover offer;
- (f) trading under an offer or invitation made to all or most of the Company 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 of the Company. 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;
- (g) a disposal of Company Securities that is the result of a secured lender exercising their rights, for example, under a margin lending arrangement;
- (h) receipt (but not the conversion, exercise or disposal) of Company Securities pursuant to an employee incentive scheme where the offer of Company Securities is either made on a periodic basis as disclosed to ASX or the offer was made or accepted outside of a Black Out Period;
- (i) the conversion of a convertible security (but not the disposal of the underlying security issued on conversion of the convertible security);
- (j) the exercise (but not the disposal of securities issued upon exercise) of an option under an employee incentive scheme, or the conversion of a convertible security, where the final date for the exercise of the option, or the conversion of the convertible security, falls during a Black Out Period and where, in the reasonable opinion of the Clearance Office, the Designated Person could not reasonably have been expected to exercise the option, or convert the convertible security, outside of a Black Out Period; and
- (k) trading under a non-discretionary trading plan for which prior written clearance has been provided by a Clearance Officer and where:

- (i) the Designated Person did not enter into the plan or amend the plan during a Black Out Period; and
- (ii) the trading plan does not permit the Designated Person to exercise any influence or discretion over how, when, or whether to trade.

**14. Communicating Inside Information**

If an employee (including a Designated Person) has information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is inside information in relation to Company Securities or the listed securities of another entity, the employee must not directly or indirectly communicate that information to another person if he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the other person would or would be likely to:

- (a) deal in Company Securities or those securities of the other entity; or
- (b) procure another person to deal in Company Securities or the securities of the other entity.

An employee must not inform colleagues (except a Clearance Officer) about inside information or its details.

**15. Hedging Prohibition**

A member of the Key Management Personnel must not enter into an arrangement with anyone if that arrangement would have the effect of limiting the exposure of the member to risk relating to an element of the member's remuneration that:

- (a) has not vested in the member; or
- (b) has vested in the member but remains subject to a holding lock.

Without limiting paragraph 15(a), remuneration that is not payable to a member until a particular day is, until that day, remuneration that has not vested in the member.

**16. Breach of Policy**

A breach of this Policy by an employee (including a Designated Person) may lead to disciplinary action. It may also be a breach of the law.

**17. Assistance and Additional Information**

Employees (including Designated Persons) who are unsure about any information they may have in their possession, and whether they can use that information for dealing in securities, should contact a Clearance Officer.