

Appendix 4G

Key to Disclosures

Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Name of entity

SOUTHERN CROSS MEDIA GROUP LIMITED

ABN/ARBN

91 116 024 536

Financial year ended:

30 JUNE 2025

Our corporate governance statement¹ for the period above can be found at:²



This URL on our
website:

<https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/>

The Corporate Governance Statement is accurate and up to date as at *[insert effective date of statement]* and has been approved by the board.

The annexure includes a key to where our corporate governance disclosures can be located.³

Date:

25 AUGUST 2025

Name of authorised officer
authorising lodgement:

SARAH TINSLEY, CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER AND COMPANY
SECRETARY

¹ "Corporate governance statement" is defined in Listing Rule 19.12 to mean the statement referred to in Listing Rule 4.10.3 which discloses the extent to which an entity has followed the recommendations set by the ASX Corporate Governance Council during a particular reporting period.

Listing Rule 4.10.3 requires an entity that is included in the official list as an ASX Listing to include in its annual report either a corporate governance statement that meets the requirements of that rule or the URL of the page on its website where such a statement is located. The corporate governance statement must disclose the extent to which the entity has followed the recommendations set by the ASX Corporate Governance Council during the reporting period. If the entity has not followed a recommendation for any part of the reporting period, its corporate governance statement must separately identify that recommendation and the period during which it was not followed and state its reasons for not following the recommendation and what (if any) alternative governance practices it adopted in lieu of the recommendation during that period.

Under Listing Rule 4.7.4, if an entity chooses to include its corporate governance statement on its website rather than in its annual report, it must lodge a copy of the corporate governance statement with ASX at the same time as it lodges its annual report with ASX. The corporate governance statement must be current as at the effective date specified in that statement for the purposes of Listing Rule 4.10.3.

Under Listing Rule 4.7.3, an entity must also lodge with ASX a completed Appendix 4G at the same time as it lodges its annual report with ASX. The Appendix 4G serves a dual purpose. It acts as a key designed to assist readers to locate the governance disclosures made by a listed entity under Listing Rule 4.10.3 and under the ASX Corporate Governance Council's recommendations. It also acts as a verification tool for listed entities to confirm that they have met the disclosure requirements of Listing Rule 4.10.3.

The Appendix 4G is not a substitute for, and is not to be confused with, the entity's corporate governance statement. They serve different purposes and an entity must produce each of them separately.

² Tick whichever option is correct and then complete the page number(s) of the annual report, or the URL of the web page, where your corporate governance statement can be found. You can, if you wish, delete the option which is not applicable.

³ Throughout this form, where you are given two or more options to select, you can, if you wish, delete any option which is not applicable and just retain the option that is applicable. If you select an option that includes "OR" at the end of the selection and you delete the other options, you can also, if you wish, delete the "OR" at the end of the selection.

See notes 4 and 5 below for further instructions on how to complete this form.

ANNEXURE – KEY TO CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation <u>in full</u> for the <u>whole</u> of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
PRINCIPLE 1 – LAY SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT			
1.1	A listed entity should have and disclose a board charter setting out: (a) the respective roles and responsibilities of its board and management; and (b) those matters expressly reserved to the board and those delegated to management.	☒ and we have disclosed a copy of our board charter at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
1.2	A listed entity should: (a) undertake appropriate checks before appointing a director or senior executive or putting someone forward for election as a director; and (b) provide security holders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director.	☒	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
1.3	A listed entity should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.	☒	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
1.4	The company secretary of a listed entity should be accountable directly to the board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the board.	☒	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable

⁴ Tick the box in this column only if you have followed the relevant recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Where the recommendation has a disclosure obligation attached, you must insert the location where that disclosure has been made, where indicated by the line with “*insert location*” underneath. If the disclosure in question has been made in your corporate governance statement, you need only insert “our corporate governance statement”. If the disclosure has been made in your annual report, you should insert the page number(s) of your annual report (eg “pages 10-12 of our annual report”). If the disclosure has been made on your website, you should insert the URL of the web page where the disclosure has been made or can be accessed (eg “www.entityname.com.au/corporate governance/charters/”).

⁵ If you have followed all of the Council’s recommendations in full for the whole of the period above, you can, if you wish, delete this column from the form and re-format it.

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
1.5	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a diversity policy; (b) through its board or a committee of the board set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity in the composition of its board, senior executives and workforce generally; and (c) disclose in relation to each reporting period: (1) the measurable objectives set for that period to achieve gender diversity; (2) the entity's progress towards achieving those objectives; and (3) either: (A) the respective proportions of men and women on the board, in senior executive positions and across the whole workforce (including how the entity has defined "senior executive" for these purposes); or (B) if the entity is a "relevant employer" under the Workplace Gender Equality Act, the entity's most recent "Gender Equality Indicators", as defined in and published under that Act. If the entity was in the S&P / ASX 300 Index at the commencement of the reporting period, the measurable objective for achieving gender diversity in the composition of its board should be to have not less than 30% of its directors of each gender within a specified period.	☒ and we have disclosed a copy of our diversity policy at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/ and we have disclosed the information referred to in paragraph (c) in our 2025 Directors Report and if we were included in the S&P / ASX 300 Index at the commencement of the reporting period our measurable objective for achieving gender diversity in the composition of its board of not less than 30% of its directors of each gender within a specified period.	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
1.6	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors; and (b) disclose for each reporting period whether a performance evaluation has been undertaken in accordance with that process during or in respect of that period.	☒ and we have disclosed the evaluation process referred to in paragraph (a) in our Corporate Governance Statement and in our Board Charter, available at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/ and whether a performance evaluation was undertaken for the reporting period in accordance with that process in our Corporate Governance Statement: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation <u>in full</u> for the <u>whole</u> of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
1.7	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a process for evaluating the performance of its senior executives at least once every reporting period; and (b) disclose for each reporting period whether a performance evaluation has been undertaken in accordance with that process during or in respect of that period.	☒ and we have disclosed the evaluation process referred to in paragraph (a) in our Senior Executive Evaluation Policy at https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/ and whether a performance evaluation was undertaken for the reporting period in accordance with that process in our Corporate Governance Statement: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
PRINCIPLE 2 - STRUCTURE THE BOARD TO BE EFFECTIVE AND ADD VALUE			
2.1	The board of a listed entity should: (a) have a nomination committee which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have a nomination committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs to address board succession issues and to ensure that the board has the appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.	☒ and we have disclosed the fact that we do not have a nomination committee and the processes we employ to address board succession issues and to ensure that the board has the appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
2.2	A listed entity should have and disclose a board skills matrix setting out the mix of skills that the board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership.	☒ and we have disclosed our board skills matrix in our Corporate Governance Statement: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
2.3	A listed entity should disclose: (a) the names of the directors considered by the board to be independent directors; (b) if a director has an interest, position, affiliation or relationship of the type described in Box 2.3 but the board is of the opinion that it does not compromise the independence of the director, the nature of the interest, position or relationship in question and an explanation of why the board is of that opinion; and (c) the length of service of each director.	☒ and we have disclosed the names of the directors considered by the board to be independent directors in our Corporate Governance Statement. and, where applicable, the information referred to in paragraph (b) in our Corporate Governance Statement. and the length of service of each director in our Corporate Governance Statement https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
2.4	A majority of the board of a listed entity should be independent directors.	☒	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
2.5	The chair of the board of a listed entity should be an independent director and, in particular, should not be the same person as the CEO of the entity.	☒	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
2.6	A listed entity should have a program for inducting new directors and for periodically reviewing whether there is a need for existing directors to undertake professional development to maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as directors effectively.	☒	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
PRINCIPLE 3 – INSTIL A CULTURE OF ACTING LAWFULLY, ETHICALLY AND RESPONSIBLY			
3.1	A listed entity should articulate and disclose its values.	☒ and we have disclosed our values in our Code of Conduct available at: https://careers.sca.com.au/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
3.2	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees; and (b) ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that code.	☒ and we have disclosed our code of conduct at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
3.3	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a whistleblower policy; and (b) ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material incidents reported under that policy.	☒ and we have disclosed our whistleblower policy at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
3.4	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose an anti-bribery and corruption policy; and (b) ensure that the board or committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that policy.	☒ and we have disclosed our anti-bribery and corruption policy at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
PRINCIPLE 4 – SAFEGUARD THE INTEGRITY OF CORPORATE REPORTS			
4.1	The board of a listed entity should: (a) have an audit committee which: (1) has at least three members, all of whom are non-executive directors and a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, who is not the chair of the board, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the committee; and (5) in relation to each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have an audit committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs that independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its corporate reporting, including the processes for the appointment and removal of the external auditor and the rotation of the audit engagement partner.	☒ and we have disclosed a copy of the charter of the committee at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/ and the information referred to in paragraphs (4) and (5) at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/ and we have disclosed the fact that we have a combined Audit & Risk Committee at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/ https://www.sca.com.au/board-leadership/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
4.2	The board of a listed entity should, before it approves the entity's financial statements for a financial period, receive from its CEO and CFO a declaration that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity 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 entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.	☒	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
4.3	A listed entity should disclose its process to verify the integrity of any periodic corporate report it releases to the market that is not audited or reviewed by an external auditor.	☒	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
PRINCIPLE 5 – MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE			
5.1	A listed entity should have and disclose a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under listing rule 3.1.	☒ and we have disclosed our continuous disclosure compliance policy at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
5.2	A listed entity should ensure that its board receives copies of all material market announcements promptly after they have been made.	☒	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
5.3	A listed entity that gives a new and substantive investor or analyst presentation should release a copy of the presentation materials on the ASX Market Announcements Platform ahead of the presentation.	☒	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
PRINCIPLE 6 – RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS			
6.1	A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.	☒ and we have disclosed information about us and our governance on our website at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
6.2	A listed entity should have an investor relations program that facilitates effective two-way communication with investors.	☒	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
6.3	A listed entity should disclose how it facilitates and encourages participation at meetings of security holders.	☒ and we have disclosed how we facilitate and encourage participation at meetings of security holders in our disclosure and communications policy https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
6.4	A listed entity should ensure that all substantive resolutions at a meeting of security holders are decided by a poll rather than by a show of hands.	☒	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
6.5	A listed entity should give security holders the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the entity and its security registry electronically.	☒	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
PRINCIPLE 7 – RECOGNISE AND MANAGE RISK			
7.1	The board of a listed entity should: (a) have a committee or committees to oversee risk, each of which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have a risk committee or committees that satisfy (a) above, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for overseeing the entity's risk management framework.	☒ and we have disclosed a copy of the charter of the committee at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/ and the information referred to in paragraphs (4) and (5) at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/reports-announcements/ and we have disclosed the fact that we have a combined Audit & Risk Committee at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/ https://www.sca.com.au/board-leadership/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
7.2	The board or a committee of the board should: (a) review the entity's risk management framework 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; and (b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place.	☒ and we have disclosed whether a review of the entity's risk management framework was undertaken during the reporting period at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
7.3	A listed entity should disclose: (a) if it has an internal audit function, how the function is structured and what role it performs; or (b) if it does not have an internal audit function, that fact and the processes it employs for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its governance, risk management and internal control processes.	☒ and we have disclosed the fact that we do not have an internal audit function and the processes we employ for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of our risk management and internal control processes in our Corporate Governance Statement: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
7.4	A listed entity should disclose whether it has any material exposure to environmental or social risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.	☒ and we have disclosed whether we have any material exposure to environmental and social risks in our Corporate Governance Statement and in our 2025 Directors Report available at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/ https://www.sca.com.au/investors/reports-announcements/ and, if we do, how we manage or intend to manage those risks at: not applicable, but refer to the discussion in our Corporate Governance Statement and in our 2025 Directors Report available at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/ https://www.sca.com.au/investors/reports-announcements/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
PRINCIPLE 8 – REMUNERATE FAIRLY AND RESPONSIBLY			
8.1	The board of a listed entity should: (a) have a remuneration committee which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have a remuneration committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.	☒ and we have disclosed a copy of the charter of the People & Culture committee at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/ and the information referred to in paragraphs (4) and (5) at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/reports-announcements/ and we have disclosed the fact that we do not have a remuneration committee and the processes we employ for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive: https://www.sca.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/senior-executive-remuneration-framework_28-aug-2024.pdf	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
8.2	A listed entity should separately disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives.	☒ and we have disclosed separately our remuneration policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
8.3	A listed entity which has an equity-based remuneration scheme should: (a) have a policy on whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme; and (b) disclose that policy or a summary of it.	☒ and we have disclosed our policy on this issue or a summary of it in our Securities Trading Policy, available at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/governance/ and in our Remuneration Report in the 2025 Directors Report, available at: https://www.sca.com.au/investors/reports-announcements/	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☐ we do not have an equity-based remuneration scheme and this recommendation is therefore not applicable OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation <u>in full</u> for the <u>whole</u> of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS THAT APPLY ONLY IN CERTAIN CASES			
9.1	A listed entity with a director who does not speak the language in which board or security holder meetings are held or key corporate documents are written should disclose the processes it has in place to ensure the director understands and can contribute to the discussions at those meetings and understands and can discharge their obligations in relation to those documents.	☐	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☒ we do not have a director in this position and this recommendation is therefore not applicable OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
9.2	A listed entity established outside Australia should ensure that meetings of security holders are held at a reasonable place and time.	☐	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☒ we are established in Australia and this recommendation is therefore not applicable OR ☐ we are an externally managed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
9.3	A listed entity established outside Australia, and an externally managed listed entity that has an AGM, should ensure that its external auditor attends its AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.	☐	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement OR ☒ we are established in Australia and not an externally managed listed entity and this recommendation is therefore not applicable ☐ we are an externally managed entity that does not hold an AGM and this recommendation is therefore not applicable
ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES APPLICABLE TO EXTERNALLY MANAGED LISTED ENTITIES			
-	<i>Alternative to Recommendation 1.1 for externally managed listed entities:</i> The responsible entity of an externally managed listed entity should disclose: (a) the arrangements between the responsible entity and the listed entity for managing the affairs of the listed entity; and (b) the role and responsibility of the board of the responsible entity for overseeing those arrangements.	Not applicable	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
-	<i>Alternative to Recommendations 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 for externally managed listed entities:</i> An externally managed listed entity should clearly disclose the terms governing the remuneration of the manager.	Not applicable	☐ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement

SOUTHERN CROSS AUSTEREO

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2025

SOUTHERN CROSS MEDIA GROUP LIMITED

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2025

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SOUTHERN CROSS MEDIA GROUP LIMITED

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2025

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The Board of Southern Cross Media Group Limited (**Company**) is responsible for the corporate governance of Southern Cross Austereo, comprising the Company and its subsidiaries (**SCA**). The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of SCA on behalf of shareholders, working with management to implement and maintain an effective system of corporate governance.

This statement describes SCA's key corporate governance practices and policies. The Annual Report, Company Constitution, Board Charter, Board Committee Charters, Risk Management Framework (including Risk Appetite Statement), Risk Management Policy, Taxation Risk and Governance Policy, Code of Conduct, Securities Trading Policy, Senior Executive Remuneration Framework, Non-executive Director Share Ownership Policy, Senior Executive Share Ownership Policy, Diversity Policy, Disclosure and Communications Policy, Whistleblowing Policy, Climate Change Policy, and SCA's current Tax Transparency Report, and Modern Slavery Statement are available under the Investors tab on SCA's website sca.com.au. This statement was authorised for issue by the Board on 25 August 2025. Unless specified otherwise, the information in this statement is current as at that date.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Composition of the Board

Membership of the Board and its Committees on the date of this statement is set out below. A profile of each director, including details of their skills, experience, and expertise, is available in the 2025 Directors' Report and on SCA's website.

Director	Status	Tenure (Years)	Audit & Risk C'ee	People & Culture C'ee
Heith Mackay-Cruise	Independent	4.9	Member	Member
John Kelly	CEO/MD	2.2	-	-
Carole Campbell (retiring on 31 August 2025)	Independent	5.0	Chair	Member
Ido Leffler	Independent	4.9	Member	Member
Marina Go	Independent	0.9	Member	Chair

The average tenure of the Board is 3.6 years (2024: 4.5 years; 2023: 5.1 years; 2022: 5.2 years) The average age of the Board on 31 August 2025 was 54.8 years (2023: 55.1 years; 2022: 54.1 years).

As reported in last year's Corporate Governance Statement, John Kelly was appointed as Managing Director and CEO on 1 July 2023.

Marina Go was appointed as director on 1 October 2024. Carole Campbell will retire as a director on 31 August 2025 and Helen Nash retired as a director on 30 September 2024.

Board skills matrix

The Board maintains a matrix (last reviewed and updated in June 2025) identifying the competencies, skills and experience required to enable the Board to meet SCA's current and future challenges. The matrix enables assessment, at a point in time, of whether SCA's current directors have sufficient depth in the required skills, collectively. The matrix also informs the Board's succession planning and discussions with shareholders and other stakeholders about SCA and the Board's composition and performance.

SOUTHERN CROSS MEDIA GROUP LIMITED

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The Board's skills matrix and mapping of non-executive directors' core competencies are set out below.

Competency	No of directors
Executive leadership: Successful leadership as a senior executive in large organisations including through periods of change in an industry, market or business.	4
Governance: Commitment to high governance standards. Experience with Australian or other sophisticated governance structures. Able to assess the effectiveness of senior executives.	5
Strategy: Experience developing and implementing strategy to achieve long term organisational objectives. Able to probe executives on delivery of strategic objectives.	5
Digital Transformation: Experience in organisational and digital transformation to optimise business processes and outcome in Australian media.	5
Financial acumen: Senior executive experience in financial accounting and reporting, corporate finance, and internal financial controls. Able to probe executives on the adequacy of financial controls.	5
Risk management: Experience identifying, managing, and monitoring material corporate risks. Able to probe executives on management of risk and adequacy of risk controls.	5
Media industry: Senior executive experience in media or related sectors such as trade and consumer insights and marketing; advertising and subscription sales; and creation, acquisition, and distribution of content.	4
Audio sector: experience in traditional radio broadcasting and digital audio ecosystems, either in Australia or globally.	1
Corporate transactions: Experience in capital management, debt financing, mergers, acquisitions, divestments, and strategic partnerships.	5
Culture: Experience related to building successful organisational culture; attracting and developing talented people and workplace health and safety.	5
Sustainability: Experience related to culture; attracting and developing talented people; workplace health and safety; environment; social responsibility; and community.	4

The Board does not expect every director to have a core competency in every skill in the skills matrix. The Board generally expects that between half and all SCA's directors will have a core competency in each of the required skills.

The Board acknowledges that the competencies, skills, and experience required among SCA's directors will change over time as SCA's business evolves. The Board therefore periodically reviews the matrix to ensure it continues to meet SCA's needs, and directors continue to have the required competencies, skills, and experience.

In its release to the ASX on 27 June 2025, the Board announced that Carole Campbell would retire as a director (and as Chair of the Audit & Risk Committee) on 31 August 2025. The Board, after reviewing its skills matrix, has engaged external consultants to assist in the search for a new non-executive director.

The Board is satisfied that its directors' competencies, skills, and experience are appropriate for SCA's needs.

Board independence

The Board assesses the independence of directors on appointment and annually thereafter. All directors are expected to bring independent judgment to bear on Board decisions and to act in the best interests of SCA and security holders. Relevant factors include whether a director:

- is independent of management and free of business or other associations that could materially interfere with, or reasonably be perceived to interfere materially with, the exercise of independent judgment
- has been a director of SCA for such a period that independence may have been compromised.

The Board considers that all directors, except for John Kelly who is an executive director, are independent.

All SCA's non-executive directors also sit on the boards of other listed or unlisted companies and these other companies are publicly disclosed in each director's profile on SCA's corporate website. Were SCA to engage in a material transaction with any of those other companies, the Board would acknowledge any resulting conflict of interest. The Board would determine in that case whether a conflicted director should take part in any deliberations or vote in relation to the relevant transaction.

SCA does not have a controlling shareholder and has not implemented arrangements for cross shareholdings or board representation with any supplier or other stakeholder. Transactions with related parties are disclosed in SCA's Directors Report, and these are limited to payment of remuneration to directors and executives.

Role of the Board

The Board is responsible for the overall corporate governance of SCA. The Board's roles and responsibilities are formalised in the Board Charter.

Under the Board Charter, the following matters are reserved for decision by the Board:

- approving and monitoring implementation of the Company's strategy, mission, values, and risk appetite
- approving the Company's annual budget
- monitoring the Company's financial performance and operations and approving the Company's annual and half-yearly financial statements and reports
- appointing, determining the terms of appointment of, and removing the Chairman
- appointing a director of the Company to fill a vacancy or as an additional director (but the CEO has authority to appoint directors of the Company's subsidiaries)
- appointing, and removing the CEO, the CFO, and the Company Secretary
- determining the remuneration and terms of appointment of non-executive directors (subject to limits approved by shareholders), the CEO, the CFO, and any executive director
- monitoring the performance and development of, and overseeing the remuneration framework and succession planning for, the CEO and the Company's senior leadership team
- establishing Board Committees, their composition, charters, and authorities

- approving dividend policy and determining dividends
- approving the capital structure of the Company, including issuing or buying back equity, equity-like or debt instruments, entering into or re-financing debt facilities and approving the Company's interest rate hedging policy
- approving transactions, commitments, and expenditure from time to time specified by the Board
- appointing, determining the terms of appointment of, and remunerating the external auditor
- convening meetings of shareholders
- monitoring the effectiveness of the Company's systems of financial and non-financial risk management and internal control, and ensuring there is an appropriate risk management framework in place
- monitoring the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and ethical standards
- approving or adopting policies, practices, and documents (including reports and statements to shareholders) and determining or approving matters required by the Constitution, applicable laws, regulations, guidelines, or recommendations to ensure the Board is effective in performing its role and responsibilities
- any other matter specified by the Board (whether by resolution, in the charter of a Committee, in a policy, or otherwise) from time to time.

Chair

The directors vote among themselves to elect an independent non-executive director as the Chair. Heith Mackay-Cruise became Chair on 27 March 2024.

The Chair leads the Board, fostering an open and collegiate culture to ensure the Board operates effectively. The Chair is responsible for:

- promoting a constructive relationship between the Board and management through the CEO
- managing the efficient organisation and conduct of the Board's functions and meetings
- overseeing regular and effective evaluations of the Board's performance
- exercising other powers delegated by the Board from time to time.

The Chair meets regularly with the CEO to discuss SCA's strategy, performance, and plans, as well as to agree on matters to be included on the agenda of the Board or its Committees.

Delegation to CEO

As permitted by SCA's Constitution, the Board has delegated to the CEO all powers and authorities required to manage and control SCA's day-to-day operations, except those powers and authorities reserved to the Board. SCA's CEO and Managing Director is John Kelly, who was appointed to that position on 1 July 2023.

The CEO leads SCA's management and is therefore responsible to the Board for:

- managing and controlling SCA's day-to-day operations in accordance with strategic objectives, policies and budgets adopted by the Board (including with respect to managing SCA's impacts on the economy, environment, and people)
- providing the Board with timely, accurate and clear information to enable the Board to perform its responsibilities.

While recurring items are scheduled on the agenda of the Board and its Committees each year, the CEO ensures material risks and opportunities that arise during the year are promptly communicated to the Chair and other directors. If appropriate, meetings of the Board or the relevant Committee are arranged at short notice to consider items of this nature.

While remaining accountable to the Board, the CEO has authority to sub-delegate the powers and authorities granted by the Board to executives with relevant responsibilities.

Board meetings

Board meetings are scheduled approximately eight times per year, with other meetings convened as required. Meetings attended by directors during FY25 are reported in the 2025 Directors Report.

In advance of Board meetings, directors receive papers with sufficient information to enable informed discussion of all agenda items. Papers are distributed and remain available for ongoing reference by directors through a secure electronic board portal. Minutes of Board meetings are tabled and confirmed at the following Board meeting.

Director appointment and re-election

SCA's Constitution authorises the Board to appoint a new director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors, provided the total number of directors is no more than nine. A director appointed by the Board holds office only until the close of the next AGM but is eligible for election by shareholders at that meeting.

A director must retire from office no later than the third AGM following the director's most recent election. Where eligible, a director may stand for re-election.

All new directors are subject to appropriate checks prior to appointment.

When a candidate stands for election or re-election, the Board provides shareholders with the following information to enable shareholders to make an informed decision on whether to elect or re-elect the candidate:

- biographical details of the candidate, including relevant qualifications, experience, and skills
- details of any other material directorships held by the candidate
- any material adverse information revealed by the checks SCA has performed about the candidate
- whether the Board considers the candidate to be an independent director
- details of any interest, position, association, or relationship that might influence in a material respect, or might reasonably be perceived to influence in a material respect, the candidate's capacity to bring

an independent judgment to bear on issues before the board and to act in the best interests of SCA and its security holders generally

- the term of office served by the candidate (if the candidate is a current director)
- whether the Board supports the election or re-election of the candidate.

Director induction and development

SCA enters a letter of appointment with each non-executive director. The letter sets out the Board's expectations for non-executive directors and the remuneration payable to non-executive directors. Each new director is invited to participate in an induction program, which includes meeting with other directors and members of SCA's senior leadership team to gain a greater understanding of the business.

Directors are provided with opportunities to participate in continuing education programs organised for the Board to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role. This may take the form of presentations by management or external parties on responsibilities of directors, the industries in which SCA operates and other matters. During FY25, the Board or its Committees received briefings from all members of SCA's senior leadership team and other executives on their respective areas of responsibility, as well as external presentations in relation to executive incentive programs, SCA's insurance program, management of workplace behaviour risks, taxation governance and risk, SCA's cyber security posture, executive and board simulation exercise and penetration testing, and merger and acquisition threats and opportunities.

Board performance evaluation

The Chair oversees regular evaluation of the performance of individual directors, Committees, and the Board. This includes discussions with individual directors about their contributions at and between meetings of the Board and its Committees. During FY25, these discussions included consideration of the strengths, attributes, and contributions of individual directors to inform the Board's planning for succession during the year as Helen Nash retired as a director on 30 September 2024 and Carole Campbell will retire as a director on 31 August 2025. The Board has conducted a review of its Board Skills Matrix during FY25 as part of its Board succession planning.

The Board did not conduct an external performance review during FY25. It most recently did so during FY22 and implemented all agreed actions arising from that review.

Remuneration of non-executive directors

The Chair receives a fixed aggregate fee. Other non-executive directors receive a base fee for acting as a director and additional fees for participating as chair or as a member of the Board's Committees. Non-executive directors do not receive performance-based fees and are not entitled to retirement benefits as part of their fees.

The maximum annual aggregate fee pool for non-executive directors is \$1,500,000. This was confirmed in amendments to the Constitution approved by shareholders at the 2020 AGM.

Further details of the remuneration paid to non-executive directors is provided in the Remuneration Report.

Independent professional advice

The Charters of the Board and its Committees set out procedures for directors to obtain independent professional advice at SCA's expense.

Ownership of shares by non-executive directors

Under the Non-executive Director Share Ownership Policy, SCA's non-executive directors are required to accumulate and retain a target shareholding in SCA. A non-executive director is required to acquire the applicable target shareholding within three years after joining the Board.

Unless a non-executive director has already met the target shareholding requirement, the Non-executive Director Share Ownership Policy imposes a disposal restriction on the shares held by the non-executive director.

Company Secretary

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

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has two standing Committees: the Audit & Risk Committee and the People & Culture Committee. The Board disbanded its Digital Transformation Committee in December 2023 and has resumed the responsibilities previously delegated to the Digital Transformation Committee. The responsibilities of each Committee are set out in a Charter approved by the Board.

In advance of each meeting, Committee members receive papers with enough information to enable informed discussion of all agenda items. Papers are distributed and remain available for ongoing reference by Committee members and other directors through a secure electronic board portal. Each Committee also receives presentations from, or meets with, professional advisers, consultants, and other stakeholders in relation to areas within the Committee's areas of responsibility.

Minutes of Committee meetings are tabled and confirmed at the following Committee meeting and are tabled for information at Board meetings.

Audit & Risk Committee

The members of the Audit & Risk Committee are Carole Campbell (Chair), Heith Mackay-Cruise, Ido Leffler, and Marina Go. Details of meetings held during the year and attendance by Committee members are set out in the 2025 Directors' Report.

Carole Campbell will retire as a director on 31 August 2025 and Heith Mackay-Cruise was appointed as interim Chair of the Audit & Risk Committee with effect from 1 September 2025 until a new director is appointed to fulfill this role.

The Audit & Risk Committee assists the Board in its oversight of:

- the integrity of SCA's accounting and financial reporting systems
- SCA's accounting and financial policies, practices, and disclosures

- SCA's taxation strategy and management of the Company's taxation affairs, consistent with the principles and tax risk appetite set by the Board
- the effectiveness of SCA's risk management framework in ensuring SCA operates within the risk appetite set by the Board
- the appointment, independence, performance and remuneration of the external auditor and the integrity of the external audit process.

People & Culture Committee

The members of the People & Culture Committee are Marina Go (Chair), Heith Mackay-Cruise, Carole Campbell and Ido Leffler. Details of meetings held during the year and attendance by Committee members are set out in the 2025 Directors Report.

The People & Culture Committee assists the Board in its oversight of management activities in:

- developing and implementing strategies aimed at improving SCA's culture and diversity, consistent with the organisation's values
- undertaking executive development, succession and talent management programs and activities
- promoting a healthy and safe working culture for SCA's employees, contractors, audience members, clients and visitors
- providing effective remuneration policies aligned with creation of value for shareholders; having regard to applicable governance, legal and regulatory requirements and industry standards
- reporting to shareholders and other stakeholders according to applicable standards.

Nomination Committee

The Board decided in June 2023 to disband its former Nomination Committee and to resume the responsibility for Board composition and performance and succession planning for non-executive directors and senior executives, which had previously been delegated to the Nomination Committee. Given the Board's current size and composition, the Board considers it appropriate for the Board to have direct responsibility for these matters.

EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION AND PERFORMANCE

The Board has adopted a Senior Executive Remuneration Framework. The Framework aims to ensure that reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered, aligning executive reward with achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, consistent with market practice for delivery of reward.

Information about SCA's remuneration policies and practices for the CEO and other senior executives, and their remuneration during FY25, is set out in the Remuneration Report in the 2025 Directors Report.

In accordance with the Board's Senior Executive Evaluation Policy, the performance of the CEO is reviewed at least annually by the non-executive directors, and the CEO at least annually reviews the performance of his direct executive reports. Performance is evaluated against personal and corporate goals. As outlined in the Senior Executive Remuneration Framework, during FY25 these goals were allocated to three categories

having regard to SCA's business strategy: profitability and financial performance (60%), strategy execution (30%), and cultural and behavioural influences (10%). This recognises the long-term benefits of SCA's leaders committing to develop and maintain a strong culture and operational discipline.

Led by the Board Chair, the Board conducted an evaluation of the CEO's performance and reviewed the CEO's evaluation of his direct executive reports during the year. The results of those evaluations are summarised in the Remuneration Report.

Under the Senior Executive Share Ownership Policy, members of SCA's senior leadership team are required to accumulate and retain a target shareholding in SCA.

Unless a leadership executive has already met the target shareholding requirement, the Senior Executive Share Ownership Policy imposes a disposal restriction until cessation of employment on all or a defined portion of the shares allocated to the executive on vesting of performance rights granted under SCA's Executive Incentive Plan.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTEGRITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTING

Risk management

The Board has adopted a Risk Management Framework and a Risk Management Policy. They establish a holistic approach to risk management to promote an integrated and informed view of risk exposures across SCA's activities and operations. The framework is the total of systems, structures, policies, processes, and people within SCA that identify, assess, control, and monitor all sources of risk that could have an impact on SCA. It provides management with:

- an integrated framework to effectively manage uncertainty and obligations, respond to risks, and to capitalise on opportunities as they arise
- minimum standards for the governance, processes and tools required to administer the requirements of the Risk Management Policy
- the ability to manage risks across SCA by providing accurate and timely reporting on the profile of risks and controls across SCA.

The Audit & Risk Committee assists the Board to oversee the risk management framework and any matters of significance affecting SCA's financial reporting and internal controls. This includes annual review of the Risk Management Framework and Risk Management Policy. The Board updated the Risk Management Framework in December 2023.

SCA has adopted the following categories of risks that affect its activities:

- strategy and planning
- brands and content
- sales and distribution
- infrastructure
- governance, risk, and compliance.

To guide its decision-making, SCA has defined its tolerance for risk in each of the above risk categories. These tolerances are set out in the Risk Appetite Statement included in the Risk Management Framework.

SCA's management team is responsible for day-to-day implementation of the risk management framework and internal controls within SCA. Each risk is allocated to a risk owner with direct responsibility for managing that risk, including implementing mitigation strategies, and escalating to the senior leadership team if required. Management reports at each meeting of the Audit & Risk Committee and twice a year to the Board on the status of SCA's material business risks. Risks rated 'High' or 'Very High' and other material business risks are reviewed at each meeting of the Audit & Risk Committee.

Material business risks most recently reviewed by the Audit & Risk Committee include the following:

- LiSTNR product does not sustain profitability at an appropriate level and pace;
- Revenues for Broadcast Radio grow more slowly than forecast;
- Global technology companies participate more aggressively in the Audio market, making SCA's distribution less profitable;
- Operational impact of a cyber security breach; and
- Corporate activity that does not represent fair value to shareholders.

Further details about several of these risks and SCA's mitigation strategies are outlined under Material Risks in the Review and Results of Operations in the 2025 Directors Report.

Tax governance

SCA continues to strengthen its tax governance framework to reduce risk and to earn a 'justified trust' assessment from the ATO. Steps taken to date include adoption by the Board of a Taxation Risk and Governance Policy, rolling out a detailed operational tax governance policy to guide employees with tax responsibilities and adoption of the ATO's voluntary Tax Transparency Code. Since 2019, SCA has published an annual Tax Transparency Report.

Internal audit

SCA has not implemented an internal audit function. The Board considers SCA's operations do not require this to be introduced as a separate function to those functions undertaken by the external auditors and the Audit & Risk Committee. From time to time, SCA engages independent expert consultants to review and provide assurance about corporate functions, processes, and activities. This includes compliance reviews in relation to legal, finance, taxation requirements, periodic penetration testing and threat assessment in relation to technology systems and interfaces. The Audit & Risk Committee receives reports on these reviews, including in relation to corrective actions identified and implemented.

Assurance

The CEO and CFO have declared in writing to the Board that:

- financial records have been properly maintained in that they correctly record and explain SCA's transactions, and financial position and performance, enable true and fair financial statements to be prepared and audited; and are retained for seven years after the transactions covered by the records are completed

- the financial statements and notes required by the accounting standards for the financial year comply with the accounting standards
- the consolidated entity statement set out in the financial statements is true and correct
- the financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view of SCA's financial position and performance
- any other matters that are prescribed by the Corporations Act and regulations as they relate to statements and notes for the financial year are satisfied
- in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act, in their view the financial statements are founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control, and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.

The Audit & Risk Committee maintains open lines of communication between the Board, management, and the external auditors to enable information and points of view to be freely exchanged. The Board has appointed PwC as SCA's external auditor. PwC's audit engagement partner is Amanda Campbell. Amanda commenced as audit partner in FY25. She and members of her team attend each meeting of the Audit & Risk Committee and periodically meet separately with the Chair of the Audit & Risk Committee.

PwC's audit engagement partner also attends SCA's AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

COMPANY POLICIES

Code of Conduct

SCA's Code of Conduct sets out principles and standards that apply to all directors, employees and certain contractors and consultants. The Board updated the Code of Conduct in February 2025.

The Code of Conduct is underpinned by a range of more specific internal policies setting out SCA's expectations, practices and procedures for directors, employees and certain contractors and consultants. These policies are made available through SCA's employee intranet and, where applicable, to contractors and consultants. SCA provides induction and periodic training to all employees on key policies relating to matters such as workplace behaviour, health and safety, and radio and television codes of practice. Training on these matters is also provided to regular contractors, such as on-air announcers.

SCA has detailed grievance procedures that have proved effective for investigation and resolution of issues that arise in the workplace or in relation to the way in which SCA conducts its business. These procedures are complemented by a Whistleblower Policy.

The Audit & Risk Committee receives reports at six monthly intervals, and at other times as required, on whether there have been any material incidents reported under the Code of Conduct or the Whistleblower Policy. SCA received one complaint under the Whistleblower Policy during FY25. The complaint was investigated by one of SCA's Whistleblower Protection Officers who did not uphold the complaint.

SCA publishes an annual Modern Slavery Statement under the Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth). SCA's Supplier Code of Conduct is also available on the SCA website. Major suppliers and suppliers operating in high-risk areas are asked to complete an electronic questionnaire or to provide other evidence of their awareness and management of modern slavery risks. A detailed fact sheet explaining the risks and indicators of modern slavery in SCA's supply chain is available on SCA's employee intranet and is included in

induction and annual compliance training for employees. SCA has assessed there is a low risk of SCA's operations directly resulting in modern slavery practices. However, there is a higher risk that SCA could be linked to modern slavery practices through the activities of business partners. For example, SCA could purchase equipment manufactured by an entity using forced or child labour. SCA's review during FY25 did not identify any material risk of modern slavery in SCA's current supply chains.

Trading in company securities

SCA's Securities Trading Policy prohibits directors and certain executives from dealing in SCA's securities during certain 'blackout periods' leading up to announcement of SCA's half-year and annual results and SCA's AGM. A blackout period may also be declared where directors and executives have price-sensitive information that is not generally available (and is not required to be disclosed to ASX under the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act). The Board considers at every meeting whether any of the matters discussed at the meeting are price-sensitive so that a disclosure to ASX should be made or a blackout period should be declared.

The Securities Trading Policy also provides a summary of the 'insider trading' provisions of the Corporations Act so that all employees are aware of their obligations not to deal in SCA's securities (or the securities of any other entity) while in possession of price-sensitive information that is not generally available.

The Securities Trading Policy prohibits directors and executives from engaging in hedging arrangements, dealing in derivatives, or entering other arrangements to vary economic risk related to SCA's securities including, for example, dealing in warrants, equity swaps, put and call options, contracts for difference and other contracts intended to secure a profit or avoid a loss based on fluctuations in the price of SCA's securities.

External communications

SCA's External Communications & Disclosure Policy outlines how SCA manages external communications, including to ensure compliance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act and to appropriately manage communications with the investment community, media, media regulatory agencies, industry bodies and shareholders.

Communications with shareholders occur through ASX announcements, the annual report, investor roadshows and briefings. All information disclosed to the ASX is posted on SCA's website. Investors are encouraged to attend and participate in the AGM, which will be held in November 2025. Since 2022, SCA has held its AGM using a combination of a physical location and virtual technology. Compared to physical meetings in previous years, the virtual meeting format has resulted in a significantly higher number of shareholders and other parties attending and participating in the AGM.

For formal meetings, an explanatory memorandum on the resolutions is included with the Notice of Meeting. If investors cannot attend formal meetings, they can lodge proxy forms by post or fax or can complete an online proxy form. SCA conducts voting by a poll on all resolutions at general meetings.

SCA gives its shareholders the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, SCA and its securities registry electronically.

SUSTAINABILITY

SCA's executive team, the Board and its Committees consider sustainability risks and opportunities within their respective areas of responsibility. For example, the Audit & Risk Committee monitors SCA's management of risks relating to regulatory compliance, workplace health and safety, cyber security,

environmental matters, and economic impacts. The People & Culture Committee monitors SCA's management of risks relating to attraction, retention, development and care of our people.

During FY22, SCA engaged independent sustainability consultancy, Point Advisory, to assist with a materiality assessment to better inform SCA's sustainability strategy and reporting for future years.

SCA published a separate Sustainability Report from 2021 to 2023. In 2024 and 2025, information about SCA's approach to sustainability is published in the Annual Report.

Australia's first mandatory climate reporting regime came into effect on 1 January 2025. Based on SCA's current revenue, total assets and employee numbers, the climate reporting regime will apply to SCA in FY27. SCA management are preparing the Company for its mandatory climate reporting requirements.