

92 Energy Limited (the "Company")

Corporate Governance Statement

This Corporate Governance Statement details (amongst other matters) the compliance of the Corporate Governance Policy circulated with the fourth edition of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (**Recommendations**). The Recommendations are not mandatory. However, the Company will be required to provide a statement in its future annual reports (post-listing) disclosing the extent to which the Company has followed the Recommendations.

The Board of the Company currently has in place corporate governance policies and charters which have been posted in a dedicated corporate governance information section of the Company's website at <https://www.92energy.com/>

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS		COMPLY (Yes/No)	EXPLANATION
1.	Lay solid foundations for management and oversight		
1.1	Companies should have and disclose a board charter: (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.	Yes	The Company has adopted a Board Charter that sets out the specific roles and responsibilities of the board of directors (Board), the Chair and management and includes a description of those matters expressly reserved to the Board and those delegated to management. The Board Charter sets out the specific responsibilities of the Board, requirements as to the Board's composition, the roles and responsibilities of the Chairman and Company Secretary, the establishment, operation and management of Board Committees, Directors' access to Company records and information, details of the Board's relationship with management, details of the Board's performance review and details of the Board's disclosure policy. A copy of the Company's Board Charter, which is part of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan, is available on the Company's website.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS		COMPLY (Yes/No)	EXPLANATION
1.2	Companies should: (a) undertake appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward to security holders a candidate 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.	Yes	The process for selection, appointment, and re-appointment of directors is detailed in the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter. The Company's Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter (in the Company's Corporate Governance Plan) requires the Remuneration and Nomination Committee to ensure appropriate checks (including checks in respect of character, experience, education, criminal record and bankruptcy history (as appropriate)) are undertaken before appointing a person, or putting forward to security holders a candidate for election, as a Director. Under the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter, all material information relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a Director must be provided to security holders in the Notice of Meeting containing the resolution to elect or re-elect a Director. Information in respect to each Directors experience and qualifications are outlined in the Annual Report. Directors will be put forward for re-election at the Company's Annual General.
1.3	Companies should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.	Yes	Detailed in the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter. The Company requires each director and senior executive to execute a written agreement setting out the terms of their appointment. The Company has written agreements with each of its Directors and executive service agreements with key management personnel.
1.4	The company secretary should be accountable directly to the board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the board.	Yes	The Board Charter outlines the roles, responsibility and accountability of the Company Secretary. In accordance with this, the Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS		COMPLY (Yes/No)	EXPLANATION												
1.5	Companies should: (a) have a diversity policy which includes requirements for the board or a relevant committee of the board to set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity and to assess annually both the objectives and the entity's progress in achieving them; (b) disclose that policy or a summary of it; and (c) disclose as at the end of each reporting period the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the board or a relevant committee of the board in accordance with the entity's diversity policy and its progress towards achieving them and either: (1) the respective proportions of men and women on the board, in senior executive positions and across the whole organisation (including how the entity has defined "senior executive" for these purposes); or (2) 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.	Yes	The Company has adopted a Diversity Policy which provides a framework for the Company to establish and achieve measurable diversity objectives, including in respect of gender diversity. The Diversity Policy allows the Board to set measurable gender diversity objectives if considered appropriate, and to assess annually both the objectives if any have been set and the Company's progress in achieving them. The Diversity Policy is available, as part of the Corporate Governance Plan, on the Company's website. The respective proportions of men and women on the Board, key management personnel and across the whole organisation is outlined below <table><tr><td></td><td>Male</td><td>Female</td></tr><tr><td>Directors</td><td>100%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>Senior executives</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>Other employees</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table>		Male	Female	Directors	100%	0%	Senior executives	0%	100%	Other employees	-	-
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1.6	Companies should: (a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the board, its committees; 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.	Yes	The Board is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Board, its committees and individual Directors and senior executives on an annual basis. It may do so with the aid of an independent advisor. The process for this is set out in the Company's Board Charter, which is available on the Company's website. The Board should ensure that an evaluation of the Board, its committees and individual directors is undertaken in accordance with the Board Charter in future years. The Company will provide details as to its compliance with these recommendations in its future annual reports.
1.7	Companies should: (a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of its senior executives; and (b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process.	Yes	Under the Board Charter, the Board (with the advice and assistance of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee) should be responsible for reviewing and approving the performance of the members of the executive leadership team. The Board should ensure that an evaluation of the members of its executive leadership team is undertaken in accordance with the Board Charter in future years and should make disclosure as to whether the performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period.
2.	Structure the board to add value		
2.1	The board 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,	No	The Board has not established a Remuneration and Nomination Committee to oversee the selection and appointment practices of the Company as the Company is not yet of a suitable size nor board structure. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee when formed is be governed by a Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter prohibits a

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	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.		member of the Committee from being present for discussions at a Committee meeting on, or to vote on a matter regarding, his or her election, re-election, or removal. The Board undertakes the role of the nomination committee and takes guidance from the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter 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.
2.2	Companies should have and disclose a board skills matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership.	No	The Board is responsible for regularly reviewing the size, composition and skills of the Board to ensure that the Board is able to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively and to identify any gaps in the skills or experience of the Board. The Company should disclose details of any board skills matrix it adopts. The Company will review the skills, experience and expertise of each of its directors across the following categories, Finance, Industry, Investor/Public Relations, Health, Safety/Environment, Legal, Risk & Compliance, Corporate Governance and Strategy and prepare a matrix to identify any material weakness in the Board's ability to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.
2.3	Companies should disclose:	Yes	The Company should assess the independence of its directors against the requirements for independence in the Board Charter which should reflect the independence criteria detailed in the ASX Corporate

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	(a) the names of the directors considered by the board to be independent directors; (b) if a director has an interest, position, association 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, association or relationship in question and an explanation of why the board is of that opinion; and (c) the length of service of each director.		Governance Principles. Director independence should initially be assessed upon each director's appointment and reviewed each year, or as required when a new personal interest or conflict of interest is disclosed. Directors should disclose all actual or potential conflicts of interest on an ongoing basis. The Board currently considers only one of the directors to be independent directors. The Company's annual report will disclose the length of service of each Director, as at the end of the financial year.
2.4	A majority of the board should be independent directors.	No	The Board's Charter should require that, where practical, the majority of the Board be comprised of independent directors. The Board has considered independence and only one of the four is considered independent.
2.5	The chair of the board should be an independent director and, in particular, should not be the same person as the CEO.	Yes	The Board should appoint a chair that is independent as outlined in the Boards Charter. The Chair of the Company is Mr Richard Pearce, who is an independent director and has not been the CEO nor managing director.
2.6	Companies should have a program for inducting new directors and provide appropriate professional development opportunities for directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as directors effectively.	Yes	Upon appointment, new Directors will be subject to relevant induction procedures to provide the incoming individual with sufficient knowledge of the entity and its operating environment to enable them to fulfil their role effectively. In accordance with the Company's Board Charter, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee when formed is responsible for the approval and review of induction and continuing professional

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			development programs and procedures for Directors to ensure that they can effectively discharge their responsibilities. The Company Secretary is responsible for facilitating inductions and professional development.
3	Act ethically and responsibly		
3.1	A listed entity should articulate and disclose its values.	Yes	The below value statement is disclosed on the Company's website: The way that we work is a statement of 92 Energy's values: To stay safe - We think and act safely in everything we do, and with due regard to those we work with and those we impact by our actions. To be community minded - We seek to understand the values of the people and communities we work with and in, and we each extend dignity and respect to all the people we deal with and act with integrity in all aspects of our working life To generate sustainable value - We will deliver long term and sustainable shareholder value by making decisions based on a comprehensive understanding of our business and taking account of the impact of those decision on the environment and the communities in which we operate. To be technically driven - Our approach to everything we do is based on sound technical fact based analysis, and it encourages openness and questioning that embraces and drives on-going innovation
3.2	Companies should: (a) have a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees; and	Yes	The Company's Corporate Code of Conduct applies to the Company's Directors, senior executives and employees. Any material breaches should be disclosed to the Board or to the Remuneration and Nomination committee.

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	(b) ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that code.		The Company's Corporate Code of Conduct (which forms part of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan) is available on the Company's website.
3.3	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a whistle blower policy; and (b) ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material incidents reported under that policy.	Yes	The Company's Whistle Blower Policy (which forms part of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan) is available on the Company's website. Any material breaches should be disclosed to the Board or to the Risk and Audit Committee when formed.
3.4	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose an anti-bribery and corruption policy; and (b) ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that policy.	Yes	The Company's Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy (which forms part of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan) is available on the Company's website. Any material breaches should be disclosed to the Board or to the Risk and Audit Committee when formed.
4	Safeguard integrity in corporate reporting		
4.1	The board 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:	No	The Company currently does not have an Audit Committee due to the size and structure of the Board. The Board is of the view that the experience and professionalism of the persons on the Board are sufficient to ensure that all significant financial reporting matters are appropriately addressed and actioned. The Company's Corporate Governance Plan contains a Risk and Audit Committee Charter that provides for the creation of a Risk and Audit Committee (if it is considered it will benefit the Company). A copy of the Corporate Governance Plan is available on the

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	(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.		Company's website. The qualification of the Board members and number of meetings attended during the financial year is outlined in the Company's Annual Report.
4.2	The board 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.	Yes	The Company's Risk and Audit Committee Charter requires the CEO and CFO to provide a sign off on these terms.
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	Yes	Under the Board's Charter, the Board, with the assistance of the Audit and Risk Management Committee when formed should ensure that there is a process to verify the integrity of any periodic report it releases to the market that is not audited or reviewed by an external auditor. The Board should be responsible under the Charter for the disclosure of this process to the market for the benefit of investors.

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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.	Yes	The Company should be committed to taking a proactive approach to continuous disclosure and creating a culture within the Company that promotes and facilitates compliance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations. The Company has adopted a written policy to ensure compliance with their ASX Listing Rule disclosure obligations. A copy of the Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy is available on the Company's website.
5.2	A listed entity should ensure that its board receives copies of all material market announcements promptly after they have been made.	Yes	The Company should ensure, as part of its Continuous Disclosure Policy that there is a nominated person responsible for the delivery of all material market announcements to the Board after they have been made. It is the Company Secretary's responsibility under the Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy.
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.	Yes	The Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy should ensure that the Company makes timely disclosure of any presentation to new and substantive investors or analysts irrespective of whether the information contained in it is material. This is to ensure the equality of information among investors. It is the Company Secretary's responsibility under the Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy.
6	Respect the rights of security holders		
6.1	Companies should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.	Yes	The Company's website https://www.92energy.com/ provides information about the Company including information relevant to investors including the Company's Corporate Governance Plan,

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			Constitution, ASX Announcements, Financial Report and Directors/Management.
6.2	Companies should design and implement an investor relations program to facilitate effective two-way communication with investors.	Yes	The Company has adopted a Shareholder Communications Strategy which aims to promote and facilitate effective two-way communication with investors. The Strategy outlines a range of ways in which information is communicated to shareholders and is available on the Company's website as part of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan. Investors are encouraged to attend the Company's security holder meetings, and are able to contact the Company's management via the Company Secretary or the investor relations team. .
6.3	Companies should disclose the policies and processes it has in place to facilitate and encourage participation at meetings of security holders.	Yes	Shareholders are encouraged to participate at all general meetings and AGMs of the Company. Refer to the Company's Shareholder Communication Strategy available on the Company's website as part of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan.
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.	Yes	As part of the Board Charter, the Company should ensure that all substantive resolutions at a meeting of security holders are decided by poll rather than by hand. This should be the responsibility of the person chairing the meeting to ensure certainty.
6.5	Companies should give security holders the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the entity and its security registry electronically.	Yes	The Company's share register is currently maintained by Automic Registry Services. Shareholders have the option of receiving shareholder communications from the Company and Automic electronically, unless an original signature or documents is required. Shareholders can register on the Company's website to receive email notifications when an announcement is made by the Company to the ASX, including the release of the Annual Report, half yearly reports and quarterly reports.

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7	Recognise and manage risk		
7.1	Companies 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.	No	The Company's Corporate Governance Plan contains an Audit and Risk Committee Charter that provides for the creation of an Audit and Risk Committee, with at least three members, all of whom must be independent Directors, and which must be chaired by an independent Director. The Company does not currently have a risk committee. In conjunction with the other corporate governance policies, the Company has adopted a Risk Management Policy which is designed to assist the Company to identify, assess, monitor and manage its business risk, including any material changes to its risk profile. The Risk and Audit Committee when formed should be responsible for ensuring that the Company maintains effective risk management and internal control systems and processes and provides regular reports to the Board on these matters. A copy of the Corporate Governance Plan is available on the Company's website.
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	Yes	The Audit and Risk Committee Charter requires that the Audit and Risk Committee (or, in its absence, the Board) should, at least annually, satisfy itself that the Company's risk management framework continues to be sound. The Board did not complete a formal risk assessment framework

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	(b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place.		review during the period ended 30 June 2020 due to the Company being incorporated in early 2020, however the Board of Directors reviews the key risks facing the Company on an ongoing basis. Management is currently however preparing a formal risk register which will be reviewed by the Board as part of its risk framework assessment in the 2021 financial year.
7.3	Companies 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 risk management and internal control processes.	Yes	The Audit and Risk Committee Charter provides for the Audit and Risk Committee to monitor the need for an internal audit function. As at 30 June 2020 the Company did not have an internal audit function for the past financial period given the stage and size of the Company's operations. The Audit Committee when formed will be responsible for ensuring that sound risk management policies are in place for the Company, and reporting to the Board as appropriate. Management is further responsible for undertaking and assessing risk management and internal control effectiveness, and the Board assumes the responsibility to establish and implement effective management and internal control processes.
7.4	Companies should disclose whether it has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.	Yes	The Audit and Risk Committee Charter requires the Audit and Risk Committee (or, in its absence, the Board) to assist management determine whether the Company has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks. The Company's Corporate Governance Plan requires the Company to disclose whether it has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks. The Company discloses any material risk exposures in its Annual Report, through ASX announcements and on its ASX website as part of its continuous disclosure obligations.

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8	Remunerate fairly and responsibly		
8.1	Companies 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.	No	The Company's Corporate Governance Plan contains a Remuneration Committee Charter that provides for the creation of a Remuneration Committee, with at least three members, a majority of whom must be independent Directors, and which must be chaired by an independent Director. The Company does not currently have a Remuneration Committee. The Board is responsible for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive, generally based on publicly available information and peer analysis.
8.2	Companies should separately disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives.	Yes	The Remuneration and Nomination Committee when formed will be responsible for setting and reviewing the policies and practices of the Company regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives, separately.

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			The Company's Corporate Governance Plan requires the Board to disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of Directors and senior executives, which is disclosed on the Company's website. The Non-Executive Directors are paid a fixed annual fee for their service to the Company as Non-Executive Directors. Executive Directors of the Company typically receive remuneration comprising a base salary component and equity based remuneration incentive. Directors and senior executives are entitled to participate in the Company's equity based incentive plans such as the Performance Rights Plan and Employee Option Plan, having regard to their role, experience and contribution to the Company. Details of the remuneration of the Directors and key management personnel will be outlined in the Company's Annual Report.
8.3	A company 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.	Yes	The Company has adopted a Securities Trading Policy which provides that participants must not, without prior written approval by the relevant person specified in the Policy, engage in hedging arrangements, deal in derivatives or enter into other arrangements which vary economic risk related to the Company's securities. The Company's Share Trading Policy is available on the website.
9	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	Not applicable	The Company, as part of its Risk Management Policy will ensure that there are appropriate processes in place for directors who do not speak or read in the language of the Board to ensure understanding, contribution and discharge of their duties. Whilst it should be the

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	discussions at those meetings and understands and can discharge their obligations in relation to those documents.		ultimate responsibility of the Company's Management, the Audit and Risk Committee should assist in developing these processes.
9.2	A listed entity established outside Australia should ensure that meetings of security holders are held at a reasonable place and time.	Not applicable	
9.3	Companies should ensure that its external auditor attends its AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.	Yes	The Company will require its external auditor to attend its AGM to answer any questions from shareholders relevant to the audit and this is specifically detailed in the Company's Shareholder Communication Policy which is available on the Company's website.