



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

This Corporate Governance statement of Zimi Limited (**Zimi or the Company**) has been prepared in accordance with the 4<sup>th</sup> Edition of the Australian Securities Exchanges (**ASX**) Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations of the ASX Corporate Governance Council (**ASX Principles and Recommendations**).

The Recommendations are guidelines and not prescriptions. The Council recognises that the range in size and diversity of companies is significant and that smaller companies from the outset may face particular issues in following all the Recommendations. If a company considers that a Recommendation is not appropriate to its particular circumstances, it has the flexibility not to adopt it.

The Board has adopted the best practice Recommendations as outlined by the Council to the extent that is deemed appropriate considering the current size and operations of the Company.

This statement has been approved by the company's Board of Directors (**Board**) and is current as at 26 August 2022.

The ASX Principles and Recommendations and the company's response as to how and whether it follows those recommendations are set out below.

### PRINCIPLE 1: LAY SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

#### Recommendation 1.1

A listed entity should disclose:

- (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.

As the Board acts on behalf of and is accountable to the shareholders, the Board seeks to identify the expectations of the shareholders, as well as other regulatory and ethical expectations and obligations and strives to meet those expectations. In addition, the Board is responsible for identifying areas of significant business risk and ensuring arrangements are in place to adequately manage those risks.

The role of the Board is to oversee and guide the management of Zimi with the aim of protecting and enhancing the interests of its shareholders and taking into account the interests of other stakeholders including employees and the wider community.

The Board has adopted a formal Charter which clearly establishes the relationship between the Board and management and describes their functions and responsibilities.

The Board is responsible for setting the strategic direction of the Company, establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of those goals.

The Board operates within the broad principles and responsibilities described in the following:

- Developing initiatives for profit and asset growth, setting strategic operational and financial objectives, and monitoring progress against those objectives;
- Acting on behalf of, and being accountable to, the shareholders;
- Identifying business risks and implementing actions to manage those risks and corporate systems to assure quality;
- Reviewing the corporate, commercial and financial performance of the Company on a regular basis; including
- Overseeing the Company's commitment to the health and safety of employees and contractors, the environment and sustainable development;
- Overseeing the activities of the Company, including its control and accountability systems;
- Appointing and removing the Managing Director, Company Secretary and other senior executives, evaluating performance, reviewing their remuneration and ensuring an appropriate succession plan;
- Ensuring that there are effective corporate governance policies and practices in place;
- Approving and monitoring budgets, capital management and acquisitions and divestments;
- Approving and monitoring all financial reporting to the market;

- Approving the issue of any shares, options, equity instruments or other securities in the Company;
- Appointment of external auditors and principal professional advisors; and
- Formal determinations that are required by the Company's constitutional documents or by law or other external regulation.

The Board's charter is available on the Company's website at [www.zimi.life](http://www.zimi.life).

### Recommendation 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.

The company undertakes comprehensive reference checks prior to appointing a director or putting that person forward as a candidate to ensure that person is competent, experienced, and would not be impaired in any way from undertaking the duties of director. An election of directors is held each year. A director that has been appointed during the year must stand for election at the next Annual General Meeting (**AGM**). Directors are appointed for a maximum term of three years. Retiring directors are not automatically re-appointed. The company provides to shareholders in the Notice of AGM relevant information for their consideration about the attributes of candidates together with whether the Board supports the appointment or re-election.

The Board's charter, which is available on the company's website at [www.zimi.life](http://www.zimi.life) more fully sets out the specific responsibilities of the Board. Corporate expectations are set out in the directors' letters of appointment.

### Recommendation 1.3

A listed entity should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.

The terms of the appointment of a non-executive director are set out in writing and cover matters such as the term of appointment, time commitment envisaged, required committee work and other special duties, requirements to disclose their relevant interests which may affect independence, corporate policies and procedures, indemnities, and remuneration entitlements.

Executive directors and senior executives, where applicable, are issued with service contracts which detail the above matters, including the person or body to whom they report, the circumstances in which their service may be terminated (with or without notice) and any entitlements upon termination.

### Recommendation 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.

The Company Secretary reports directly to the Board and is accessible to all directors.

### Recommendation 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:
    - i. 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
    - ii. 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.

Diversity includes, but is not limited to, gender, age, ethnicity and cultural background. The Company is committed to diversity and recognises the benefits arising from employee and board diversity and the importance of benefiting from all available talent. Accordingly, the Company has established a diversity policy which is available on the Company's website.

The diversity policy outlines the requirements for the Board to develop measurable objectives and strategies to meet the Objectives of the Diversity Policy (**Measurable Objectives**). The Board is also responsible for monitoring the progress of the Measurable Objectives through the monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms listed below. The Board may also set Measurable Objectives for achieving gender diversity and monitor their achievement.

Given the current phase of Zimi's life cycle, the Board has determined that it is not practicable to set Measurable Objectives. Accordingly, the Company is not in compliance with ASX Recommendation 1.5(c)(1). It is the Board's intention as the size and complexity of the Company grows, to set and aim to achieve both gender diversity and other diversity objectives.

To assist in fostering diversity, the Company takes diversity into account (in addition to candidates' skills and experience in a variety of the specified fields) when selecting new directors, senior management and employees.

The table below sets out the proportion of women in the whole organisation, senior executive positions, directors and officers, and the Board at 30 June 2022:

Positions	Proportion of Women
Whole organisation	6 out of 20 (30%)
Senior Executive Positions and Officers	3 out of 4 (75%)
Board members	0 out of 4 (0%)

### Recommendation 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, in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process.

The Board may undergo periodic formal and informal assessment processes, for the review of the performance of the Board.

A formal process of Board review requires each director to complete a questionnaire relating to the role, composition, procedures, practices and behaviour of the Board and its members. The review process takes into consideration all of the Board's key areas of responsibility and accountability and is based on an amalgamation of factors including capability, skill levels, understanding of industry complexities, risks and challenges, and value adding contributions to the overall management of the business.

The self-evaluation process is focused on objective and tangible criteria such as:

- Performance of the Company
- Accomplishment of long-term strategic objectives
- Development of management
- Growth in shareholder value

The Board aims to ensure that shareholders are informed of all information necessary to assess the performance of the directors. Information is communicated to the shareholders through:

- the annual report which is distributed to all shareholders;
- the half-yearly report;
- the annual general meeting and other meetings to obtain shareholder approval for Board actions as appropriate; and
- continuous disclosure in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 3.1 and the Company's continuous disclosure policy.

### Recommendation 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.

The Board has not adopted any formal procedures for the review of the performance of senior executives, however the Board will, as required, adopt an on-going assessment process to measure senior executive performance, with outcomes utilised to determine senior executive remuneration.

At 30 June 2022, the Company has 2 executives and 10 other full-time employees.

## PRINCIPLE 2: STRUCTURE THE BOARD TO BE EFFECTIVE AND ADD VALUE

### Recommendation 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.

The functions that would be performed by a nomination committee are currently performed by the full Board. Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's Board and the stage of the Company's development, the Board does not consider it appropriate to delegate these responsibilities to a sub-committee. Accordingly, the Company was not in compliance with Recommendation 2.1 during the financial year. These arrangements will be reviewed periodically by the Board to ensure that they continue to be appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Recommendations of candidates for new directors are made by the directors for consideration by the Board as a whole. If it is necessary to appoint a new director to fill a vacancy on the Board or to complement the existing Board, a wide potential base of possible candidates is considered. If a candidate is recommended by a director, the Board assesses that proposed new director against a range of criteria including background, experience, professional skills, personal qualities, the potential for the candidate's skills to augment the existing Board and the candidate's availability to commit to the Board's activities. If these criteria are met and the Board appoints the candidate as a director, that director must retire at the next following General Meeting of Shareholders and will be eligible for election by shareholders at that General Meeting.

### Recommendation 2.2

A listed entity 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.

In view of its size the Board does not maintain a formal skills matrix that sets out the mix of skills and diversity that the Board aims to achieve in its membership. However, the individual directors and the Board as a whole recognise the importance for the Board to have the skills, knowledge, experience and diversity of background required to effectively steer the Company over time in response to market developments, opportunities and challenges. The Board recognises certain core skills that are required for the Board to ensure effective stewardship of the Company. These include business and strategic expertise, experience with financial markets, industry knowledge, accounting and finance skills, project management experience and personal ethics, attributes and skills. The current Board members represent individuals that have extensive business and industry experience as well as professionals that bring to the Board their specific skills in order for the Company to achieve its strategic, operational and compliance objectives. Their suitability to the directorship has been determined primarily on the basis of their ability to deliver outcomes in accordance with the Company's short and longer term objectives and therefore deliver value to shareholders.



### Recommendation 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 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.

Details of the Board of directors, their appointment date, length of service and independence status is as follows:

Director's name	Appointment date	Length of service at reporting date	Independence status
Simon Gerard	11 December 2020	18 months	Non-independent – Non-Executive Chairman
Peter Rossdeutscher	1 October 2018	3 years 9 months	Independent – Non-Executive Director
Simon Beissel	7 February 2022	5 months	Independent – Non-Executive Director
Jordan Tentori	11 December 2020	18 months	Non-independent - Executive Director
Brett Savill	28 May 2018	3 years 8 months	Non-independent - Executive Director
	7 February 2022	5 months <sup>1</sup>	Non-independent – Non-Executive Director

<sup>1</sup> Resigned as CEO on 7 February 2022 but remained on the Board as a Non-Executive Director. Resigned as a Non-Executive Director on 30 June 2022.

The Board has reviewed the position and associations of each of the directors in office at the date of this report. Mr Jordan Tentori is an Executive Director of the Company (transitioned to the role of CEO effective 7 February 2022) and does not meet the criteria for independence. Mr Simon Gerard is not considered independent in terms of Recommendation 2.3 and other facts, information and circumstances that the Board considers relevant. Mr Rossdeutscher and Mr Simon Beissel are considered to be independent directors. The Board assesses the independence of new directors upon appointment and reviews their independence, and the independence of other directors, as appropriate.

### Recommendation 2.4

A majority of the board of a listed entity should be independent directors.

The majority of the board is not independent, and as such the Company was not in compliance with Recommendation 2.4 during the financial year.

### Recommendation 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.

The Chair does not meet the criteria for independence. The Board believes his experience and knowledge of the Company and industry makes him the most appropriate person to lead the Board.

### Recommendation 2.6

A listed entity should have a program for inducting new directors and periodically reviewing whether there is a need for existing directors to undertake professional development to maintain the skill and knowledge needed to perform their role as directors effectively.

The Company has, due to the Board's size, an informal induction process. New directors are fully briefed about the nature of the business, current issues, the corporate strategy and the expectations of the Company concerning performance of directors.

Directors receive a formal letter of appointment setting out the key terms and conditions relevant to that appointment. Generally, directors undertake their own continuing education.

### PRINCIPLE 3: INSTIL A CULTURE OF ACTING LAWFULLY, ETHICALLY AND RESPONSIBLY

#### Recommendation 3.1

A listed entity should articulate and disclose its values.

The Board endeavours to ensure that the directors, officers and employees of the Company act with integrity and observe the highest standards of behaviour and business ethics in relation to their corporate activities. The "Code of Conduct" sets out the principles, practices, and standards of personal behaviour the Company expects people to adopt in their daily business activities.

The Code of Conduct is available on the Company's website.

#### Recommendation 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.

All Directors, officers and employees are required to comply with the Code of Conduct. Senior managers are expected to ensure that employees, contractors, consultants, agents and partners under their supervision are aware of the Company's expectations as set out in the Code of Conduct.

All Directors, officers and employees are expected to:

- comply with the law;
- act in the best interests of the Company;
- be responsible and accountable for their actions; and
- observe the ethical principles of fairness, honesty and truthfulness, including prompt disclosure of potential conflicts.

#### Recommendation 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.

The Company has established a Whistle-blower Policy which can be viewed on its website. The Board is responsible for reviewing any material incidents reported under the Whistle-blower Policy.

#### Recommendation 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 incidents reported under that policy.

The Company has established an Anti-bribery Policy which can be viewed on its website. The Board is responsible for reviewing any material incidents reported under the Anti-bribery Policy.



## **PRINCIPLE 4: SAFEGUARD THE INTEGRITY OF CORPORATE REPORTS**

### **Recommendation 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.

The functions that would be performed by an audit committee are currently performed by the full Board. Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's Board and the stage of the Company's development, the Board does not consider it appropriate to delegate these responsibilities to a sub-committee. Accordingly, the Company was not in compliance with Recommendation 4.1 during the financial year. These arrangements will be reviewed periodically by the Board to ensure that they continue to be appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

However, meetings are held throughout the year between the Board and the Company's auditors to discuss the Company's ongoing activities and any proposed changes prior to their implementation.

The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the integrity of the Company's financial reporting and overseeing the independence of the external auditors. The Board sets aside time to deal with issues and responsibilities usually delegated to the Audit Committee to ensure the integrity of the financial statements of the Company and the independence of the auditor.

The Board reviews the audited annual and half-year financial statements and any reports which accompany published financial statements and recommends their approval to the members. The Board also reviews annually the appointment of the external auditor, their independence and their fees.

Details of the qualifications and experience of the members of the Committee, being the full Board, are contained in the 'Directors' section of the Directors' report in the Annual Report.

### **External Auditors**

The Company's policy is to appoint external auditors who clearly demonstrate quality and independence. The performance of the external auditor is reviewed annually and applications for tender of external audit services are requested as deemed appropriate, taking into consideration assessment of performance, existing value and tender costs. It is HLB Mann Judd's policy to rotate engagement partners on listed companies at least every five years.

An analysis of fees paid to the external auditors, including a break-down of fees for non-audit services, is provided in the notes to the financial statements in the Annual Report.

There is no indemnity provided by the Company to the auditor in respect of any potential liability to third parties.

### **Recommendation 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.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022 and half-year ended 31 December 2021, the company's CEO and CFO, or equivalents, provided the Board with the required declarations.

#### Recommendation 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.

Periodic corporate reports are reviewed by the Board prior to release to the market.

## **PRINCIPLE 5: MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE**

### **Recommendation 5.1**

A listed entity should have and disclose a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under Listing Rule 3.1.

The Company maintains a written policy that outlines the responsibilities relating to the directors, officers and employees in complying with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations. Where any such persons are of any doubt as to whether they possess information that could be classified as market sensitive, they are required to notify the Company Secretary immediately in the first instance. The policy provides the mechanism by which relevant market sensitive information that may have a material effect on the price of the Company's securities is released to the ASX in a timely manner.

The Company Secretary has primary responsibility for the disclosure of material information to ASIC and ASX and maintains a procedural methodology for disclosure, as well as for record keeping.

The Board reviews the Company's compliance with this policy on an ongoing basis and will update it from time to time, if necessary.

The Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy is available on its website.

### **Recommendation 5.2**

A listed entity should ensure that its board received copies of all material market announcements promptly after they have been made.

All material ASX announcements are reviewed by the Board prior to release to the market

### **Recommendation 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.

The Company released copies of its presentation materials via the market announcements platform ahead of presentations.

## **PRINCIPLE 6: RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS**

### Recommendation 6.1

A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.

The Company maintains information in relation to corporate governance documents, directors and senior executives, Board and committee charters, securities trading policy, annual reports, ASX announcements and contact details on the Company's website.

### Recommendations 6.2

A listed entity should have an investor relations program that facilitates effective two-way communication with investors.

The Company is committed to promoting effective communications with shareholders by ensuring they and the investment market generally are provided with full and timely disclosure of its activities and providing equal opportunity for all stakeholders to receive externally available information issued by the Company in a timely manner. The Company provides shareholders with periodic updates on its business.

The Company's Shareholder Communication Policy is available on its website.

### Recommendations 6.3

A listed entity should disclose how it facilitates and encourages participation at meetings of security holders.

Shareholders are encouraged to communicate by electronic means and to participate at the Annual General Meeting, to ensure a high level of accountability and identification with the Company's strategy and goals.

### Recommendations 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.

The Company confirms that all resolutions at a meeting of shareholders are decided by poll.

### Recommendation 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.

The Company engages its share registry to manage the majority of communications with shareholders. Shareholders are encouraged to receive correspondence from the Company electronically, thereby facilitating a more effective, efficient and environmentally friendly communication mechanism with shareholders. Shareholders not already receiving information electronically can elect to do so through the share registry, Automic Registry Services at [www.automic.com](http://www.automic.com)

## PRINCIPLE 7: RECOGNISE AND MANAGE RISK

### Recommendations 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.

The functions that would be performed by a risk committee are currently performed by the full Board. Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's Board and the stage of the Company's development, the Board does not consider it appropriate to delegate these responsibilities to a sub-committee. Accordingly, the Company was not in compliance with Recommendation 7.1 during the financial year. These arrangements will be reviewed periodically by the Board to ensure that they continue to be appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

### Recommendations 7.2

The board or a committee of the board should:

- (a) Review the entity's risk management framework at least annually to satisfy 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.

The Board reviews risks to the Company at regular Board meetings. The Company's policies are designed to ensure strategic, operational, legal, reputation and financial risks are identified, assessed, effectively and efficiently managed and monitored to enable achievement of the Company's business objectives.

The Company manages material business risks under a risk management policy which is available on its website. There is an ongoing program to identify, monitor and manage compliance issues and material business risks with a view to enhancing the value of every shareholder's investment and safeguarding the Company's investments. The Board reviews the identification, management and reporting of risk as part of the annual budget process. More frequent reviews are undertaken as conditions or events dictate.

### Recommendation 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 risk management and internal control processes.

The Board has the responsibility for ensuring the effectiveness of risk management and internal compliance and control. As part of the review process the Board considers the extent to which the risk process has been successful in retrospect with regard to the identification and mitigation of risks. This is required at all times and the Board actively promotes a culture of quality and integrity.

The Company does not have an internal audit function due to its size; however, the Company's procedures and policies are subject to regular review. The Board also liaises closely with the Company's external auditor to identify potential improvements to the risk management and internal control procedures.

The Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the overall internal control framework, but recognises that no cost effective internal control system will preclude all errors and irregularities. Management practices have been established to ensure:

- The Company's operations are safe and conducted in accordance with all applicable laws including the applicable health and safety regulations;
- Capital expenditure and revenue commitments above a certain size obtain prior Board approval;
- Financial exposures are controlled, including the potential use of derivatives;
- Occupational health and safety standards and management systems are monitored and reviewed to achieve high standards of performance and compliance with regulations;
- Material contracts are reviewed by qualified legal personnel;
- Business transactions are properly authorised and executed;
- The quality and integrity of personnel;
- Financial reporting accuracy and compliance with the financial reporting regulatory framework; and
- Environmental regulation compliance.

#### Recommendation 7.4

A listed entity 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.

The Company does not believe it has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks.



## PRINCIPLE 8: REMUNERATE FAIRLY AND RESPONSIBLY

### Recommendation 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.

The functions that would be performed by a remuneration committee are currently performed by the full Board. Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's Board and the stage of the Company's development, the Board does not consider it appropriate to delegate these responsibilities to a sub-committee. Accordingly, the Company was not in compliance with Recommendation 8.1 during the financial year. These arrangements will be reviewed periodically by the Board to ensure that they continue to be appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Details of the qualifications and experience of the members of the committee, being the full Board, is detailed in the 'Directors' section of the Directors' report in the Annual Report.

The Board oversees remuneration policy and monitors remuneration outcomes to promote the interests of shareholders by rewarding, motivating and retaining employees.

An outline of the Company's remuneration policies in respect of directors and executives is set out in the audited Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report of the Annual Report. Detailed disclosure of the remuneration paid to the Company's directors and executives is set within the Remuneration Report section of the Annual Report.

The Company's aim is to remunerate at a level that will attract and retain high-calibre directors and employees. Company officers and Directors are remunerated to a level consistent with the size of the Company.

In determining remuneration, the Board has taken a view that the full Board will hold special meetings or sessions as required. No Director participated in any deliberation regarding his or her own remuneration or related issues. The Board are confident that this process for determining remuneration is stringent and full details of remuneration policies and remuneration received by directors and executives in the current period is contained in the "Remuneration Report" within the Directors' Report of the Annual Report.

The Board believes that it has implemented suitable practices and procedures that are appropriate for an organisation of this size and maturity.

### Recommendation 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.

An outline of the Company's remuneration policies in respect of directors and executives is set out in the audited Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report of the Annual Report.

The level of remuneration reflects the anticipated time commitments and responsibilities of the position having regard to the financial constraints on the Company. Senior executives may be remunerated using combinations of fixed and performance-based remuneration. Salaries are set at levels reflecting market rates

having regard to the financial constraints on the Company and performance-based remuneration, when offered, will be linked to specific performance targets that are aligned to both short and long-term objectives.

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of Non-Executive Director and Executive compensation is separate and distinct.

### Recommendation 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

The use of derivatives or other hedging arrangements for unvested securities of the Company or vested securities of the Company which are subject to escrow arrangements is prohibited. Where a director or other senior executive uses derivatives or other hedging arrangements over vested securities of the Company, this will be disclosed.