

ENTERPRISE METALS LIMITED
ACN 123 567 073
(Company)

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PLAN

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SCHEDULE 1 – BOARD CHARTER

1. ROLE OF THE BOARD

The role of the Board is to provide overall strategic guidance and effective oversight of management. The Board derives its authority to act from the Company's Constitution.

2. THE BOARD'S RELATIONSHIP WITH MANAGEMENT

- (a) The Board shall delegate responsibility for the day-to-day operations and administration of the Company to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director.
- (b) Specific limits on the authority delegated to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director and the Executive Team must be set out in the Delegated Authorities approved by the Board.
- (c) The role of management is to support the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director and implement the running of the general operations and financial business of the Company, in accordance with the delegated authority of the Board.
- (d) In addition to formal reporting structures, members of the Board are encouraged to have direct communications with management and other employees within the Group to facilitate the carrying out of their duties as Directors.

3. SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

In addition to matters it is expressly required by law to approve, the Board has reserved the following matters to itself.

- (a) Driving the strategic direction of the Company, ensuring appropriate resources are available to meet objectives and monitoring management's performance.
- (b) Appointment, and where necessary, the replacement, of the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director and other senior executives and the determination of their terms and conditions including remuneration and termination.
- (c) Approving the Company's remuneration framework.
- (d) Monitoring the timeliness and effectiveness of reporting to Shareholders.
- (e) Reviewing and ratifying systems of audit, risk management and internal compliance and control, codes of conduct and legal compliance to minimise the possibility of the Company operating beyond acceptable risk parameters.
- (f) Approving and monitoring the progress of major capital expenditure, capital management and significant acquisitions and divestitures.
- (g) Approving and monitoring the budget and the adequacy and integrity of financial and other reporting such that the financial performance of the company has sufficient clarity to be actively monitored.
- (h) Approving the annual, half yearly and quarterly accounts.

- (i) Approving significant changes to the organisational structure.
- (j) Approving decisions affecting the Company's capital, including determining the Company's dividend policy and declaring dividends.
- (k) Recommending to shareholders the appointment of the external auditor as and when their appointment or re-appointment is required to be approved by them (in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules if applicable).
- (l) Ensuring a high standard of corporate governance practice and regulatory compliance and promoting ethical and responsible decision making.
- (m) Procuring appropriate professional development opportunities for Directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as Directors effectively.

2. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

- (a) The Board should comprise Directors with a mix of qualifications, experience and expertise which will assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities, as well as assisting the Company in achieving growth and delivering value to shareholders.
- (b) In appointing new members to the Board, consideration must be given to the demonstrated ability and also future potential of the appointee to contribute to the ongoing effectiveness of the Board, to exercise sound business judgement, to commit the necessary time to fulfil the requirements of the role effectively and to contribute to the development of the strategic direction of the Company.
- (c) The composition of the Board is to be reviewed regularly against the Company's Board skills matrix prepared and maintained by the Nominations Committee to ensure the appropriate mix of skills and expertise is present to facilitate successful strategic direction.
- (d) Where practical, the majority of the Board should be comprised of non-executive Directors. Where practical, at least 50% of the Board should be independent.
 - (i) An independent Director is a director who is free of any interest, position, association or relationship that might influence, or reasonably be perceived to influence, in a material respect his or her capacity to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues before the Board and to act in the best interests of the Company and its security holders generally.
 - (ii) In considering whether a Director is independent, the Board should consider the definition of what constitutes independence as detailed in Box 2.3 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 3rd Edition* as set out in Annexure A (**Independence Tests**).
- (e) Prior to the Board proposing re-election of non-executive Directors, their performance will be evaluated by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee to ensure that they continue to contribute effectively to the Board.

- (f) The Company must disclose the length of service of each Director in, or in conjunction with, its Annual Report.
- (g) The Company must disclose the relevant qualifications and experience of each Board Member in, or in conjunction with, its Annual Report.

3. DIRECTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) Where a Director has an interest, position, association or relationship of the type described in the Independence Tests, but the Board is of the opinion that it does not compromise the independence of the Director, the Company must disclose the nature of the interest, position, association or relationship in question and an explanation of why the Board is of that opinion.
- (b) Directors must disclose their interests, positions, associations or relationships. The independence of the Directors should be regularly assessed by the Board in light of the interests disclosed by them.
- (c) Directors are expected to bring their independent views and judgement to the Board and must declare immediately to the Board any potential or active conflicts of interest.
- (d) Directors must declare immediately to the Board, and the Board will determine whether to declare to the market, any loss of independence.
- (e) No member of the Board (other than a Managing Director) may serve for more than three years or past the third annual general meeting following their appointment, whichever is the longer, without being re-elected by the shareholders.

4. THE ROLE OF THE CHAIRMAN

- (a) The Chairman is responsible for the leadership of the Board, ensuring it is effective, setting the agenda of the Board, conducting the Board meetings, ensuring then approving that an accurate record of the minutes of board meetings is held by the Company and conducting the shareholder meetings.
- (b) Where practical, the Chairman should be a non-executive Director. If a Chairman ceases to be an independent Director then the Board will consider appointing a lead independent Director.
- (c) Where practical, the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director should not be the Chairman of the Company during his term as Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director or in the future.
- (d) The Chairman must be able to commit the time to discharge the role effectively.
- (e) The Chairman should facilitate the effective contribution of all Directors and promote constructive and respectful relations between Board members and management.
- (f) In the event that the Chairman is absent from a meeting of the Board then the Board shall appoint a Chairman for that meeting in an Acting capacity

5. BOARD COMMITTEES

- (a) Once the Board is of a sufficient size and structure, reflecting that the Company's operations are of a sufficient magnitude, to assist the Board in fulfilling its duties, the Board must establish the following committees, each with written charters:
 - (i) Audit and Risk Committee;
 - (ii) Remuneration Committee; and
 - (iii) Nomination Committee.
- (b) The charter of each Committee must be approved by the Board and reviewed following any applicable regulatory changes.
- (c) The Board will ensure that the Committees are sufficiently funded to enable them to fulfil their roles and discharge their responsibilities.
- (d) Members of Committees are appointed by the Board. The Board may appoint additional Directors to Committees or remove and replace members of Committees by resolution.
- (e) The Company must disclose the members and Chairman of each Committee in, or in conjunction with, its annual report.
- (f) The minutes of each Committee meeting shall be provided to the Board at the next occasion the Board meets following approval of the minutes of such Committee meeting.
- (g) The Company must disclose in, or in conjunction with, its annual report, in relation to each reporting period relevant to a Committee, the number of times each Committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those Committee meetings.
- (h) Where the Board does not consider that the Company will benefit from a particular separate committee:
 - (i) the Board must carry out the duties that would ordinarily be assigned to that committee under the written terms of reference for that committee; and
 - (ii) the Company must disclose in, or in conjunction with, its annual report:
 - (A) the fact a Committee has not been established; or
 - (B) if an Audit and Risk Committee has not been established, the processes the Board employs that independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its financial reporting, including the processes for the appointment and removal of the external auditor and the rotation of the audit engagement partner, and the process it employs for overseeing the Company's risk management framework.

6. BOARD MEETINGS

- (a) The Directors may determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a meeting, however, until otherwise determined, there must be two Directors present at a meeting to constitute a quorum.
- (b) The Board will schedule formal Board meetings at least quarterly and hold additional meetings, including by telephone, as may be required.
- (c) Non-executive Directors may confer at scheduled times without management being present.
- (d) The minutes of each Board meeting shall be prepared by the Company Secretary, approved by the Chairman and circulated to Directors after each meeting.
- (e) The Company Secretary shall ensure that the business at Board and committee meetings is accurately captured in the minutes.
- (f) The Company Secretary shall co-ordinate the timely completion and distribution of Board and committee papers for each meeting of the Board and any committee.
- (g) Minutes of meetings must be approved at the next Board meeting.
- (h) Further details regarding Board meetings are set out in the Company's Constitution.

7. THE COMPANY SECRETARY

- (a) When requested by the Board, the Company Secretary will facilitate the flow of information of the Board, between the Board and its Committees and between senior executives and non-executive Directors.
- (b) The Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.
- (c) The Company Secretary is to facilitate the induction and professional development of Directors.
- (d) The Company Secretary is to facilitate and monitor the implementation of Board policies and procedures.
- (e) The Company Secretary is to provide advice to the Board on corporate governance matters, the application of the Company's Constitution, the ASX Listing Rules and applicable other laws.
- (f) All Directors have access to the advice and services provided by the Company Secretary.
- (g) The Board has the responsibility for the appointment and removal, by resolution, of the Company Secretary.

8. ACCESS TO ADVICE

- (a) All Directors have unrestricted access to company records and information except where the Board determines that such access would be adverse to the Company's interests.

- (b) All Directors may consult management and employees as required to enable them to discharge their duties as Directors.
- (c) The Board, Committees or individual Directors may seek independent external professional advice as considered necessary at the expense of the Company, subject to prior consultation with the Chairman. A copy of any such advice received is made available to all members of the Board.

9. PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The Nomination Committee shall conduct an annual performance review of the Board that:

- (a) compares the performance of the Board with the requirements of its Charter;
- (b) critically reviews the mix of the Board; and
- (c) suggests any amendments to the Charter as are deemed necessary or appropriate.

SCHEDULE 2 – CORPORATE CODE OF CONDUCT

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Corporate Code of Conduct is to provide a framework for decisions and actions in relation to ethical conduct in employment. It underpins the Company's commitment to integrity and fair dealing in its business affairs and to a duty of care to all employees, clients and stakeholders. The document sets out the principles covering appropriate conduct in a variety of contexts and outlines the minimum standard of behaviour expected from employees.

2. ACCOUNTABILITIES

2.1 Managing Director/CEO and Managers

The Managing Director/CEO and Managers are responsible and accountable for:

- (a) undertaking their duties and behaving in a manner that is consistent with the provisions of the Code of Conduct;
- (b) the effective implementation, promotion and support of the Code of Conduct in their areas of responsibility;
- (c) ensuring employees under their control understand and follow the provisions outlined in the Code of Conduct; and
- (d) reporting suspected corrupt conduct.

2.2 Employees

All employees are responsible for:

- (a) undertaking their duties in a manner that is consistent with the provisions of the Code of Conduct;
- (b) reporting suspected corrupt conduct; and
- (c) reporting any departure from the Code of Conduct by themselves or others.

3. PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL BEHAVIOUR

When carrying out your duties, you should:

- (a) behave honestly and with integrity and report other employees who are behaving dishonestly;
- (b) carry out your work with integrity and to a high standard;
- (c) operate within the law at all times;
- (d) act in the best interests of the Company;
- (e) follow the policies of the Company; and
- (f) act in an appropriate business-like manner when representing the Company.

4. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Potential for conflict of interest arises when it is likely that you could be influenced, or it could be perceived that you are influenced by a personal interest when carrying out your duties. Conflicts of interest that lead to biased decision making may constitute corrupt conduct.

- (a) Some situations that may give rise to a conflict of interest include situations where you have:
 - (i) financial interests in a matter the Company deals with or you are aware that your friends or relatives have a financial interest in the matter;
 - (ii) directorships/management of outside organisations;
 - (iii) membership of boards of outside organisations;
 - (iv) personal relationships with people the Company is dealing with which go beyond the level of a professional working relationship;
 - (v) secondary employment, business, commercial, or other activities outside of the workplace which impacts on your duty and obligations to the Company;
 - (vi) access to information that can be used for personal gain; and
 - (vii) offer of an inducement.
- (b) You may often be the only person aware of the potential for conflict. It is your responsibility to avoid any conflict that could compromise your ability to perform your duties impartially. You must report any potential or actual conflicts of interest to your manager.
- (c) If you are uncertain whether a conflict exists, you should discuss that matter with your manager and attempt to resolve any conflicts that may exist.
- (d) You must not submit or accept any bribe, or other improper inducement. Any such inducements are to be reported to your manager.

5. PUBLIC AND MEDIA COMMENT

- (a) Individuals have a right to give their opinions on political and social issues in their private capacity as members of the community.
- (b) Employees must not make official comment on matters relating to the Company unless they are:
 - (i) authorised to do so by the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director; or
 - (ii) giving evidence in court; or
 - (iii) otherwise authorised or required to by law.
- (c) Employees must not release unpublished or privileged information unless they have the authority to do so from the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director.

- (d) The above restrictions apply except where prohibited by law, for example in relation to “whistleblowing”.

6. USE OF COMPANY RESOURCES

Requests to use Company resources outside core business time should be referred to the Managing Director/CEO for approval.

If employees are authorised to use Company resources outside core business times they must take responsibility for maintaining, replacing, and safeguarding the property and following any special directions or conditions that apply.

Employees using Company resources **without** obtaining prior approval could face disciplinary and/or criminal action. Company resources are not to be used for any private commercial purposes.

7. SECURITY OF INFORMATION

Employees are to make sure that confidential and sensitive information cannot be accessed by unauthorised persons. Sensitive material should be securely stored at all times. Employees must ensure that confidential information is only disclosed or discussed with people who are authorised to have access to it. It is considered a serious act of misconduct to deliberately release confidential documents or information to unauthorised persons, and may incur disciplinary action.

8. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY/COPYRIGHT

Intellectual property includes the rights relating to scientific discoveries, industrial designs, trademarks, service marks, commercial names and designations, and inventions and is valuable to the Company.

The Company is the owner of intellectual property created by employees in the course of their employment unless a specific prior agreement has been made. Employees must obtain written permission to use any such intellectual property from the Company Secretary/Chairman before making any use of that property for purposes other than as required in their role as employee.

9. DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Employees must not harass, discriminate, or support others who harass and discriminate against colleagues or members of the public on the grounds of sex, pregnancy, marital status, age, race (including their colour, nationality, descent, ethnic or religious background), physical or intellectual impairment, homosexuality or transgender.

Such harassment or discrimination may constitute an offence under legislation. The Company's executives should understand and apply the principles of equal employment opportunity.

10. CORRUPT CONDUCT

Corrupt conduct involves the dishonest or partial use of power or position which results in one person/group being advantaged over another. Corruption can take many forms including, but not limited to:

- (a) official misconduct;
- (b) bribery and blackmail;

- (c) unauthorised use of confidential information;
- (d) fraud; and
- (e) theft.

Corrupt conduct will not be tolerated by the Company. Disciplinary action up to and including dismissal will be taken in the event of any employee participating in corrupt conduct.

11. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

It is the responsibility of all employees to act in accordance with occupational health and safety legislation, regulations and policies applicable to their respective organisations and to use security and safety equipment provided.

Specifically all employees are responsible for safety in their work area by:

- (a) at all times acting responsibly, such that their behaviours do not endanger themselves and/or colleagues through horseplay, irrational risk-taking and any other such behaviours that could cause distraction from a focus upon the safe conduct of work;
- (b) following the safety and security directives of management;
- (c) advising management of areas where there is potential problem in safety and reporting suspicious occurrences; and
- (d) minimising risks in the workplace through proactive engagement in safety management individually and collectively.

12. LEGISLATION

It is essential that all employees comply with the laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which we operate. Violations of such laws may have serious consequences for the Company and any individuals concerned. Any known violation must be reported immediately to management.

13. FAIR DEALING

The Company aims to succeed through fair and honest competition and not through unethical or illegal business practices. Each employee should endeavour to deal fairly with the Company's suppliers, customers and other employees.

14. INSIDER TRADING

All employees and contractors must observe the Company's "Trading Policy". In conjunction with the legal prohibition on dealing in the Company's securities when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information, the Company has established specific time periods when Directors, management, employees and contractors are permitted to buy and sell the Company's securities.

15. RESPONSIBILITIES TO INVESTORS

The Company strives for full, fair and accurate disclosure of financial, technical (including exploration results) and other information on a timely basis.

16. BREACHES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

Employees should note that breaches of certain sections of this Code of Conduct may be punishable under legislation.

Breaches of this Code of Conduct may lead to disciplinary action. The process for disciplinary action is outlined in Company policies and guidelines, relevant industrial awards and agreements.

17. REPORTING MATTERS OF CONCERN

Employees are encouraged to raise any matters of concern in good faith with the Managing Director/CEO or with the Chairman/Company Secretary, without fear of retribution.

SCHEDULE 3 – AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. ROLE

The role of the Audit and Risk Committee is to assist the Board in monitoring and reviewing any matters of significance affecting financial reporting and compliance. This Charter defines the Audit and Risk Committee's composition, purpose, duties and responsibilities, mode of operation and authority.

2. COMPOSITION

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

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

3. PURPOSE

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

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

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

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

4. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

4.1 Review of Financial Reports

- (a) Review the appropriateness of the accounting principles adopted by management in the financial reports and the integrity of the Company's financial reporting.
- (b) Oversee the financial reports and the results of the external audits of those reports.
- (c) Assess whether external reporting is adequate for shareholder needs.
- (d) Assess management processes supporting external reporting.
- (e) Review the impact of any proposed changes in accounting policies on the financial statements.
- (f) Review the quarterly, half yearly and annual results.
- (g) Ensure that, before the Board approves the Company's financial statements for a financial period, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (or, if none, the person(s) fulfilling those functions) have declared that, in their opinion, the financial records of the Company have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

4.2 Relationship with External Auditors

- (a) Recommend to the Board procedures for the selection and appointment of external auditors and for the rotation of external auditor partners.
- (b) Review performance, succession plans and rotation of lead engagement partner.
- (c) Approve the external audit plan and fees proposed for audit work to be performed.
- (d) Discuss any necessary recommendations to the Board for the approval of quarterly, half yearly or Annual Reports.
- (e) Review the adequacy of accounting and financial controls together with the implementation of any recommendations of the external auditor in relation thereto.
- (f) Meet with the external auditors at least twice in each financial year and at any other time the Committee considers appropriate.

- (g) Provide pre-approval of audit and non-audit services that are to be undertaken by the external auditor.
- (h) Ensure adequate disclosure as may be required by law of the Committee's approval of all non-audit services provided by the external auditor.
- (i) Ensure that the external auditor prepares and delivers an annual statement as to their independence which includes details of all relationships with the Company.
- (j) Receive from the external auditor their report on, among other things, critical accounting policies and alternative accounting treatment, prior to the filing of their audit report in compliance with the Corporations Act.
- (k) Ensure that the external auditor attends the Company's Annual General Meeting and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.

4.3 Internal Audit Function

- (a) Monitor the need for a formal internal audit function and its scope.
- (b) Assess the performance and objectivity of any internal audit procedures that may be in place.
- (c) Review risk management and internal compliance procedures.
- (d) Monitor the quality of the accounting function.
- (e) Review the internal controls of the Company via consideration of any comments from the Company's internal and/or external auditors and/or commissioning an independent report on the Company's internal controls.

4.4 Risk Management

- (a) Oversee the Company's risk management systems, practices and procedures to ensure effective risk identification and management and compliance with internal guidelines and external requirements.
- (b) Assist in identifying and managing potential or apparent business, economic, environmental, legal and social sustainability risks (if appropriate).
- (c) Review the Company's risk management framework at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound.
- (d) Review reports by management on the efficiency and effectiveness of the Company's risk management framework and associated internal compliance and control procedures.

4.5 Other

- (a) The Committee will oversee the Company's environmental risk management and occupational health and safety processes.
- (b) The Committee will oversee procedures for whistle-blower protection.

- (c) As contemplated by the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, and to the extent that such deviation or waiver does not result in any breach of the law, the Committee may approve any deviation or waiver from the "Corporate code of conduct". Any such waiver or deviation will be promptly disclosed where required by applicable law.
- (d) Monitor related party transactions.

5. MEETINGS

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

6. SECRETARY

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

7. RELIANCE ON INFORMATION OR PROFESSIONAL OR EXPERT ADVICE

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

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

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

8. ACCESS TO ADVICE

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

9. REVIEW OF CHARTER

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

10. REPORT TO THE BOARD

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

SCHEDULE 4 – REMUNERATION COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. ROLE

The role of the Remuneration Committee is to assist the Board in monitoring and reviewing any matters of significance affecting the remuneration of the Board and employees of the Company. This Charter defines the Remuneration Committee's composition, purpose, duties and responsibilities, mode of operation and authority.

2. COMPOSITION

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

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

3. PURPOSE

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

- (a) reviewing and approving the executive remuneration policy to enable the Company to attract and retain executives and Directors who will create value for shareholders;
- (b) ensuring that the executive remuneration policy demonstrates a clear relationship between key executive performance and remuneration;
- (c) recommending to the Board the remuneration of executive Directors;
- (d) fairly and responsibly rewarding executives having regard to the performance of the Group, the performance of the executive and the prevailing remuneration expectations in the market;
- (e) reviewing the Company's recruitment, retention and termination policies and procedures for senior management;
- (f) reviewing and approving the remuneration of direct reports to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director, and as appropriate other senior executives; and
- (g) reviewing and approving any equity based plans and other incentive schemes.

4. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Executive Remuneration Policy

- (a) Review and approve the Group's recruitment, retention and termination policies and procedures for senior executives to enable the Company to attract and retain executives and Directors who can create value for shareholders.
- (b) Review the on-going appropriateness and relevance of the executive remuneration policy and other executive benefit programs.
- (c) Ensure that remuneration policies fairly and responsibly reward executives having regard to the performance of the Company, the performance of the executive and prevailing remuneration practices and expectations in the market.

4.2 Executive Directors and Senior Management

- (a) Consider and make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration for each executive Director (including base pay, incentive payments, equity awards, retirement rights, service contracts) having regard to the executive remuneration policy.
- (b) Review and approve the proposed remuneration (including incentive awards, equity awards and service contracts) for the direct reports of the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director. As part of this review the Committee will oversee an annual performance evaluation of the senior executive team. This evaluation is based on specific criteria, including the business performance of the Company and its subsidiaries, whether strategic objectives are being achieved and the development of management and personnel.
- (c) Approve changes to the remuneration or contract terms of executive Directors and direct reports to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director.
- (d) Approve termination payments to executive Directors or direct reports to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director. Termination payments to other departing executives should be reported to the Committee at its next meeting.

4.3 Executive Incentive Plans (including Equity Based Plans)

- (a) Review and approve the design of any executive incentive plans (**Plans**).
- (b) Review and approve any Plans that may be introduced in the light of legislative, regulatory and market developments.
- (c) For each Plan, determine each year whether awards will be made under that Plan.
- (d) Review and approve total proposed awards under each Plan.
- (e) In addition to considering awards to executive Directors and direct reports to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director, review and approve proposed awards under each Plan on an individual basis for executives as required under the rules governing each Plan or as determined by the Committee.

- (f) Review, approve and keep under review performance hurdles for each Plan.
- (g) Review, manage and disclose the policy (if any) under which participants to a Plan may be permitted (at the discretion of the Company) to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the Plan.

4.4 Other

The Committee shall perform other duties and activities that it or the Board considers appropriate.

5. MEETINGS

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

6. SECRETARY

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

7. RELIANCE ON INFORMATION OR PROFESSIONAL OR EXPERT ADVICE

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

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

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

8. ACCESS TO ADVICE

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

9. REVIEW OF CHARTER

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

10. REPORTING

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

SCHEDULE 5 – NOMINATION COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. ROLE

The role of the Nomination Committee is to assist the Board in monitoring and reviewing any matters of significance affecting the composition of the Board and the Executive Team. This Charter defines the Nomination Committee's composition, purpose, duties and responsibilities, mode of operation and authority.

2. COMPOSITION

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

- (a) The Committee shall comprise at least three non-executive Directors, the majority of whom must be independent, one of whom will be appointed the Committee Chairman.
- (b) The Board may appoint additional non-executive Directors to the Committee or remove and replace members of the Committee by resolution.

3. PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the Committee is to support and advise the Board in:

- (a) maintaining a Board that has an appropriate mix of skills and experience to be an effective decision-making body; and
- (b) ensuring that the Board is comprised of Directors who contribute to the successful management of the Company and discharge their duties having regard to the law and the highest standards of corporate governance.

4. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

- (a) Periodically review and consider the structure and balance of the Board and make recommendations regarding appointments, retirements and terms of office of Directors.
- (b) Make recommendations to the Board on the appropriate size and composition of the Board.
- (c) Identify and recommend to the Board candidates for the Board after considering the necessary and desirable competencies of new Board members to ensure the appropriate mix of skills and experience and after assessment of how the candidates can contribute to the strategic direction of the Company.
- (d) Undertake appropriate checks before appointing a candidate, or putting forward to security holders a candidate for election, as a Director, including checks in respect of character, experience, education, criminal record and bankruptcy history (as appropriate).
- (e) Ensure that all material information relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a Director will be provided to security holders in

the Notice of Meeting containing the resolution to elect or re-elect a Director, including:

- (i) biographical details (including relevant qualifications and experience and skills);
 - (ii) details of any other material directorships currently held by the candidate;
 - (iii) where standing as a Director for the first time, any material adverse information revealed by the checks, details of any interest, position, association or relationship that might materially influence their capacity to be independent and act in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders, and a statement whether the Board considers the candidate is considered to be independent;
 - (iv) where standing for re-election as a Director, the term of office served by the Director and a statement whether the Board considers the candidate is considered to be independent; and
 - (v) a statement by the Board whether it supports the election or re-election of the candidate.
- (f) Ensure that each Director and senior executive is a party to a written agreement with the Company which sets out the terms of that Director's or senior executive's appointment. For these purposes, a senior executive is a member of key management personnel (as defined in the Corporations Act), other than a Director.
- (g) Prepare and maintain a Board skills matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the Board currently has (or is looking to achieve). The Company must disclose this matrix in, or in conjunction with, its Annual Report.
- (h) Approve and review induction and continuing professional development programs and procedures for Directors to ensure that they can effectively discharge their responsibilities.
- (i) Assess and consider the time required to be committed by a non-executive Director to properly fulfil their duty to the Company and advise the Board.
- (j) Consider and recommend to the Board candidates for election or re-election to the Board at each annual shareholders' meeting.
- (k) Review Directorships in other public companies held by or offered to Directors and senior executives of the Company.
- (l) Review succession plans for the Board with a view to maintaining an appropriate balance of skills and experience on the Board.
- (m) Arrange an annual performance evaluation of the Board, its Committee, individual Directors and senior executives as appropriate.

5. MEETINGS

- (a) The Committee will meet at least once a year and additionally as circumstances may require.

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

6. SECRETARY

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

7. RELIANCE ON INFORMATION OR PROFESSIONAL OR EXPERT ADVICE

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

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

8. ACCESS TO ADVICE

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

9. REVIEW OF CHARTER

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

10. REPORTING

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

SCHEDULE 6 – DISCLOSURE – PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The Nomination Committee will arrange a performance evaluation of the Board, its Committees, individual Directors and senior executives on an annual basis as appropriate. To assist in this process an independent advisor may be used.

The Nomination Committee will conduct an annual review of the role of the Board, assess the performance of the Board over the previous 12 months and examine ways of assisting the Board in performing its duties more effectively.

The review will include:

- (a) comparing the performance of the Board with the requirements of its Charter;
- (b) examination of the Board's interaction with management;
- (c) the nature of information provided to the Board by management; and
- (d) management's performance in assisting the Board to meet its objectives.

A similar review may be conducted for each Committee by the Board with the aim of assessing the performance of each Committee and identifying areas where improvements can be made.

The Remuneration Committee will oversee the evaluation of the remuneration of the Company's senior executives. This evaluation must be based on specific criteria, including the business performance of the Company and its subsidiaries, whether strategic objectives are being achieved and the development of management and personnel.

The Company must disclose, in relation to each financial year, whether or not the relevant annual performance evaluations have been conducted in accordance with the above processes.

SCHEDULE 7 – DISCLOSURE – CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE

The Company must comply with continuous disclosure requirements arising from legislation and the ASX Listing Rules.

The general rule, in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 3.1, is that once the Company becomes aware of any information concerning it that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price of value of the Company's securities, the Company must immediately disclose that information to the ASX.

The Company has in place a written policy on information disclosure and relevant procedures.

The focus of these procedures is on continuous disclosure compliance and improving access to information for investors.

The Company Secretary is responsible for:

- (a) overseeing and co-ordinating disclosure of information to the relevant stock exchanges and shareholders; and
- (b) providing guidance to Directors and employees on disclosure requirements and procedures.

Price sensitive information is publicly released through ASX before it is disclosed to shareholders and market participants. Distribution of other information to shareholders and market participants is also managed through disclosure to the ASX.

All announcements (and media releases) must be:

- (a) prepared in compliance with ASX Listing Rules continuous disclosure requirements;
- (b) factual and not omit material information; and
- (c) expressed in a clear and objective manner to allow investors to assess the impact of the information when making investment decisions.

The Company's protocol in relation to the review and release of ASX announcements (and media releases) is as follows:

- (a) All key announcements at the discretion of the Managing Director are to be circulated to and reviewed by all members of the Board.
- (b) All members of the Board are required to seek to provide to the Managing Director (or in his/her absence, the Company Secretary) with verbal or written contribution of each key announcement, prior to its release.
- (c) Any relevant parties named in the announcement should also be given the opportunity to review the announcement prior to its release, to confirm all information is factually correct.
- (d) The Managing Director (and in his/her absence, the Chairman) is to be given the final signoff before release to the ASX of the announcement.

Information is posted on the Company's website after the ASX confirms an announcement has been made, with the aim of making the information readily accessible to the widest audience.

The Company Secretary is to maintain a copy of all announcements released.

SCHEDULE 8 – DISCLOSURE – RISK MANAGEMENT

1. DISCLOSURE – RISK MANAGEMENT REVIEW PROCEDURE AND INTERNAL COMPLIANCE AND CONTROL

The Board determines the Company's "risk profile" and is responsible for overseeing and approving risk management strategy and policies, internal compliance and internal control.

The Board has delegated to the Audit and Risk Committee responsibility for implementing the risk management system.

The Audit and Risk Committee will submit particular matters to the Board for its approval or review. Among other things it will:

- (a) oversee the Company's risk management systems, practices and procedures to ensure effective risk identification and management and compliance with internal guidelines and external requirements;
- (b) assist management to determine whether it has any material exposure to economic, environmental and/or social sustainability risks (as those terms are defined in the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*) and, if it does, how it manages, or intends to manage, those risks;
- (c) assist management to determine the key risks to the businesses and prioritise work to manage those risks; and
- (d) review reports by management on the efficiency and effectiveness of risk management and associated internal compliance and control procedures.

The Company's process of risk management and internal compliance and control includes:

- (a) identifying and measuring risks that might impact upon the achievement of the Company's goals and objectives, and monitoring the environment for emerging factors and trends that affect these risks;
- (e) formulating risk management strategies to manage identified risks, and designing and implementing appropriate risk management policies and internal controls; and
- (f) monitoring the performance of, and improving the effectiveness of, risk management systems and internal compliance and controls, including regular assessment of the effectiveness of risk management and internal compliance and control.

To this end, comprehensive practises are in place that are directed towards achieving the following objectives:

- (a) compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- (b) preparation of reliable published financial information; and
- (c) implementation of risk transfer strategies where appropriate eg insurance.

The responsibility for undertaking and assessing risk management and internal control effectiveness is delegated to management. Management is required to

assess risk management and associated internal compliance and control procedures and report back at each Audit and Risk Committee at least annually.

The Board will review assessments of the effectiveness of risk management and internal compliance and control at least annually.

The Company must disclose at least annually whether the Board (or a committee of the Board) has completed a review of the Company's risk management framework to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound.

The Company will disclose if it has any material exposure to economic, environmental and/or social sustainability risks (as those terms are defined in the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*) and, if it does, how it manages, or intends to manage, those risks.

SCHEDULE 9 – TRADING POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

These guidelines set out the policy on the sale and purchase of securities in the Company by its Key Management Personnel.

Key Management Personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

The Company has determined that its Key Management Personnel are its Directors and those employees directly reporting to the Managing Director.

Key Management Personnel are encouraged to be long-term holders of the Company's securities. However, it is important that care is taken in the timing of any purchase or sale of such securities.

The purpose of these guidelines is to assist Key Management Personnel to avoid conduct known as 'insider trading'. In some respects, the Company's policy extends beyond the strict requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

2. WHAT TYPES OF TRANSACTIONS ARE COVERED BY THIS POLICY?

This policy applies to both the sale and purchase of any securities of the Company and its subsidiaries on issue from time to time.

3. WHAT IS INSIDER TRADING?

3.1 Prohibition

Insider trading is a criminal offence. It may also result in civil liability. In broad terms, a person will be guilty of insider trading if:

- (a) that person possesses information which is not generally available to the market and, if it were generally available to the market, would be likely to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities (ie information that is 'price sensitive'); and
- (b) that person:
 - (i) buys or sells securities in the Company; or
 - (ii) procures someone else to buy or sell securities in the Company; or
 - (iii) passes on that information to a third party where that person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the third party would be likely to buy or sell the securities or procure someone else to buy or sell the securities of the Company.

3.2 Examples

To illustrate the prohibition described above, the following are possible examples of price sensitive information which, if made available to the market, may be likely to materially affect the price of the Company's securities:

- (a) significant discoveries, exploration results, or changes in reserve/resource estimates from mining tenements in which the Company has an interest;

- (b) the Company considering a major acquisition;
- (c) the threat of major litigation against the Company;
- (d) the Company's revenue and profit or loss results materially exceeding (or falling short of) the market's expectations;
- (e) a material change in debt, liquidity or cash flow;
- (f) a significant new development proposal (e.g. new product or technology);
- (g) the grant or loss of a major contract;
- (h) a management or business restructuring proposal;
- (i) a share issue proposal; and
- (j) an agreement or option to acquire an interest in a mining tenement, or to enter into a joint venture or farm-in or farm-out arrangement in relation to a mining tenement.

3.3 Dealing through third parties

The insider trading prohibition extends to dealings by individuals through nominees, agents or other associates, such as family members, family trusts and family companies (referred to as "**Associates**" in these guidelines).

3.4 Information however obtained

It does not matter how or where the person obtains the information – it does not have to be obtained from the Company to constitute inside information.

3.5 Employee share schemes

The prohibition does not apply to acquisitions of shares or options by employees made under employee share or option schemes, nor does it apply to the acquisition of shares as a result of the exercise of options under an employee option scheme. However, the prohibition does apply to the sale of shares acquired under an employee share scheme and also to the sale of shares acquired following the exercise of an option granted under an employee option scheme.

4. GUIDELINES FOR TRADING IN THE COMPANY'S SECURITIES

4.1 General rule

Key Management Personnel must not, except in exceptional circumstances deal in securities of the Company during the following periods:

- (a) two weeks prior to, and 48 hours after the release of the Company's Annual Financial Report;
 - (b) two weeks prior to, and 48 hours after the release of the Half Year Financial Report of the Company; and
 - (c) two weeks prior to, and 48 hours after the release of the Company's quarterly reports (if applicable),
- (together the **Closed Periods**).

The Company may at its discretion vary this rule in relation to a particular Closed Periods by general announcement to all Key Management Personnel either before or during the Closed Periods. However, if a Key Management Personnel is in possession of price sensitive information which is not generally available to the market, then he or she must not deal in the Company's securities at **any** time.

4.2 No short-term trading in the Company's securities

Key Management Personnel should never engage in short-term trading of the Company's securities except for the exercise of options where the shares will be sold shortly thereafter.

4.3 Securities in other companies

Buying and selling securities of other companies with which the Company may be dealing is prohibited where an individual possesses information which is not generally available to the market and is 'price sensitive'. For example, where an individual is aware that the Company is about to sign a major agreement with another company, they should not buy securities in either the Company or the other company.

4.4 Exceptions

- (a) Key Management Personnel may at any time:
- (i) acquire ordinary shares in the Company by conversion of securities giving a right of conversion to ordinary shares;
 - (ii) acquire Company securities under a bonus issue made to all holders of securities of the same class;
 - (iii) acquire Company securities under a dividend reinvestment, or top-up plan that is available to all holders of securities of the same class;
 - (iv) acquire, or agree to acquire or exercise options under an employee incentive scheme (as that term is defined in the ASX Listing Rules);
 - (v) withdraw ordinary shares in the Company held on behalf of the Key Management Personnel in an employee incentive scheme (as that term is defined in the ASX Listing Rules) where the withdrawal is permitted by the rules of that scheme;
 - (vi) acquire ordinary shares in the Company as a result of the exercise of options held under an employee option scheme;
 - (vii) transfer securities of the Company already held into a superannuation fund or other saving scheme in which the restricted person is a beneficiary;
 - (viii) make an investment in, or trade in units of, a fund or other scheme (other than a scheme only investing in the securities of the Company) where the assets of the fund or other scheme are invested at the discretion of a third party;
 - (ix) where a restricted person is a trustee, trade in the securities of the Company by that trust, provided the restricted person is not a beneficiary of the trust and any decision to trade during a

prohibited period is taken by the other trustees or by the investment managers independently of the restricted person;

- (x) undertake to accept, or accept, a takeover offer;
 - (xi) trade under an offer or invitation made to all or most of the security holders, such as a rights issue, a security purchase plan, a dividend or distribution reinvestment plan and an equal access buy-back, where the plan that determines the timing and structure of the offer has been approved by the Board. This includes decisions relating to whether or not to take up the entitlements and the sale of entitlements required to provide for the take up of the balance of entitlements under a renounceable pro rata issue;
 - (xii) dispose of securities of the Company resulting from a secured lender exercising their rights, for example, under a margin lending arrangement, however the Key Management Personnel must disclose that the securities are the subject of a margin lending arrangement as soon as they become aware of the arrangement;;
 - (xiii) exercise (but not sell securities following exercise) an option or a right under an employee incentive scheme, or convert a convertible security, where the final date for the exercise of the option or right, or the conversion of the security, falls during a prohibited period or the Company has had a number of consecutive prohibited periods and the restricted person could not reasonably have been expected to exercise it at a time when free to do so; or
 - (xiv) trade under a non-discretionary trading plan for which prior written clearance has been provided in accordance with procedures set out in this Policy.
- (b) In respect of any share or option plans adopted by the Company, it should be noted that it is not permissible to provide the exercise price of options by selling the shares acquired on the exercise of these options unless the sale of those shares occurs outside the periods specified in paragraph 4.1.

Were this to occur at a time when the person possessed inside information, then the sale of Company securities would be a breach of insider trading laws, even though the person's decision to sell was not influenced by the inside information that the person possessed and the person may not have made a profit on the sale. Where Company securities are provided to a lender as security by way of mortgage or charge, a sale that occurs under that mortgage or charge as a consequence of default would not breach insider trading laws.

4.5 Notification of periods when Key Management Personnel are not permitted to trade

The Company Secretary will endeavour to notify all Key Management Personnel of the times when they are not permitted to buy or sell the Company's securities as set out in paragraph 4.1.

5. APPROVAL AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Approval requirements

- (a) Any Key Management Personnel (other than the Chairman) wishing to buy, sell or exercise rights in relation to the Company's securities must obtain the prior written approval of the Chairman or the Board before doing so.
- (b) If the Chairman wishes to buy, sell or exercise rights in relation to the Company's securities, the Chairman must obtain the prior approval of the Board before doing so.

5.2 Approvals to buy or sell securities

- (a) All requests to buy or sell securities as referred to in paragraph 5.1 must include the intended volume of securities to be purchased or sold and an estimated time frame for the sale or purchase.
- (b) Copies of written approvals must be forwarded to the Company Secretary prior to the approved purchase or sale transaction.

5.3 Notification

Subsequent to approval obtained in accordance with paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2, any Key Management Personnel who (or through his or her Associates) buys, sells, or exercises rights in relation to Company securities **must** notify the Company Secretary in writing of the details of the transaction within two (2) business days of the transaction occurring. This notification obligation **operates at all times** and includes applications for acquisitions of shares or options by employees made under employee share or option schemes and also applies to the acquisition of shares as a result of the exercise of options under an employee option scheme.

5.4 Key Management Personnel sales of securities

Key Management Personnel need to be mindful of the market perception associated with any sale of Company securities and possibly the ability of the market to absorb the volume of shares being sold. With this in mind, the management of the sale of any significant volume of Company securities (ie a volume that would represent a volume in excess of 10% of the total securities held by the seller prior to the sale, or a volume to be sold that would be in excess of 10% of the average daily traded volume of the shares of the Company on the ASX for the preceding 20 trading days) by a Key Management Personnel needs to be discussed with the Board and the Company's legal advisers prior to the execution of any sale. These discussions need to be documented in the form of a file note, to be retained by the Company Secretary.

5.5 Exemption from Closed Periods restrictions due to exceptional circumstance

Key Management Personnel who are not in possession of inside information in relation to the Company, may be given prior written clearance by the Managing Director (or in the case of the Managing Director by all other members of the Board) to sell or otherwise dispose of Company securities in a Closed Period where the person is in severe financial hardship or where there are exceptional circumstances as set out in this policy.

5.6 Severe financial hardship or exceptional circumstances

The determination of whether a Key Management Personnel is in severe financial hardship will be made by the Managing Director (or in the case of the Managing Director by all other members of the Board).

A financial hardship or exceptional circumstances determination can only be made by examining all of the facts and if necessary obtaining independent verification of the facts from banks, accountants or other like institutions.

5.7 Financial hardship

Key Management Personnel may be in severe financial hardship if they have a pressing financial commitment that cannot be satisfied other than by selling the securities of the Company.

In the interests of an expedient and informed determination by the Managing Director (or all other members of the Board as the context requires), any application for an exemption allowing the sale of Company securities in a Closed Period based on financial hardship must be made in writing stating all of the facts and be accompanied by copies of relevant supporting documentation, including contact details of the person's accountant, bank and other such independent institutions (where applicable).

Any exemption, if issued, will be in writing and shall contain a specified time period during which the sale of securities can be made.

5.8 Exceptional circumstances

Exceptional circumstances may apply to the disposal of Company securities by a Key Management Personnel if the person is required by a court order, a court enforceable undertaking for example in a bona fide family settlement, to transfer or sell securities of the Company, or there is some other overriding legal or regulatory requirement to do so.

Any application for an exemption allowing the sale of Company securities in a Closed Period based on exceptional circumstances must be made in writing and be accompanied by relevant court and/or supporting legal documentation (where applicable).

Any exemption, if issued, will be in writing and shall contain a specified time period during which the sale of securities can be made.

6. ASX NOTIFICATION FOR DIRECTORS

The ASX Listing Rules require the Company to notify the ASX within 5 business days after any dealing in securities of the Company (either personally or through an Associate) which results in a change in the relevant interests of a Director in the securities of the Company. The Company has made arrangements with each Director to ensure that the Director promptly discloses to the Company Secretary all the information required by the ASX.

7. EFFECT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THIS POLICY

Compliance with these guidelines for trading in the Company's securities does not absolve that individual from complying with the law, which must be the overriding consideration when trading in the Company's securities.

SCHEDULE 10 – DIVERSITY POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

The Company and all its related bodies corporate are committed to workplace diversity.

The Company recognises the benefits arising from employee and Board diversity, including a broader pool of high quality employees, improving employee retention, accessing different perspectives and ideas and benefiting from all available talent.

Diversity includes, but is not limited to, gender, age, ethnicity and cultural background.

To the extent practicable, the Company will consider the recommendations and guidance provided in the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations* where appropriate to the Company.

The Diversity Policy does not form part of an employee's contract of employment with the Company, nor gives rise to contractual obligations. However, to the extent that the Diversity Policy requires an employee to do or refrain from doing something and at all times subject to legal obligations, the Diversity Policy forms a direction of the Company with which an employee is expected to comply.

2. OBJECTIVES

The Diversity Policy provides a framework for the Company to achieve:

- (a) a diverse and skilled workforce, leading to continuous improvement in service delivery and achievement of corporate goals;
- (b) a workplace culture characterised by inclusive practices and behaviours for the benefit of all staff;
- (c) improved employment and career development opportunities for women;
- (d) a work environment that values and utilises the contributions of employees with diverse backgrounds, experiences and perspectives through improved awareness of the benefits of workforce diversity and successful management of diversity; and
- (e) awareness in all staff of their rights and responsibilities with regards to fairness, equity and respect for all aspects of diversity,

(collectively, the **Objectives**).

The Diversity Policy does not impose on the Company, its directors, officers, agents or employee any obligation to engage in, or justification for engaging in, any conduct which is illegal or contrary to any anti-discrimination or equal employment opportunity legislation or laws in any State or Territory of Australia or of any foreign jurisdiction.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 The Board's commitment

The Board is committed to workplace diversity and supports representation of women at the senior level of the Company and on the Board where appropriate.

The Board is responsible for developing measurable objectives and strategies to meet the objectives of the Diversity Policy (**Measurable Objectives**) and monitoring the progress of the Measurable Objectives through the monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms listed below. The Board shall annually assess any Measurable Objectives (if any), and the Company's progress towards achieving them.

The Board may also set Measurable Objectives for achieving gender diversity and monitor their achievement.

The Board will consider conducting all Board appointment processes in a manner that promotes gender diversity, including establishing a structured approach for identifying a pool of candidates, using external experts where necessary.

3.2 Strategies

The Company's diversity strategies may include:

- (a) recruiting from a diverse pool of candidates for all positions, including senior management and the Board;
- (b) reviewing succession plans to ensure an appropriate focus on diversity;
- (c) identifying specific factors to take account of in recruitment and selection processes to encourage diversity;
- (d) developing programs to develop a broader pool of skilled and experienced senior management and Board candidates, including, workplace development programs, mentoring programs and targeted training and development;
- (e) developing a culture which takes account of domestic responsibilities of employees; and
- (f) any other strategies the Board develops from time to time.

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Chairman will monitor the scope and currency of this policy.

The Company is responsible for implementing, monitoring and reporting on the Measurable Objectives (if any).

Measurable Objectives (if any) as set by the Board will be included in the annual key performance indicators for the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director and senior executives.

In addition, the Board will review progress against the Measurable Objectives (if any) as a key performance indicator in its annual performance assessment.

5. REPORTING

The Company will disclose, for each financial year:

- (a) any Measurable Objectives set by the Board;
- (b) progress against these Measurable Objectives; and
- (c) either:
 - (i) the respective proportions of men and women on the Board, in senior executive positions (including how the Company has defined "senior executive" for these purposes) and across the whole Company; 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 the Workplace Gender Equality Act.

SCHEDULE 11 – SHAREHOLDER COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

The Board of the Company aims to ensure that the shareholders are informed of all major developments affecting the Company's state of affairs.

Information is communicated to shareholders through:

- (a) the Annual Report delivered by post or via email (if requested by the shareholder) and which is also released to Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**) and placed on the Company's website;
- (b) the half yearly report which is released to ASX and also placed on the Company's website;
- (c) the quarterly reports which are released to ASX and also placed on the Company's website;
- (d) disclosures and announcements made to the ASX copies of which are placed on the Company's website;
- (e) notices and explanatory statements of Annual General Meetings (AGM) and General Meetings (GM) copies of which are released to ASX and placed on the Company's website;
- (f) the Chairman's address and the Managing Director's address made at the AGMs and the GMs, copies of which are released to ASX and placed on the Company's website;
- (g) the Company's website on which the Company posts all announcements which it makes to the ASX; and
- (h) the auditor's lead engagement partner being present at the AGM to answer questions from shareholders about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

As part of the Company's developing investor relations program, Shareholders can register with the Company to receive email notifications of when an announcement is made by the Company to the ASX, including the release of the Annual Report, half yearly reports and quarterly reports. Links are made available to the Company's website on which all information provided to the ASX is immediately posted.

Shareholders are encouraged to participate at all GMs and AGMs of the Company. Upon the despatch of any notice of meeting to Shareholders, the Company Secretary shall send out material with that notice of meeting stating that all Shareholders are encouraged to participate at the meeting.

Historical Annual Reports of the Company are provided on the Company's website.

Shareholders queries should be referred to the Company Secretary in the first instance.

SCHEDULE 12 – WHISTLEBLOWER POLICY

1 Introduction

The Company and all its related bodies corporate committed to fostering a culture of corporate compliance, ethical behaviour and good corporate governance.

The Whistleblower Policy is an important tool for helping the Company identify wrongdoing, by creating a positive and open environment where employees feel they can come forward to make a disclosure and eliminate the negative connotations associated with whistleblowing.

This whistleblower policy (this **Policy**) applies to current or former:

- (i) officers and employees of the Group;
- (ii) suppliers, contractors and their employees (whether paid or unpaid) of the Group;
- (iii) individuals who are associates of the Group; and
- (iv) relatives and dependants of the individuals in (i)-(iii) above (including a dependant of any such individual's spouse).

Enterprise Metals encourages persons listed in section 1(b) to raise any concerns about actual or potential misconduct or any improper state of affairs or circumstances in relation to the Group, without fear of reprisal or intimidation. Enterprise Metals is committed to ensuring that such persons will not suffer Detriment for making a Report under this Policy or assisting in an investigation conducted under this Policy.

2 OBJECTIVES

This Policy sets out:

- a. what conduct should be reported (section 4) and the Group's commitment to supporting a culture of corporate compliance (section 4);
- b. to whom a Report can be made and what information to include relating to Reportable Conduct (section 5);
- c. the Whistleblower's right to anonymity and treatment of any information received
 - i. under this Policy (section 7);
- d. how the Group protects the identity of a Whistleblower (section 8);
- e. how the Group will investigate Reports (section 9);
- f. how the Group will support Whistleblowers and protect them from Detriment (section 10);
- g. how the Group will monitor the welfare of Whistleblowers (section 11); and
- h. the Board reporting and Policy review framework (section 12);
- i. the Group's provision of training on its whistleblower program (section 13) and
- i. the consequences of non-compliance with this Policy (section 14).

This Policy is available to officers and employees of the Group and can be obtained from the Whistleblower Officer.

3 Who can make a Report?

A Whistleblower can make a Report.

A **Whistleblower** is anyone falling within section 1 who makes a Report under this Policy.

4 What concerns should be reported?

Reportable Conduct includes where a Group company, or any officer or employee of a Group Company, has or may have engaged in conduct that:

- (i) constitutes an offence against, or a contravention of, a provision of any Acts (or an instrument made under any Acts) applicable to the activities of the Company, including but not limited to the following:
 - (A) the Corporations Act;
 - (B) the ASIC Act;
 - (C) the *Banking Act 1959 (Cth)*;
 - (D) the *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001 (Cth)*;
 - (E) the *Insurance Act 1973 (Cth)*;
 - (F) the *Life Insurance Act 1995 (Cth)*;
 - (G) the *National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009 (Cth)*; or
 - (H) the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 (Cth)*;
- (ii) constitutes an offence against any other law of the Commonwealth or WA that is punishable by imprisonment for a period of 12 months or more;
- (iii) represents a danger to the public or the financial system;
- (iv) breaches any internal policy or code of the Group;
- (v) constitutes dishonest, fraudulent or corrupt activity, including bribery;
- (vi) constitutes theft, drug distribution, sale or use, violence, assault, intimidation, criminal damage to property;
- (vii) constitutes harassment, discrimination, victimisation or bullying;
- (viii) is potentially damaging to the Group, its employees or a third party such as unsafe work practices, environmental damage, health risks or abuse of the Group's property or resources;

may cause the Group financial loss, damage its reputation or be otherwise detrimental to the Group's interests;

- a. causes, or threatens to cause, Detriment to anyone because that person knows, believes or suspects that a Report has been, or might be, made

under this Policy; or

- b. indicates any other misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances in relation to a Group company.

5 Supporting a culture of corporate compliance

Enterprise Metals relies on employees to help it achieve its commitment to foster a culture of corporate compliance, ethical behaviour and good corporate governance.

All Reports should be based on a genuine belief that the information being disclosed may indicate Reportable Conduct. Enterprise Metals values all opportunities to investigate potential Reportable Conduct.

6 How to make a Report

6.1 Who can the Whistleblower make a Report to?

A Whistleblower can make a Report to either:

- (i) an **Eligible Recipient**, being:
 - (A) directors, officers, auditors, or a member of an audit team conducting an audit on, or actuaries of, any Group company;
 - (B) a person authorised by the relevant Group company to receive Reports (each such person a **Whistleblower Officer**), or
 - (C) if the individual is an employee of the Group company, their supervisor or manager;
- (ii) ASIC or APRA; or
- (iii) a legal practitioner for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or representation on the operation of the whistleblower provisions.

Notwithstanding section 6.1 above, where possible, we encourage **all** Whistleblowers to make Reports in the first instance to a Whistleblower Officer. This will better facilitate the Group company's investigation of the matter and protection of the Whistleblower's identity and wellness (see sections 6 and 7 below).

Where any person other than a Whistleblower Officer has received a Report from a Whistleblower, Enterprise Metals requests that such persons:

- i. treat the Report, to the extent possible, as if they were a Whistleblower Officer; and
- ii. refer the Report immediately to a Whistleblower Officer of the relevant Group company for the Report to be appropriately managed and investigated.

In such instances, to the extent possible, the Reports will be treated as having been disclosed for the first time to the Whistleblower Officer and that Whistleblower Officer must treat it as such, so that the Whistleblower might have the benefit of the statutory protections under the Corporations Act and Enterprise Metals will be better placed to support the Whistleblower.

In limited circumstances, Whistleblowers can also make a Report to a member of Parliament or journalist (**emergency disclosure**) if the Whistleblower:

- i. previously made a Report to ASIC or APRA;
- ii. after a reasonable period of time has passed, notifies that recipient of their intention to make an emergency disclosure; and
- iii. has reasonable grounds to believe that there is an imminent risk of serious harm or danger to public health or safety or to the financial system if the information is not acted on immediately.

The circumstances in which a disclosure will be considered an emergency disclosure are very limited. For example, public disclosures on social media or to self-defined journalists will not qualify.

6.2 Information to include in the Report

For a Report to be investigated, it must contain sufficient information to form a reasonable basis for investigation. For this reason, Whistleblowers should provide as much information as possible, in any form, about the alleged Reportable Conduct.

By way of example, information could include (but must not necessarily include):

- (i) the date, time and location;
- (ii) the name(s) of person(s) involved and possible witnesses to the events;
- (iii) evidence of the events (e.g. documents, emails etc); and
- (iv) steps the Whistleblower or another person may have already taken to report the matter or to resolve the concern.

7 Whistleblower's right to anonymity

Whistleblowers are encouraged (but not required) to disclose their identity when making a Report. Providing their identity will assist:

- (i) monitoring their wellness and protections against Detriment; and
- (ii) investigating their Report and obtaining further information from them as is necessary to complete the investigation.

If Whistleblowers choose to remain anonymous when making a Report, their entitlement to statutory protections will not be affected.

8 How will a Whistleblower's identity be protected?

If disclosed, persons listed in sections 5.1(a) and 5.1(d) must keep the identity of the Whistleblower (including information likely to identify them) confidential.

On-disclosures of Reports by persons listed in sections 5.1(a) and 5.1(d) are only authorised to:

- (i) ASIC, APRA or a member of the AFP;
- (ii) a legal practitioner for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or legal representation in relation to the operation of the Corporations Act whistleblower provisions;
- (iii) anyone who reasonably requires the information to investigate the matter;
or

- (iv) someone else with the consent of the Whistleblower.

For the purposes of any on-disclosure to someone investigating the matter, there will be no offence if the person making the on-disclosure took all “reasonable steps” to reduce the risk that the Whistleblower will be identified.

On-disclosures to courts or tribunals must not disclose a Whistleblower's identity (or any information likely to identify them) except where:

- i. it is necessary to do so to give effect to the Corporations Act whistleblower provisions; or
- ii. the court or tribunal thinks it necessary in the interests of justice.

9 How will a Report be investigated?

9.1 Appointment of an Investigation Officer

The Whistleblower Officer will appoint one or more Investigation Officers to investigate the matter. The Investigation Officer can be:

- i. anyone involved in the investigation;
- ii. a manager or senior executive;
- iii. an external independent resource; or
- iv. another suitably qualified person,

who, in whichever case, is not implicated directly or indirectly in the Report.

9.2 Conduct of the investigation

The Investigation Officer is responsible for conducting the investigation. All cases of Reportable Conduct made under this Policy will be investigated as soon as possible after the matter has been reported. The Investigation Officer will use his or her best endeavours to conduct the investigation in a timely, thorough, confidential, objective and fair manner and as is reasonable and appropriate having regard to the nature of the Reportable Conduct and all of the circumstances.

Where appropriate, the subject(s) of the Report will be informed of the allegations and have an opportunity to respond.

Where appropriate, the Investigation Officer will update the Whistleblower on the progress of the investigation. All Whistleblowers must not disclose and must keep confidential any details of the investigation, its progress or its outcome.

The Investigation Officer will inform the Whistleblower of their decision, unless the Whistleblower has remained anonymous, as well as the Whistleblower Officer.

9.3 Investigation outcomes, disciplinary actions and immunity

The outcome of the Investigation Officer's investigation may result in disciplinary action including, but not limited to, dismissal. Serious criminal matters will be reported to the police or the appropriate regulatory authorities.

The Whistleblower cannot be subject to legal liability for making the Report (although, he or she may be subject to civil, criminal or administrative liability for any personal conduct revealed by the Report or investigation). Enterprise Metals has the discretion

to provide the Whistleblower (or anyone assisting with the investigation) immunity from its disciplinary procedures. Enterprise Metals, however, has no power to provide immunity from criminal prosecution.

9.4 Escalation of a Report

If a Whistleblower is dissatisfied with the manner in which their Report has been dealt with and/or the outcome of the investigation, the Whistleblower can escalate the matter to:

- (i) the Board;
- (ii) ASIC's Office of the Whistleblower, using the online form available on its website; or
- (iii) APRA's Secretariat, by either contacting the number available on APRA's website or emailing secretariat@apra.gov.au (an address to which only the Secretariat has access).

10 How are Whistleblowers protected from Detriment?

Enterprise Metals is committed to protecting Whistleblowers and anyone else within the Group who is presiding over or assisting with an investigation from suffering Detriment.

"Detriment" includes (without limitation):

- (i) dismissal;
- (ii) injury of an employee in his or her employment;
- (iii) alteration of an employee's position or duties to his or her disadvantage;
- (iv) discrimination between an employee and other employees of the same employer;
- (v) harassment or intimidation;
- (vi) harm or injury (including psychological harm);
- (vii) damage to a person's property; and
- (viii) reputational, financial or any other damage to a person.

Enterprise Metals disapproves of any conduct that:

- (i) causes, or intentionally or recklessly threatens to cause, Detriment to another person, including when the reason, or part of the reason, for the victimiser's conduct was that person's belief or suspicion that a person may have made, or might make, a Report; or
- (ii) amounts to aiding, abetting, counselling, procuring, inducing, or being in any way knowingly concerned in, or conspiring with others to effect, victimising conduct.

If a Whistleblower believes they have suffered or may suffer Detriment by reason of their status as a Whistleblower, they should immediately report the matter to the Whistleblower Officer.

Once a Whistleblower has established they have suffered Detriment, it is for the alleged victimiser to prove that they did not victimise the Whistleblower.

As well as monetary compensation, the remedies available for victimising conduct include injunctions, orders for apologies and reinstatement of terminated employees, exemplary damages and any other order the court thinks appropriate.

11 Monitoring the welfare of Whistleblowers

The Whistleblower Officer will take reasonable steps to maintain processes to monitor the welfare of Whistleblowers under this Policy in order to ensure the effectiveness of the protections offered under the Policy.

The Whistleblower Officer will report to the Board annually on the effectiveness of the Policy and whistleblower well-being.

12 Board reporting and Policy review

The Board is charged with overseeing and implementing the Group's whistleblower program. The Board will be provided with annual reports on whistleblowing, which will include information on:

- (i) the number and nature of Reports made;
- (ii) whether there are any discernible patterns or trends;
- (iii) the significance of the matters raised;
- (iv) the actions taken as a result of Reports;
- (v) staff training and employee awareness of the Group's whistleblower program;
- (vi) whistleblower well-being and whistleblower protection effectiveness; and
- (vii) any recommendations for furthering the objectives of the Policy,

in each case, without identifying the Whistleblower(s) or including any information likely to identify them.

Where:

- i. a Report made under this Policy raises a material allegation or concern; or
- ii. the outcome of an investigation conducted under this Policy raises a serious matter,

the Whistleblower Officer must issue a report immediately to the Board so that the matter can be considered by the Board and dealt with appropriately on an expedited basis.

The Policy will be reviewed annually by the Board.

13 Training on the Group's whistleblower program

The Legal Counsel and Assistant Company Secretary will be responsible for overseeing the development and delivery of effective training to the Group's employees about the Group's whistleblower program.

The Legal Counsel and Assistant Company Secretary will report to Board and the Whistleblower Officer annually on the effectiveness of the employee awareness training and any recommendations considered necessary to improve it.

14 Consequences of non-compliance

A breach of this Policy may result in prison time, significant fines and disciplinary action.

Specific consequences under the Corporations Act include:

- (i) Victimising conduct — a fine of up to \$25,200 and/or 2 years' imprisonment, with a possible pecuniary penalty of up to \$200,000 for an individual or \$1 million for the relevant Group company/ies. Other remedies include injunctions, orders for apologies and reinstatement of terminated employees, exemplary damages and any other order the Court thinks appropriate.
- (ii) Failure to protect the Whistleblower's identity — a fine of up to \$6,300 and/or 6 months' imprisonment. A court may further decide to impose a pecuniary penalty of up to \$200,000 for an individual or \$1 million for the relevant Group company/ies.

Enterprise Metals may also take disciplinary action, which may, in some circumstances, result in dismissal.

15 Defined terms

In this Policy, unless the context otherwise requires, terms in this Policy have the following meaning:

Enterprise Metals means Enterprise Metals Limited (ACN 159 819 173).

AFP means the Australian Federal Police, as defined in the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (Cth), as may be amended from time to time.

APRA means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

ASIC means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

ASIC Act means the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001* (Cth), as may be amended from time to time.

Board means the Board of Directors of Enterprise Metals.

Corporations Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), as may be amended from time to time.

Detriment has the meaning in section 9(b).

Eligible Recipient has the meaning given to that term in section 6

emergency disclosure has the meaning given to that term in section 6

Group has the meaning given to that term in section 1.

Group company has the meaning given to that term in section 1 (. officer has the meaning given to that term in the Corporations Act. Policy means this whistleblower policy.

relative, in relation to a person, means the spouse, parent or remoter lineal ancestor, child or remoter issue, or brother or sister of the person.

Report means a report containing information that may indicate Reportable Conduct.

Reportable Conduct has the meaning given to that term in section 3.

Whistleblower has the meaning given to that term in section 2.

Investigation Officer means one or more persons appointed by the Whistleblower Officer in accordance with section 8.1 to investigate a Report made under this Policy.

Whistleblower Officer means one or more persons authorised by the Group to receive Reports under this Policy, as set out in section 5.1(a)(i)(B).

SCHEDULE 13 – ANIT-BRIBERY & CORRUPTION POLICY

1 Introduction

Bribery can be described as the giving to or receiving by any person of anything of value (usually money, a gift, loan, reward, favour, commission or entertainment), as an improper inducement or reward for obtaining business or any other benefit. Bribery can take place in the public sector (eg bribing a public official) or private sector (eg bribing the employee of a customer). Bribery can also take place where an improper payment is made by or through a third party. Bribes and kickbacks can therefore include, but are not limited to:

- (a) gifts and excessive or inappropriate entertainment, hospitality, travel and accommodation expenses;
- (b) payments, whether by employees or business partners such as agents or consultants;
- (c) other 'favours' provided to public officials or customers, such as engaging a company owned by a public official or customer's family; and
- (d) the uncompensated use of company services, facilities or property.

Bribery is a serious criminal offence and can damage the Company's reputation and standing in the community.

2 Scope

This Policy applies to all employees, executive management, suppliers, consultants, customers, joint venture partners (where they agree to be bound by the Policy) as well as temporary and contract staff (including subcontractors) (**Representatives**). Representatives must ensure that they do not become involved, in any way, in the payment of bribes or kickbacks, whether in the public or commercial sector. This Policy sets out the minimum standards to which all Representatives of the Company must adhere to at all times.

3 Objective

Enterprise Metals Limited (**Company**) has a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption and is committed to acting professionally, fairly and with integrity in all business dealings.

The objective of this Policy is to:

- (e) set out the responsibilities in observing and upholding the Company's position on bribery and corruption;
- (f) further reinforce the Company's values as set out in its Statement of Values; and
- (g) provide information and guidance to those working for the Company on how to recognise and deal with bribery and corruption issues.

4 Anti-bribery and anti-corruption policy

4.1 Policy details

No Representative of the Company is permitted to pay, offer, accept or receive a bribe in any form. A Representative must never:

- (h) offer, pay or give anything of value to a public official in order to obtain business or anything of benefit to the Company. 'Public official' should be understood very broadly, and this means anyone paid directly or indirectly by the government or performing a public function, including officials of state owned enterprises and public international organisations;
- (i) attempt to induce a public official, whether local or foreign, to do something illegal or unethical;
- (j) pay any person when you know, or have reason to suspect, that all or part of the payment may be channelled to a public official. You should therefore be careful when selecting third parties, such as agents, contractors, subcontractors and consultants;
- (k) offer or receive anything of value as a 'quid pro quo' in relation to obtaining business or awarding contracts. Bribery of 'public officials' is a serious matter, but bribery of those working in the private sector is also illegal and contrary to the Company's Code of Conduct;
- (l) establish an unrecorded (slush) fund for any purpose;
- (m) otherwise use illegal or improper means (including bribes, favours, blackmail, financial payments, inducements, secret commissions or other rewards) to influence the actions of others; or offering anything of value when you know it would be contrary to the rules of the recipient's organisation for the recipient to accept it;
- (n) make a false or misleading entry in the Company books or financial records;
- (o) act as an intermediary for a third party in the solicitation, acceptance, payment or offer of a bribe or kickback;
- (p) so-called 'facilitation' or 'grease' payments are prohibited. Such payments should not be made to public officials, even if they are nominal in amount and/or common in a particular country;
- (q) do anything to induce, assist or permit someone else to violate these rules; and
- (r) ignore, or fail to report, any suggestion of a bribe.

As well as complying with the specific prohibitions in this Policy, Representatives must exercise common sense and judgement in assessing whether any arrangement could be perceived to be corrupt or otherwise inappropriate.

4.2 Agents and Intermediaries

- (s) Representatives should not hire an agent, consultant or other intermediary if they have reason to suspect that they will pay bribes on behalf of the Company's behalf.

- (t) Representatives should seek to ensure that any third parties that are hired will not make, offer, solicit or receive improper payments on behalf of the Company. All fees and expenses paid to third parties should represent appropriate and justifiable remuneration for legitimate services to be provided and should be paid directly to the third party. Accurate financial records of all payments must be kept.
- (u) All business units should adopt appropriate procedures directed towards ensuring that their arrangements with third parties do not expose them to non-compliance with this Policy. Such procedures should assist Representatives in determining whether particular third parties present a corruption risk and, if so, what steps should be taken to address that risk. This may include, in particular, cases where a third party is engaged to act on behalf the Company:
 - (i) to solicit new business;
 - (ii) to interact with public officials; or
 - (iii) In other high risk situations.
- (v) Representatives must also be aware of factors which suggest the third party may pose a high corruption risk, and consult with their line managers to assess whether there is a need for enhanced due diligence and monitoring, or whether a proposed relationship should not proceed.

4.3 Gifts, entertainment and hospitality

The Company prohibits the offering of acceptance of gifts, entertained or hospitality in circumstances which would be considered to give rise to undue influence. All Representatives must notify the Company Secretary or Chief Executive Officer of any gifts and/or benefits, either offered or accepted and valued at AUD\$500 or more, to safeguard and make transparent their relationships and dealings with third parties.

4.4 Charitable and political donations

- (w) The Company does not make political donations or payments.
- (x) Charitable donations can in some circumstances be used as a disguise for bribery, e.g. where a donation is provided to a 'charity' which is controlled by a public official who is in a position to make decisions affecting the Company. Therefore, whilst the Company supports community outreach and charitable work, recipients must be subject to a suitable due diligence and approval process in all circumstances. It must be clear who the actual recipient of the donation is and for whose benefit the donation is ultimately made.

4.5 Mergers and acquisitions

An anti-corruption due diligence on companies which the Company is considering acquiring should be performed during the overall due diligence process. The following risk areas should be considered during the due diligence process:

- (y) an entity's control environment: policies, procedures, employee training, audit environment and whistleblower issues;

- (z) any ongoing or past investigations (government or internal), adverse audit findings (external or internal), or employee discipline for breaches of anti-corruption law or policies;
- (aa) the nature and scope of an entity's government sales and the history of significant government contracts or tenders. Risks include improper commissions, side agreements, cash payments and kickbacks;
- (bb) an entity's important regulatory relationships, such as key licenses, permits, and other approvals. Due diligence in that context would focus on employees who interact with these regulators, and whether there are any fees, expediting payments, gifts or other benefits to public officials;
- (cc) travel, gifts, entertainment, educational or other expenses incurred in connection with marketing of products or services, or in connection with developing and maintaining relationships with government regulators. Diligence in this area would include examining expense records, inspection or training trips, and conference attendee lists and expenses;
- (dd) an entity's relationships with distributors, sales agents, consultants, and other third parties and intermediaries, particularly those who interact with government customers or regulators; and
- (ee) an entity's participation in joint ventures or other teaming arrangements that have significant government customers or are subject to significant government regulation.

4.6 Reporting bribery and suspicious activity

- (ff) If you become aware of any actual or suspected breach of this Policy or if you are ever offered any bribe or kickback, you must report this to the Authorised Officer (see **Error! Reference source not found.**). Processes are in place to ensure that such complaints are investigated and appropriate action taken. The Company will not permit retaliation of any kind against any Representative for making good faith reports about actual or suspected violations of this Policy. These processes apply to all Representatives of the Company.
- (gg) Whistleblowing reports should be made in accordance with the Company's Whistleblower Protection Policy. Matters which may be reported to the Authorised Officers include (but are not limited to):
 - (i) conduct which is inconsistent with the Company stated vision, its Code of Conduct, policies and procedures;
 - (ii) violation of law;
 - (iii) abuse of company resources and assets;
 - (iv) danger to health and safety of any individual;
 - (v) deliberate concealment of information;
 - (vi) fraud, corruption, bribery, extortion and theft;
 - (vii) financial misconduct;
 - (viii) unfair discrimination; and

- (ix) attempt to suppress or conceal information relating to any of the above.
- (hh) The Company expects all Representatives whether full-time, part-time or temporary acting in good faith to report unethical or fraudulent conduct without fear or favour.
- (ii) Customers and suppliers are also encouraged to report unethical and fraudulent activities and (in the case of customers) activities that could constitute, or could be perceived to be, collusion or price fixing.
- (jj) Representatives have an obligation to report suspected or potential breaches of this Policy to the Authorised Officer. All information and reports to an Authorised Officer will be dealt with in a responsible and sensitive manner.

5 Roles and Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of all Representatives to know and adhere to this Policy.

The Board have direct responsibility for the Policy, for maintaining it and for providing advice and guidance on its implementation.

All business unit managers are directly responsible for implementing the Policy within their business areas, and for adherence by their staff.

The Board must ensure that managers and employees likely to be exposed to bribery and corruption are trained to recognise and deal with such conduct in accordance with this Policy.

6 Compliance

Representatives are required to familiarise and fully comply with this Policy.

Any Representative who fails to comply with the provisions as set out above or any amendment thereto, may be subject to appropriate disciplinary or legal action.

the Company's policies, standards, procedures and guidelines comply with legal, regulatory and statutory requirements.

The Board is responsible for reviewing this Policy to determine its appropriateness to the needs of the Company from time to time and will review the policy at least annually.

This Policy may be amended from time to time in the sole discretion of the Company.

7 Enquires

Enquiries about this Policy should be directed to the Company Secretary or the Chief Executive Officer.

8 Related Documents

Code of Conduct.

Whistleblower Protection Policy.

SCHEDULE 14 – STATEMENT OF VALUES

1 Introduction

- 1.2 Enterprise Metals Limited (**Company**) instills and reinforces a culture across the Company of acting lawfully, ethically and responsibly. It seeks to operate in line with the values set out below and ensure directors, senior executives and employees work to reinforce these values.
- 1.3 The Company's senior executives have the responsibility of instilling these values across the Company including ensuring that all employees receive appropriate training on the values and referencing and reinforcing the values in interactions with employees.

2 Statement of values

- 2.1 In formulating the Statement values of the Company the following matters were considered:
- (a) what are the principles and norms that define the Company, what it aspires to be and what it requires from its directors, senior executives and employees to achieve these aspirations;
 - (b) what behaviours are needed from officers and employees to build long term sustainable value for its shareholders; and
 - (c) the need for the Company to preserve and protect its reputation and standing in the community and with key stakeholders such as customers, employees, suppliers, creditors, law makers and regulators.
- 2.2 The Company's Statement of values is based upon the following
- **ethical principles** – we operate our workplaces with respect & integrity for all people
 - **values** – we will provide an honest, unbiased and unprejudiced work environment
 - **accountability** – we take responsibility for our own actions, ensuring appropriate use of information, exercising diligence and duty of care obligations and avoiding conflicts of interest
 - **standard of practice** – all of our work and interactions are undertaken in accordance with the Company's values

ANNEXURE A – DEFINITION OF INDEPENDENCE

Examples of interests, positions, associations and relationships that might cause doubts about the independence of a director include if the director:

- (a) is, or has been, employed in an executive capacity by the Company or any of its child entities and there has not been a period of at least three years between ceasing such employment and serving on the board;
- (b) is, or has within the last three years been, a partner, director or senior employee of a provider of material professional services or a material consultant to the Company or any of its child entities;
- (c) is, or has been within the last three years, in a material business relationship (eg as a supplier or customer) with the Company or any of its child entities, or an officer of, or otherwise associated with, someone with such a relationship;
- (d) is a substantial security holder of the Company or an officer of, or otherwise associated with, a substantial security holder of the Company;
- (e) has a material contractual relationship with the Company or its child entities other than as a director;
- (f) has close family ties with any person who falls within any of the categories described above; or
- (g) has been a director of the Company for such a period that his or her independence may have been compromised.

In each case, the materiality of the interest, position, association or relationship needs to be assessed to determine whether it might interfere, or might reasonably be seen to interfere, with the director's capacity to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues before the Board and to act in the best interests of the Company and its security holders generally.