
Continuous Disclosure Policy

Hexima Limited
ACN 079 319 314



Arnold Bloch Leibler

Level 21, 333 Collins Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000 Australia

Level 24, Chifley Tower, 2 Chifley Square
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia

Continuous Disclosure Policy

Table of Contents

1	The Company's obligations	1
2	When the Company is deemed to have become aware of the information	2
3	Procedures adopted by the Board to ensure compliance	2
4	Role of the Chairperson	2
5	Reporting and disclosure procedure	3
6	Confidential information	4
7	Relationship with media, public and analysts	5
8	Maintenance of continuous disclosure policy	5
Schedule 1	Continuous Disclosure Memorandum	6



Continuous Disclosure Policy

1 The Company's obligations

- 1.1 Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**) Listing Rule 3.1 requires Hexima Limited (**Company**) to "immediately" disclose to ASX any information concerning the Company:
- (a) when the Company is or becomes aware of the information; and
 - (b) which a reasonable person would expect the information to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities (commonly referred to as "price sensitive information").

This obligation imposed by ASX Listing Rule 3.1 is commonly referred to as the continuous disclosure obligations of a listed entity.

- 1.2 The test for determining whether information is price sensitive information (and therefore needs to be immediately disclosed to ASX under ASX Listing Rule 3.1) is set out in section 677 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (**Corporations Act**). Under that section, a reasonable person is taken to expect information to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities (such that the information is price sensitive information) if the information would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of those securities.

- 1.3 The requirement to disclose this information does not apply if, and only if, each of the following requirements is, and remains, satisfied in relation to the information:
- (a) One or more of the following 5 situations applies:
 - (i) it would be a breach of a law to disclose the information;
 - (ii) the information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation;
 - (iii) the information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure;
 - (iv) the information is generated for the internal management purposes of the Company; or
 - (v) The information is a trade secret; and
 - (b) the information is confidential and ASX has not formed the view that the information has ceased to be confidential; and
 - (c) a reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed.

- 1.4 If ASX considers that there is or is likely to be a false market in the Company's securities and asks the Company to give it information to correct or prevent a false market, the Company must immediately give ASX that information.

- 1.5 Section 674 of the Corporations Act has given ASX Listing Rule 3.1 statutory force. A listed entity which breaches ASX Listing Rule 3.1 may also breach that section and this can attract serious legal consequences for the entity and its officers, including criminal and civil penalties.
- 1.6 The Company must provide to the Board copies of all material market announcements promptly after they have been made. Additionally, any new and substantive investor or analyst presentation will be released on the ASX market announcements platform ahead of the presentation.

2 When the Company is deemed to have become aware of the information

Under the ASX Listing Rules, the Company will be deemed to have become aware of information if, and as soon as, an officer of the Company (which includes a Director, secretary or senior manager) has, or ought reasonably to have, come into possession of the information in the course of performance of their duties as an officer of the Company.

3 Procedures adopted by the Board to ensure compliance

The board of Directors of the Company (**Board**) has established procedures to ensure compliance with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules.

4 Role of the Chairperson

- 4.1 The Chairperson is primarily responsible for ensuring that the Company complies with its disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules and is primarily responsible for deciding what information will be disclosed.
- 4.2 The Chairperson shall:
- (a) decide what information must be disclosed to the ASX and, in this regard, consult with the Company's legal advisors when necessary;
 - (b) conduct all disclosure discussions with the ASX;
 - (c) maintain a disclosure file containing:
 - (i) all reports received by the Chief Executive Officer setting out information required, or potentially required, to be disclosed to the ASX;
 - (ii) copies of all disclosure correspondence with the ASX; and
 - (iii) copies of all material that has not been disclosed to the ASX;
 - (d) as required, submit periodic reports to the Board, setting out:

- (i) details of the matters reported to the Chief Executive Officer for consideration as to whether they should be disclosed to the ASX;
 - (ii) details of those matters disclosed to the ASX; and
- (e) ensure that each of the Company's Directors, executive officers and employees has a copy of the Continuous Disclosure Memorandum attached as Schedule 1, and institute such other procedures as the Chief Executive Officer considers necessary and expedient to ensure that all of the Company's senior managers are aware of and understand the Company's continuous disclosure requirements and of their responsibilities under this policy.

5 Reporting and disclosure procedure

5.1 Reporting to the Chief Executive Officer

- (a) Where any information comes to light about the Company which may need to be disclosed, all Directors, executive officers and employees are obliged to bring that information to the attention of the Chief Executive Officer or, in his or her absence, the Chair of the Board, with all possible expediency.
- (b) In the case of an emergency, or where any delay would prejudice the Company, initial verbal notification should be given directly to the Chief Executive Officer, to be followed by a written report.

5.2 Determining whether the information must be disclosed

Upon receipt of a report from a Director or any other person, the Chief Executive Officer shall determine whether the information contained in that report is required to be disclosed to the ASX under the Corporations and the ASX Listing Rules. In making that determination, the Chief Executive Officer shall decide whether the information:

- (a) is price-sensitive and must be disclosed;
- (b) is not price-sensitive and does not have to be disclosed; or
- (c) does not have to be disclosed because it falls under a permitted exception to ASX Listing Rule 3.1.

5.3 If the information must be disclosed

- (a) If the information is price-sensitive and must be disclosed, the Chief Executive Officer shall, immediately:
 - (i) discuss the matter with the Chair of the Board if necessary;
 - (ii) prepare, together with the relevant executive officer, an appropriate release which must be factual, complete, balanced (disclosing both positive and negative information) and expressed in a clear and objective manner that allows investors to assess the impact of the information when making investment decisions;

- (iii) send the release to the ASX's Company Announcements Office by facsimile or electronic means; and
 - (iv) place a copy of the release on the disclosure file.
- (b) If the Chief Executive Officer, with the assistance of the Chair of the Board if necessary, is unable to determine the terms of the disclosure, the Company's legal advisors should be consulted immediately.

5.4 If the information does not have to be disclosed

- (a) If the information is not price-sensitive or does not have to be disclosed because it falls under a permitted exception to ASX Listing Rule 3.1, then the Chief Executive Officer must:
- (i) record the information and the reason for it not being disclosed; and
 - (ii) place a copy of all notes and correspondence relating to the matter on the disclosure file.

5.5 If the Chief Executive Officer is unsure

- (a) If the Chief Executive Officer is unsure whether the information is price sensitive or whether it falls under a permitted exception to ASX Listing Rule 3.1, then he or she must immediately discuss the matter with the Chair of the Board.
- (b) If the Chief Executive Officer and the Chair of the Board cannot agree on whether the information is required to be disclosed, then the Chief Executive Officer shall immediately seek advice from the Company's legal advisors.

5.6 Release of Information

- (a) The Company must not disclose the information in any way until disclosure has been made to the ASX and the Company has received acknowledgement from the ASX that the information has been released to the market.
- (b) After receipt of the ASX's acknowledgement, the Chief Executive Officer will arrange for a copy of the announcement to be posted on the Company's website.
- (c) All announcements must be kept separate from any promotional material found on the Company's website.

6 Confidential information

If a determination is made that the information which comes to light is confidential, the Chief Executive Officer will ensure that anyone who has a copy of, or knows about, the information is aware that it is confidential.

7 Relationship with media, public and analysts

- 7.1 Care must be taken not to make comments to the media or others which could result in rumours or speculation about the Company. Directors must comply with the media relations policy of the Company.
- 7.2 The policy limits media contact to the Chair of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer. Other Directors and executives may only speak with the media in relation to a particular matter concerning the Company if they have obtained the prior express approval of the Chief Executive Officer.
- 7.3 It is also important to ensure that any speeches, or external addresses given, do not result in rumours or speculation about the Company or unauthorised disclosure.
- 7.4 During any briefings and discussions with analysts, Directors and executives must only disclose information that has been publicly released through the ASX. If a question arises which can only be answered by disclosing price sensitive information, the Director or executive must decline to answer the question or take it on notice and then announce the information through the ASX before responding.

8 Maintenance of continuous disclosure policy

- 8.1 This Continuous Disclosure Policy shall, at all times, be kept under review by the Chief Executive Officer to ensure that the Company complies with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules. Where appropriate, the Company's legal advisors shall be consulted to ensure that the Continuous Disclosure Policy complies with all relevant legislation.
- 8.2 Any queries about the Continuous Disclosure Policy should be referred to the Chief Executive Officer.

Schedule 1 Continuous Disclosure Memorandum

1 Introduction

- 1.1 As a listed company, Hexima Limited ACN 079 319 314 (**Company**) must notify the Australian Stock Exchange Limited (**ASX**) of price sensitive information and must do so immediately once it is or becomes aware of it, unless certain requirements are satisfied.
- 1.2 Price sensitive information is information that is not generally available and, if it were generally available, a reasonable person would expect it to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities.
- 1.3 A reasonable person is taken to expect information to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities if the information would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of those securities.
- 1.4 Failure to notify the ASX of price sensitive information constitutes a breach of the Company's obligations under the ASX Listing Rules and a contravention of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), exposing the Company and its Directors and executives who are involved, to a range of sanctions including fines, criminal charges or civil liability. It could also result in suspension of the Company's securities from quotation or possible delisting.
- 1.5 The procedures set out in this Memorandum apply to all the Company's personnel to ensure compliance by the Company with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules.

2 Information required to be disclosed

- 2.1 The following are non-exhaustive examples of the type of information that, depending on the circumstances, could require disclosure by the Company to ASX:
- (a) a transaction that will lead to a significant change in the nature or scale of the Company's activities;
 - (b) a material acquisition or disposal;
 - (c) the granting or withdrawal of a material licence;
 - (d) the entry into, variation or termination of a material agreement;
 - (e) becoming a plaintiff or defendant in a material law suit;
 - (f) the fact that the Company's earnings will be materially different from market expectations;
 - (g) the appointment of a liquidator, administrator or receiver;

- (h) the commission of an event of default under, or other event entitling a financier to terminate, a material financing facility;
- (i) under subscriptions or over subscriptions to an issue of securities (a proposed issue of securities is separately notifiable to ASX under ASX Listing Rule 3.10.3);
- (j) giving or receiving a notice of intention to make a takeover; and
- (k) any rating applied by a rating agency to the Company or its securities and any change to such a rating.

2.2 The above is not a definitive list and the Chief Executive Officer should always be informed if there is any doubt.

3 Exception to the disclosure rule

3.1 The requirement to disclose information under ASX Listing Rule 3.1 does not apply if, and only if, each of the following requirements is, and remains, satisfied in relation to the information:

- (a) One or more of the following 5 situations applies:
 - (i) It would be a breach of a law to disclose the information;
 - (ii) The information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation;
 - (iii) The information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure;
 - (iv) The information is generated for the internal management purposes of the Company; or
 - (v) The information is a trade secret; and
- (b) The information is confidential and ASX has not formed the view that the information has ceased to be conditional; and
- (c) A reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed.

Ultimately, it is for the Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Board to determine whether the above conditions are satisfied.

4 Reporting process

4.1 Any personnel becoming aware of any actual or potential price sensitive information must report it to the Chief Executive Officer immediately.

4.2 If the Chief Executive Officer is not available, the information must be reported to the Chair of the Board, and if the Chair is not available, the information must be reported to another senior person in the Company.

- 4.3 A recipient of information under section 4.2 must immediately pass on the information to the Chief Executive Officer or, in his or her absence, the Chair of the Board.
- 4.4 Reports of price sensitive information can be made by telephone but must in all instances be followed up by a comprehensive written report.
- 4.5 All managers must keep up to date with all matters within their responsibility which may be or become material to the Company.

5 Confidentiality

- 5.1 The price sensitive information must not be passed on to anyone outside of the Company before the ASX is notified and the Company receives an acknowledgment from the ASX that the information has been released to the market. Further, the information must not be passed on to anyone within the Company, other than the Chief Executive Officer or the Chair of the Board, unless the person concerned needs to know in order to do their job properly.
- 5.2 Any person who passes the information on improperly, may be committing a criminal offence.
- 5.3 If it is discovered that persons outside of the Company are aware of the information before the ASX has been notified, the Chief Executive Officer (or if unavailable, the Chair of the Board) must be immediately informed.