

EBOS Group Limited

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board has adopted the following Corporate Governance Code:

1 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

1.1 Role of the Board

The Board is responsible for directing the Company and enhancing its value for shareholders in accordance with good corporate governance principles.

1.2 Chairperson

The Board elects a Chairperson whose primary responsibility is the efficient functioning of the Board. The Chairperson, or in his or her absence the Deputy Chairperson (if the Board has elected one), shall preside at all meetings of the Board but if neither the Chairperson nor the Deputy Chairperson (if any) is present within 15 minutes of the scheduled commencement time for a meeting, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be Chairperson of that meeting.

The responsibilities of the Chairperson are more fully described in section 4.

1.3 Chief Executive Officer

The Board appoints a Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) who is responsible for the management of the Company in accordance with the strategy approved by the Board.

The responsibilities of the CEO are more fully described in section 9.

1.4 Separation of Roles

The Chairperson and CEO should be different people.

1.5 Code of Ethics

The Board recognises that high ethical standards and behaviours are central to good corporate governance and it is committed to implementing, reviewing and monitoring observance to a written Code of Ethics for the Company. The current Code of Ethics is attached as Appendix A.

2 ROLE OF THE BOARD

2.1 Company’s Objective

The objective of the Company is to enhance corporate profit and shareholder gain.

2.2 Direction of Company

In pursuing this objective the role of the Board is to assume accountability for the success of the Company by taking responsibility for the direction and management of the Company.

2.3 **Link with Performance**

The Board recognises that the quality with which it performs its functions is an integral part of the performance of the Company and that there is a strong link between good governance and performance.

2.4 **Main Functions of the Board**

The main functions of the Board are to:

- (a) select, and (if necessary) replace, the CEO;
- (b) ensure that the Company has adequate management in place to achieve its objectives and strategy and that a satisfactory plan for management succession is in place;
- (c) review and approve the strategic, business and financial plans prepared by management and to develop a depth of knowledge of the Company's business so as to understand and question the assumptions upon which such plans are based and to reach an independent judgment on the probability that such plans can be achieved;
- (d) review and approve all investment and divestment decisions;
- (e) review and approve material transactions not in the ordinary course of the Company's business;
- (f) approve all dividend policies and distributions to shareholders and treasury policies;
- (g) review and approve the Company's key risk management policies (for example, the Company's strategic risk profile and risk appetite statements);
- (h) monitor the Company's performance against its approved strategic, business and financial plans and to oversee the Company's operating results on a regular basis so as to evaluate whether the business is being properly managed;
- (i) ensure ethical behaviour by the Company, the Board and management, including compliance with the Company's Constitution, the relevant laws, listing rules and regulations and the relevant auditing and accounting principles;
- (j) implement and, at least every two years, review the Company's Code of Ethics, foster high standards of ethical conduct and personal behaviour and hold accountable those directors, managers or other employees who engage in unethical behaviours;
- (k) ensure the quality and independence of the Company's external audit process;
- (l) assess from time to time its own effectiveness in carrying out these functions and the other responsibilities of the Board;

- (m) approve or monitor all other matters reserved for Board approval as set out the Group's delegations policy and procedures; and
- (n) approve, oversee and monitor the Company's sustainability framework and strategy, including the Company's environmental, social and governance (ESG) program, approve the Company's sustainability reporting and approve the Company's response to, and management of, climate related risks and opportunities (including the Company's annual climate statement).

2.5 **Board Relationship with CEO**

The Board acknowledges that its most important role is to provide high level counsel to the CEO, to constantly monitor the performance of the CEO against the Board's requirements and expectations and to take timely action if the objective of the Company is not being achieved or a correction to management is required.

3 **COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD (INCLUDING NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT TO, AND REVIEW OF, THE BOARD)**

3.1 **Board Skills**

The Board should at all times comprise members whose skills, experience and attributes together reflect diversity, balance, cohesion and match the demands facing the Company.

3.2 **Nominations and Appointments to the Board**

The Board shall:

- (a) identify potential Board candidates ("candidates") utilising the Board's network of business associates and professional intermediaries, and any other resources deemed appropriate by the Board (including personal networks), having due regard to the provisions of clause 3.1;
- (b) take such steps as may be appropriate to ensure that the Board maintains an openness to new ideas and a willingness to critically examine its performance;
- (c) undertake proper checks on candidates, including checks as to character, experience, education, criminal record and bankruptcy history ("Checks");
- (d) provide key information about a candidate to shareholders to assist their decision as to whether or not to elect or re-elect that candidate as the case may be (i.e. biographical details, relevant skills and experience, any other material directorships held);
- (e) if the candidate is standing for the first time, consider any adverse information revealed by the Checks that have been undertaken;
- (f) if the candidate is standing for re-election, consider information about the term of office served by that director;

- (g) consider whether the potential Board candidate would be an “Independent Director”¹.

3.3 Information to New Directors

On appointment to the Board a director will be given a copy of this Code, appropriate induction training as to the responsibilities of the directors and a comprehensive appointment letter covering the role of the Board, the Board’s expectations of the director and any particular terms of his or her appointment.

3.4 Board Membership

The Board has adopted the following principles:

- (a) the maximum number of directors is 10;
- (b) the Board shall maintain at least a minimum number of two Independent Directors;
- (c) the Chairman of the Board will be a non-executive director;
- (d) Board independence from management is vital to ensure that the Board fairly holds management accountable to shareholders. Applying this principle, a Board member should not have a relationship with management that compromises his or her ability to act independently from management.
- (e) the Company should disclose information about each of its directors in its annual report or on its website, including a profile of experience, length of service, independence and ownership interests and attendance at Board meetings.;
- (f) control rights of shareholders (board representation) should, where possible, be aligned to dividend/ distribution rights (share ownership). Therefore, significant shareholders or shareholder groups should be represented on the Board. Nevertheless, the Board should also include some directors not related to or associated with any shareholder or shareholder group in order to ensure that the interests of all shareholders are represented;
- (g) the Board seeks diversity in the skills, attributes and experience of its members across a broad range of criteria so as to represent the diversity of shareholders, business types and regions in which the Company operates;
- (h) at least one-third of the directors will retire annually, but are eligible for reappointment by shareholders;
- (i) the Board elects a Chairperson who can be replaced by it at any time.

¹ In assessing the independence of a Board member the Board shall have regard to the definition of “Independent Director” in the NZX Listing Rules and Recommendation to 2.3 and Box 2.3 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council’s Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations.

3.5 **Review of Board and Board Committees**

The Chairperson of the Board shall once a year assess the performance of the Board as a whole and also that of the individual Directors, and also assess the performance of each Board Committee. Every third year, the Board shall procure that the assessments referred to in this clause 3.5 are carried out by a suitably qualified external consultant.

4 **ROLE OF THE CHAIRPERSON**

4.1 **Chairperson's Responsibilities**

The Chairperson is responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the Board and has the following specific responsibilities:

- (a) to conduct meetings of the Board and of shareholders;
- (b) to schedule Board meetings in a manner that enables the Board and its Committees to perform their duties responsibly while not interfering with the flow of the Company's business;
- (c) to prepare, in consultation with the CEO, other directors and Committee chairpersons the agendas for the Board and Committee meetings;
- (d) to define the quality, quantity and timeliness of the flow of information between management and the Board;
- (e) to ensure that issues raised, or information requested, by any director are responded to promptly and as fully as possible;
- (f) to approve, in consultation with the Board, the retention of consultants who report directly to the Board;
- (g) to foster a constructive governance culture and assist the Board and management in assuring compliance with and implementation of this Code;
- (h) to promote and maintain the independence of the Board from management;
- (i) to be principally responsible for evaluating the CEO's performance and to meet with the CEO to discuss the Board's requirements and expectations and the evaluation of the CEO's performance by the Board; and
- (j) ensure that rigorous, formal processes for evaluating the performance of the Board, Board Committees and individual directors are in place and lead these processes.

5 **BOARD MEETINGS**

5.1 **Empowerment**

The Board recognises that the way in which it functions impacts on how well the Board performs its role as steward of the Company. Accordingly, the Board has in place procedures to ensure that the Board meets regularly, conducts its meetings in an

efficient and effective manner and that each director is fully empowered to perform his or her duties as a director of the Company and to fully participate in meetings of the Board.

The Chairperson is responsible to ensure that Board meetings are sufficiently well-planned and conducted in a manner that ensures the most effective and efficient use of Board time and energy. The Chairperson takes particular responsibility for leading the Board and setting the tone for the conduct of its meetings and the way in which issues are debated. The Chairperson is responsible to ensure that adequate minutes of the proceedings of meetings of the Board are taken.

5.2 **Meetings without CEO**

The Board meets without the CEO as appropriate, for example when the performance, evaluation and remuneration of the CEO and management are reviewed.

5.3 **Attendance at Meetings**

Directors are expected to attend all Board meetings and when this is not possible, directors can join the meeting by means of audio communication. In circumstances where a Board member is unable to attend, apologies must be given to the Chairperson.

5.4 **Convening of Meetings**

Board meetings are normally convened by the Chairperson. Any director may request the Chairperson to convene a meeting. Notice of a meeting must be given to all directors.

5.5 **Agenda for Meetings**

The agenda for normal Board meetings is determined by the Chairperson. Where a director has requested a meeting the agenda will be as specified by that director. Board members are encouraged to submit items for inclusion in the agenda. In addition, each Board meeting has a general business item under which directors may raise issues.

5.6 **Information to Directors**

The Board recognises that appropriate information, provided on a timely basis, is essential to the effective discharge of its duties. The Chairperson and the CEO are responsible for ensuring appropriate Board papers (including any financial reports), that identify and fairly address the key issues concerning the Company, are prepared and distributed to Board members in a format and at a time that allows directors to be fully informed on the affairs of the Company and to properly prepare for discussion at Board meetings.

5.7 **Availability of Management**

The Chairperson, in consultation with the CEO, is responsible to ensure the availability of the CEO and management when required by the Board.

5.8 **Passing of Resolutions**

A resolution of the Board is passed by the agreement of a majority of the votes cast on it. In the case of an equality of votes the Chairperson does not have a casting vote. A resolution may be passed in writing in accordance with the Company's constitution.

5.9 **Relationship with Management**

The Board recognises that all directors should have access to the CEO and senior management. Each director acknowledges that the division of responsibility between Board and management must be respected. The Board reviews its relationship with management annually.

5.10 **Independent Advice**

A director may obtain independent advice at the expense of the Company on issues related to the fulfillment of his or her duties as a director, subject to obtaining the approval of the Audit and Risk Committee prior to the incurrence of any advisory fees.

5.11 **Indemnities by Company**

The Company indemnifies a director upon joining the Board to the extent provided in section 162 of the Companies Act 1993 and it also indemnifies persons who undertake directorships of other companies at the request of the Company.

5.12 **Insurance by Company**

The Company effects director and officers liability insurance cover for the benefit of directors and management.

6 **DIRECTOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

6.1 **Directors Principal Duties**

The directors are committed to the proper and responsible fulfillment of their duties to the Company and to the shareholders. In particular, the directors are mindful of their duties contained in the Companies Act 1993, the Company's Constitution and the NZX Listing Rules which include the following:

- (a) a director, when exercising powers or performing duties, must act in good faith and in what the director believes to be the best interests of the Company;
- (b) a director must exercise a power for a proper purpose;
- (c) a director must not act, or agree to the Company acting, in a manner that contravenes the law or the Constitution;
- (d) a director must not:
 - (i) agree to the business of the Company being carried on in a manner likely to create a substantial risk of serious loss to the Company's creditors; or

- (ii) cause or allow the business of the Company to be carried on in a manner likely to create a substantial risk of serious loss to the Company's creditors;
- (e) a director must not agree to the Company incurring an obligation unless the director believes at that time, on reasonable grounds, that the Company will be able to perform the obligation when it is required to do so; and
- (f) a director when exercising powers or performing duties as a director, must exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonable director would exercise in the same circumstances taking into account, but without limitation:
 - (i) the nature of the Company;
 - (ii) the nature of the decision; and
 - (iii) the position of the director and the nature of the responsibilities undertaken by him or her.

6.2 Additional Director Responsibilities

Directors are required to:

- (a) undertake appropriate training to remain current on how to best perform their duties as directors of EBOS;
- (b) give proper attention to all matters put before them;
- (c) have an understanding of the regulatory, legal, fiduciary and ethical requirements affecting directors;
- (d) be familiar with up to date business management techniques and related ethics; and
- (e) have an awareness of special strategic, industry, cultural and other issues that may impact on EBOS's business.

In order to assist the directors with discharging these responsibilities, directors will be provided with presentations, briefings and, where necessary, training, on matters which may materially affect the business or prospects of the company and to assist the directors in fulfilling their role and discharging their duties.

Directors are encouraged to undertake further, continuing education and training relevant to the discharge of their obligations as directors of the company. Subject to approval of the Chairperson, the reasonable cost of continuing education and training is met by the company.

6.3 Delegation by the Board

The Board may delegate any of its powers (other than certain powers specified in the Companies Act 1993). However, whenever the Board delegates a power the Board remains responsible for the exercise of the power by the delegate, unless the Board:

- (a) believed on reasonable grounds that the delegate would exercise the power in conformity with the duties imposed on directors by the Companies Act 1993 and the Constitution; and
- (b) has monitored, by means of reasonable methods properly used, the exercise of the power by the delegate.

The Board has delegated the responsibility of managing the business and affairs of EBOS to the CEO. The CEO in turn delegates to other levels of management certain rights to make operational and financial decisions within defined limits. The Board or a Committee of it will assess and approve the scope of such delegation from time to time.

6.4 **Reliance on Information**

A director may rely on information, financial data and professional or expert advice given by any of the following:

- (a) an employee of the Company whom the director 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 which the director believes on reasonable grounds to be within the person's competence; or
- (c) any other director or committee of directors upon which the director did not serve in relation to matters within the director's or committee's delegated authority.

A director may only rely on others, as described above, if the director:

- (a) acts in good faith;
- (b) makes proper enquiry where the need for enquiry is indicated by the circumstances; and
- (c) has no knowledge that such reliance is unwarranted.

6.5 **Confidentiality of Company Information**

A director who has confidential information in his or her capacity as a director must not disclose that information to any person, make use of or act on that information, except:

- (a) for the purposes of the Company;
- (b) as required or permitted by law; and
- (c) in complying with the director's obligation to disclose his or her interest in a transaction with the Company.

6.6 **Resigning Director**

A director who resigns before the expiry of his or her term will identify to the Board his or her reasons for early retirement.

7 **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

7.1 **General Conflicts**

A director should declare any conflict of interest that is potentially detrimental to the Company, including:

- (a) associations with competitors of the Company, or with persons materially associated with, or having a material interest in, competitors of the Company;
- (b) associations with parties that are likely to be a regular counterparty to a transaction with the Company,

and otherwise comply with clause 2 (Conflicts of Interest) of the Code of Ethics.

7.2 **Disclosure of Interest**

A director who is interested in a transaction with the Company must immediately declare to the Board (via the Chairperson) the nature, monetary value and extent of the interest.

7.3 **Independence from management**

A director must declare to the Board any relationship that might compromise his or her ability to act independently from management.

7.4 **Procedures**

As soon as practicable after receipt of information from a director under 7.1, 7.2 or 7.3 the Board, or a committee of the Board established for the purpose, will review the relationship or conflict and determine a process to deal with the issue.

7.5 **Participation at Meetings**

A director who is interested in a transaction with the Company may attend and participate at a Board meeting at which the transaction is discussed. However, such a director is not counted in the quorum and may not vote in respect of the transaction, unless it is one in respect of which directors are expressly required by the Companies Act 1993 to sign a certificate.

7.6 **Interests Register**

The Board maintains an Interests Register in which are entered the required disclosures made by directors in respect of matters relating to the Company. Entries in the Interests Register are disclosed as required under the Companies Act 1993.

7.7 **Acting at Arms-length**

A director who, either directly or indirectly, provides goods or services to the Company or a related entity of the Company must act on an arms-length basis and not use his or her position as a director to influence commercial decisions by the Company or a related entity.

7.8 **Director Not to Act as a Consultant**

A director, directly or indirectly, may not act as a consultant to the Company, unless otherwise agreed by the Chairperson.

7.9 **Business Relationships to be Disclosed**

Before accepting appointment to the Board, and thereafter as they occur, a director is required to disclose to the Board all of his or her business relationships.

8 **COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD**

8.1 **Purpose of Committees**

The use of Committees allows issues requiring detailed consideration to be dealt with separately by members of the Board with specialist knowledge and experience, thereby enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Board. However the Board retains ultimate responsibility for the functions of its Committees and determines their responsibilities.

8.2 **Committees of the Board**

The Board has constituted two Committees being:

- Audit and Risk
- Remuneration

From time to time the Board constitutes an ad hoc Committee to deal with a particular issue facing it which requires specialist knowledge and experience.

It is open to the Board to assume the functions of a Committee from time to time.

8.3 **Composition of Committees**

Only directors may be members of a Committee, but the alternate of a director may take the place of that director where required.

8.4 **Attendance at Meetings**

All directors have the right to attend any meeting of a Committee other than the Audit and Risk Committee who may only attend at the invitation of the Committee. In order to be fully informed on the matters for consideration a Committee member may require the attendance of any of the CEO, management, the Company's auditors and advisers.

8.5 **Review of Committees by Board**

The Board will regularly review the performance of the two standing Committees (being the Audit and Risk and Remuneration Committees respectively) in accordance with the respective charters for each Committee.

8.6 Minutes

Minutes of the proceedings of every Committee meeting shall be taken and made available to each member of the Board.

8.7 Publication of Committee members

The Board will identify the members of the Audit and Risk and Remuneration Committees in the Company's annual report.

8.8 Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for, amongst other things:

- (a) monitoring all aspects of the external audit or review of the Company's financial statements;
- (b) reviewing the half year and annual financial statements, and any other financial statements to be released by the Company, before submission to the Board; and
- (c) the other matters for which it is responsible pursuant to the Audit and Risk Committee Charter.

8.9 Audit and Risk Committee Procedure

In carrying out its responsibilities the Audit and Risk Committee will:

- (a) convene a meeting if the auditors so request;
- (b) communicate the outcome of the meeting to the Chairperson as soon as practicable after the meeting;
- (c) regularly report to the Board on the operation of the Company's risk management and internal control processes; and
- (d) provide sufficient information to the Board to allow the Board to report annually to shareholders and stakeholders on risk identification and management procedures and relevant internal controls of the Company.

8.10 Audit and Risk Committee Charter

The Audit and Risk Committee shall have a written charter (the *Audit and Risk Committee Charter*) that outlines the Audit and Risk Committee's authority, duties, responsibilities and relationship with the Board. The Audit and Risk Committee Charter shall be readily available to shareholders. The current Audit and Risk Committee Charter is set out as Appendix B.

8.11 Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for ensuring that the Company has appropriate employment practices including:

- (i) reviewing and advising the Board on the terms of appointment and remuneration of the CEO;
- (ii) reviewing succession planning for management;
- (iii) advising the Board on the remuneration of its members, the CEO and senior management; and
- (iv) the other matters for which it is responsible pursuant to the Remuneration Committee Charter.

8.12 **Remuneration Committee Charter**

The Remuneration Committee shall have a written charter (the *Remuneration Committee Charter*) that outlines the Remuneration Committee's authority, duties, responsibilities and relationship with the Board. The Remuneration Committee Charter shall be readily available to shareholders. The current Remuneration Committee Charter is set out as Appendix C.

9 **THE CEO**

9.1 **Responsibilities of CEO**

The CEO is the most senior executive of the Company and is responsible for:

- (a) formulating the vision for the Company;
- (b) recommending policy and the strategic direction of the Company for approval by the Board;
- (c) managing the day to day operations of the Company; and
- (d) acting as the spokesperson of the Company.

9.2 **No Appointment as Chairperson**

The CEO is not eligible to be appointed as the Chairperson. A Chairperson may, however, assume the post of CEO concurrently on a temporary basis when the post of CEO is vacant, for a period not longer than six months. After the initial period of six months, if a CEO has not been appointed, the Board may extend the Chairperson's CEO post for another maximum period of six months.

9.3 **Independence of the Board**

The CEO must respect the independence of directors so as to permit the Board to challenge management decisions objectively and evaluate corporate performance.

9.4 **Other Boards**

The CEO must not accept appointment to the board of other companies except for family companies and directorships undertaken at the request of the Company, except with the consent of the Board.

10 **EXTERNAL AUDIT POLICY**

10.1 **Appointment of Auditors**

The auditors of the Company shall be appointed on professional merit.

10.2 **Independence of Auditors**

The Audit Committee and Board should be satisfied prior to the appointment of the Company's auditors that there is no relationship between the proposed auditors and the Company or any related person that could compromise the independence of the auditors, and have received written confirmation to that effect from the auditors.

10.3 **Full and Frank Dialogue**

The Board recognises the importance of and shall facilitate full and frank dialogue among the Audit and Risk Committee, the auditors and management.

10.4 **Rotation of Audit leader**

The auditors' lead and engagement audit partners should be rotated after a maximum of five years such that no such persons shall be engaged in an audit of the Company for more than five consecutive years.

10.5 **Report on Audit Fees**

The Board shall annually report to shareholders and stakeholders on the amount of fees paid to the auditors for both audit and non-audit work and shall separately identify fees paid for each category of non-audit work.

10.6 **Report on Non-Audit work**

The Board shall state in the annual report what non-audit work (if any) was undertaken by the auditors and why this did not compromise the independence of the auditors.

11 **OTHER CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES**

11.1 **EBOS Securities Trading Policy**

EBOS has an EBOS Securities Trading Policy which applies to all Group directors and employees and certain of their associated persons/entities.

The EBOS Securities Trading Policy is as set out in Appendix D.

11.2 **Continuous Disclosure Policy**

EBOS has a continuous disclosure policy which explains how EBOS complies with its continuous disclosure obligations.

The Continuous Disclosure Policy is as set out in Appendix E.

11.3 **Diversity & Inclusion Policy**

EBOS is committed to fostering an organisational environment that promotes diversity. It is recognised that having a diverse group of officers and employees can contribute to creating a positive and inclusive culture at EBOS and as well as lead to improved outcomes and results for the Group.

The Diversity & Inclusion Policy which applies in respect of officers and employees is as set out in Appendix F.

11.4 **Remuneration Policy**

The Board recognises that in order to support the business and its strategy, the Group must attract and retain people of a high calibre.

The Remuneration Policy applying to directors and senior executives of the Group is as set out as Appendix G.

11.5 **Whistleblower Protection Policy**

EBOS will support any director, employee or contractor working within an EBOS team who, acting in good faith, reports a breach, serious problem or wrongdoing.

The Whistleblower Protection Policy is set out as Appendix H.

11.6 **Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy**

EBOS has zero tolerance for bribery or corruption in connection with its operations and activities.

The Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy is set out as Appendix I.

11.7 **Takeover Response Protocol**

The Board has established a protocol to be followed in the event a takeover offer for EBOS is made. The current protocol is maintained by the General Counsel.

12 **SHAREHOLDER PARTICIPATION**

12.1 **Constitution**

The rights of shareholders are contained, or referred to, in the Company's Constitution which is available to all shareholders, and in the Companies Act 1993, and in the NZX Listing Rules which are publicly available.

12.2 **Board Accountable to Shareholders**

The Board is appointed by, and accountable to, shareholders.

12.3 **Reports to Shareholders**

The Board values the opportunity to give comprehensive yet accessible interim and full year reports to shareholders and to meet with them annually.

12.4 **Annual Meeting**

The Board recognises that the annual meeting is an important forum at which shareholders can meet with the Board and it encourages shareholders to use the forum to ask questions and make comments on the performance of the Company.

12.5 **Directors Attendance**

In usual circumstances all directors will attend the annual meeting.

12.6 **Questions from Shareholders**

The Board welcomes input from shareholders and encourages shareholders to submit questions in writing prior to the annual meeting so that an informed answer can be given at the meeting. The Board will ensure that the Company's external auditors are available for questioning by shareholders at the annual meeting.

12.7 **Questions not fully Answered**

Questions which are not fully answered at a meeting will be replied to in writing as soon as practicable after the meeting subject to the Company's confidentiality obligations to third parties.

12.8 **Company website**

The Board recognises that maintaining an up-to-date website is an important way in which shareholders can readily access key information (including annual reports) about the Company.

13 **REVIEW, REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE**

13.1 **Annual Review**

This Code outlines the corporate governance principles and guidelines in place to assist the Board in achieving its objective for the Company. The Board annually reviews the Company's corporate governance practices and reports to shareholders on matters of corporate governance in accordance with the NZX Listing Rules and ASX Listing Rules.

13.2 **Annual Report**

In addition to all information required by law, the Board acknowledges that the Company's annual report should include sufficient meaningful information to enable shareholders and stakeholders to be well informed on the affairs of the Company.

13.3 **Financial Reports**

The CEO, Chief Financial Officer and at least one director of the Company shall certify that the reports comply with generally accepted accounting standards and present a true and fair view of the financial affairs of the Company.

APPENDIX A: EBOS GROUP LIMITED (EBOS) CODE OF ETHICS

EBOS is committed to the highest standards of conduct and ethical behaviour in all of our business activities, and to promoting and supporting a culture of honest and ethical behaviour, corporate compliance and good corporate governance.

The EBOS Code of Ethics is the framework of standards by which the Directors, Employees and contractors of EBOS and its related companies (*EBOS people*) are expected to conduct their professional lives. This Code is not intended to prescribe an exhaustive list of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour, rather it is intended to facilitate decisions that are consistent with EBOS' values, business goals and legal and policy obligations, thereby enhancing performance outcomes.

EBOS people must familiarise themselves with the EBOS values and this Code of Ethics.

If you have any questions or concerns about an ethical question, or become aware of a breach of a legal obligation or an EBOS policy, you should discuss this with your manager or a member of the Leadership Team. If this is not appropriate, procedures for reporting concerns are set out in EBOS' Whistleblower Protection Policy which can be found on the Group's intranet and external website.

This Code does not form part of any Employee's contract of employment. Nor does it form part of any other workplace participant's contract for services.

1 **Behaviours**

The behaviour of EBOS people, whether to customers, suppliers, competitors, regulators or other Employees, can impact on the way people see EBOS and whether they choose to engage with us.

EBOS people will:

- undertake their duties in accordance with our values, being:
 - customer driven;
 - brave and innovative;
 - working together;
 - taking care of each other;
 - striving for excellence; and
 - doing what is right.
- act honestly and in the best interests of EBOS, its shareholders and stakeholders;
- conduct themselves with integrity and not behave in a manner that will, or has the potential to, bring EBOS or any of its businesses into disrepute;
- not enter into transactions or make promises on behalf of EBOS that EBOS cannot reasonably be expected to, or does not intend to, honour;
- undertake their duties with care and diligence;

- not seek to gain an advantage through accepting or offering bribes or other improper inducements;
- ensure that any personal opinions EBOS people express are clearly identified as their own and are not represented to be the views of EBOS while complying with EBOS policies related to engagement with media and social media use;
- value individuals' differences and treat people in the workplace with respect in accordance with the values and policies related to the workplace – including in relation to diversity and inclusion, equal employment opportunities and anti-harassment and anti-discrimination;
- prioritise the health, safety and welfare of EBOS people and the communities in which EBOS operates in accordance with acceptable standards of behaviour and legal obligations whilst performing their duties; and
- to the best of their ability, use reasonable endeavours to ensure that EBOS records and documents, including financial reports, are true, correct and conform to EBOS reporting standards and internal controls.

Directors of EBOS and its related companies

Directors of EBOS and its related companies must act in accordance with their statutory and common law duties and give proper attention to the matters before them.

2 Conflicts of Interest

EBOS people will act in EBOS' interests at all times and avoid any personal, financial, or other interest which may be in conflict with their duties and responsibilities to EBOS.

EBOS people will not (without the prior written consent of EBOS):

- engage directly or indirectly in any personal, business or commercial activities which would or could conflict with their ability to perform their duties to EBOS;
- be directly or indirectly interested or concerned in any capacity including as a material shareholder (i.e. a shareholder who holds more than 5% of the shares), or as a director, employee, or independent contractor with any other business in the business sectors in which EBOS operates; and
- engage in any other activity which could conflict with EBOS' interests.

Reporting conflicts

If you have an actual or potential conflict of interest you must report this to your direct manager promptly, this could include disclosure of a personal relationship. Your manager must then report this to the member of the Leadership Team of the relevant business or division. EBOS people are expected to proactively report actual or potential conflicts.

Employees

Employees who wish to be involved in the management or board of another organisation, where that role may potentially conflict with EBOS' interests (either commercially and/or due to the time required to fulfil the role), must seek approval from the EBOS Group CEO before taking up a role with the other organisation.

Contractors

Contractors must disclose any role that they perform which create actual, potential or perceived conflict with services provided to EBOS before starting an engagement and during the course of providing services.

3 Anti-Bribery and Corruption/Gifts

"Gifts" can include accommodation, goods, services, discounts, special terms on loans and so on.

EBOS has zero tolerance for bribery or corruption in connection with its operations and activities.

EBOS has adopted an Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy which can be found on the Group's intranet and external website.

In addition, EBOS people must not offer or accept gifts, entertainment and hospitality unless the following conditions are all met:

- given for the purpose of general relationship building only;
- not intended, and cannot reasonably be construed, as an attempt to improperly influence the recipient's performance of a role or function;
- complies with the local laws and regulations of the jurisdiction in which it is made;
- given in an open and transparent manner; and
- does not include cash, loans or cash equivalents (such as gift certificates or vouchers).

Directors should disclose any gifts, entertainment and hospitality accepted in EBOS' interests register.

4 Corporate Opportunities

EBOS expects its people to advance its legitimate interests when the opportunity to do so arises.

EBOS people will not:

- take for themselves or a third party any opportunity discovered through the use of EBOS property (including intellectual property) or information or their position at EBOS;

- use EBOS property (including intellectual property) or information, EBOS' name or their position at EBOS for personal gain; and
- compete with EBOS.

5 **Confidentiality, Information Security and Privacy**

EBOS stakeholders entrust us daily with their confidential communications and information. Confidential information includes all information not in the public domain that has come to an EBOS person's knowledge by virtue of working for EBOS.

EBOS people must maintain and protect the confidentiality of information entrusted to EBOS about work colleagues, stakeholders, suppliers, customers and EBOS's business and financial affairs.

Your obligations in relation to confidentiality continue even after your relationship with EBOS has ended.

Information security

EBOS has adopted procedures in relation to information security and EBOS people must comply with these procedures. These procedures can be found on the Group's intranet.

Privacy

EBOS is entrusted with the personal information of its staff, customers and suppliers (and their employees) and other individuals.

EBOS is committed to compliance with privacy laws and EBOS people must comply with the Group's privacy policy, guides and procedures which are available on the Group's intranet.

6 **Securities Trading and Continuous Disclosure**

EBOS is listed on NZX and ASX and is committed to ensuring compliance with laws related to public companies. EBOS people have certain obligations because they are engaged by a public company.

'Inside information' and trading in EBOS shares

EBOS people may become aware of information in relation to EBOS or other public companies that is confidential and 'price sensitive' (inside information).

EBOS people who have inside information about EBOS must not disclose it unless compelled by law.

In relation to any activity regarding EBOS shares, EBOS people must comply with securities trading laws and EBOS' Securities Trading Policy. The Securities Trading Policy can be found on the Group's intranet and external website.

Continuous disclosure

EBOS has adopted a Continuous Disclosure Policy which is available on the Group's intranet and external website.

EBOS people must be familiar with EBOS' obligations in relation to potentially price sensitive information, including maintaining confidentiality in relation to all EBOS information (but particularly potential Material Information) and escalating potential Material Information to the Leadership Team.

7 Proper Use of EBOS Assets

EBOS people have a duty to protect EBOS assets from loss, damage, misuse, waste and theft. EBOS people must not misuse EBOS assets.

EBOS assets can include goods held at sites, IT systems and networks, information, equipment and intellectual property that are owned or used by EBOS.

EBOS people will:

- only use EBOS assets for the lawful business purposes of EBOS;
- report suspected loss, damage, misuse, waste and theft to their direct manager; and
- only create, and only retain, information and communications required for EBOS' business needs or to meet legal obligations.

8 Compliance with Laws and Policies

EBOS people will:

- familiarise themselves with and comply with all EBOS policies, procedures and processes and codes including, without limitation, the EBOS Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy and the EBOS Whistleblower Protection Policy;
- adhere to all applicable laws, rules and regulations;
- undertake training on legal obligations and policies as required by the Leadership Team from time to time; and
- comply with all statutory and internal disclosure requirements on a timely basis, including those under the EBOS Continuous Disclosure Policy.

9 Delegated Authority

The Board delegates certain responsibilities related to the management of the business and affairs of EBOS to the EBOS Group CEO. The CEO in turn delegates to other levels of management certain rights to make operational and financial decisions within defined limits.

EBOS people will:

- only act within the delegated authority framework and any authority that may be specifically given to them as a delegated authority holder;
- ask their direct manager if they are uncertain as to their level of delegated authority.

10 **Responsibilities to the Community**

EBOS people will work constructively with members and representatives of the communities in which EBOS operates.

11 **How to Report Concerns**

If you become aware of a breach of this Code, any breach of a legal obligation, any breach of an EBOS policy (including the delegated authority framework), you are responsible for reporting it to your direct manager, or alternatively, the Leadership Team member in your business or division. EBOS has a Whistleblower Protection Policy, which sets out a process for reporting certain kinds of conduct (which can include a breach of this Code).

EBOS will stand behind any Employee who, acting in good faith, reports a breach, serious problem or wrongdoing.

Any person who knowingly makes a false report of a legal or policy breach may be subject to disciplinary action.

12 **When a Concern is Reported to You**

EBOS requires all Directors and management who receive a report of an actual or suspected violation of this Code to take all reasonable steps within their control to ensure that:

- the behaviour alleged in the report is thoroughly investigated; and
- appropriate disciplinary action is taken if the allegation is substantiated.

13 **Code of Ethics Breaches**

Appropriate disciplinary action, which may include dismissal, will be taken against persons who have breached this Code.

The Audit & Risk Committee of EBOS will be informed of material breaches of this Code.

DEFINITIONS

In this Code:

Board means the board of Directors of EBOS Group Limited

Directors means a director of EBOS Group Limited or a related company of it

Employees means an employee of EBOS Group Limited or a related company of it

Leadership Team means the senior leadership team of EBOS

APPROVAL

This Code is approved by the Board of EBOS.

APPENDIX B: AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE CHARTER

1 **Constitution**

1.1 The Audit and Risk Committee (Committee) shall be a committee of the Board established by the Board.

2 **Purpose**

2.1 The purpose of the Committee is to:

- (a) assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities relative to financial reporting, regulatory conformance and other accounting requirements;
- (b) assist the Board in discharging its responsibility to exercise due care, diligence and skill in relation to oversight of:
 - the integrity of external financial reporting, including climate related reporting;
 - the application of accounting policies;
 - financial management;
 - internal control systems;
 - material business risk identification and monitoring;
 - related party transactions;
 - protection of the company's assets;
 - compliance with applicable laws, regulations, standards and best practice guidelines as they relate to financial disclosure;
- (c) improve the efficiency of the Board by allowing for the delegated issues to be discussed in sufficient depth;
- (d) review management's letters of representation;
- (e) facilitate the continuing independence of the external auditor;
- (f) assess the external auditor's independence and qualifications;
- (g) ensure that the ability of the external auditor to carry out its statutory audit, or review, is not impaired or could reasonably be perceived to be impaired by virtue of the relationship between the external auditor and the Company (or its Directors and management) which could compromise the external auditor's independence, and ensure that written confirmation of that independence is provided to the Board by the external auditor;
- (h) ensuring that the Key Audit Partner is changed every five years;

- (i) establish procedures designed to sustain regular and full dialogue between the Committee, the external auditor and management;
- (j) improve the quality, credibility and objectivity of the accounting process (including financial reporting);
- (k) oversee and monitor the performance of the external auditors;
- (l) provide a formal forum for communication between the Board and senior financial management; and
- (m) oversee and monitor the Company's internal audit program.

3 **Duties and Responsibilities**

3.1 For the purposes of this section:

- "Statutory Audit Role" means services required by any law to be provided by the external auditors, acting as such; and
- "External financial reporting" means the half yearly and annual financial statements, external audits/reviews, management discussion and analysis, and any management letters (including management responses).

3.2 The Committee does not take actions or make decisions on behalf of the Board unless specifically mandated. The Board has delegated certain functions to the Committee which is responsible for:

Financial Reporting and External Audit

- reviewing and discussing the "external financial reporting" with management, including whether the reporting is consistent with the Committee members' information and knowledge and whether it is adequate for shareholder needs;
- meeting with the external auditors to discuss the practices and issues surrounding the external financial reporting;
- reporting the results of the review to the Board and recommending, if appropriate, the Board adopt the external financial reporting;
- liaison with external auditors;
- review of the annual audit plan with the external auditors;
- assessment of the performance of financial management;
- review of audit findings;
- review, and recommend to the Board for approval:
 - the annual financial statements;
 - the half-year (interim) financial statements; and
 - public releases of financial information to the stock exchanges or media;

- review of accounting policies;
- oversight of compliance with statutory responsibilities relating to financial reporting and other accounting related requirements;
- review of the appointment of the external auditors and their fees; and

Responsibilities regarding auditor independence

- addressing what, if any, services other than in their Statutory Audit Role may be provided by the external auditors;
- ensuring that the ability and independence of the external auditors to carry out their Statutory Audit Role is not impaired, or could reasonably be perceived to be impaired;
- providing for the monitoring and approval by the Committee of any service provided by the external auditors to the company other than in their Statutory Audit Role; and

Climate-related disclosure

- review and recommend to the Board for approval, the Company's annual climate statement required under Part 7A of the *Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013* and the public release of climate-related information to the stock exchanges and media, and in carrying out this exercise, consider and review:
 - all external assurance reports related to a climate statement;
 - all external assurance findings;
 - all representations from management;
 - the significant estimates and judgements in a climate statement by enquiring of management about the: (i) basis for forward-looking statements; (ii) basis of targets and metrics used to measure progress against those targets; (iii) adequacy of scenario analysis and risk identification and assessment; and (iv) approach to materiality, and enquire of the external assurance practitioners their conclusions on the reasonableness of management's estimates and judgements;
 - the integrity of the annual climate statement and whether that climate statement is presented in accordance with the information and presentation principles contained in *New Zealand Climate Standard NZ CS 3*; and
 - all significant changes in climate-related disclosures reporting requirements, including regulatory guidance; and

Internal audit

- in respect of the Company's internal audit program:
 - approve the appointment of the internal auditor, review the internal auditors and their activities;

- approve the internal audit plan; and
- ensure that recommendations highlighted in internal audit reports are actioned by management; and

Other matters

- review of the frequency and significance of all transactions between the company and related parties and assessment of their propriety;
- the development of, and compliance with, policies and processes to effectively identify, manage and monitor material business risks;
- supervision of special investigations when requested by the Board; and
- examination of any other matters referred to it by the Board.

4 Membership

4.1 The Committee will comprise members of the Board appointed by the Board. Only non-executive Directors are entitled to become members of the Committee, with a majority of the members being independent directors. All Committee members shall be financially literate.

4.2 The number of Committee members shall be not less than three.

4.3 The Committee must have one member who has an accounting or financial background. This person may be someone who:

- as a result of acting as a public accountant or auditor or due to other relevant experience has appropriate knowledge of both Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (GAAP) and financial reporting proceedings and internal controls along with audit committee functions; and
- is a member of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand; or
- has held a Chief Financial Officer position at a listed company for a period greater than 24 months; or
- has completed a course approved by the New Zealand Exchange for Audit and Risk Committee membership.

4.4 The Board shall appoint the Chairperson of the Committee who shall not be the Chairperson of the Board.

4.5 The secretary of the Committee shall be appointed by the Committee.

5 Meetings

5.1 Meetings shall be held not less than two times a year having regard to the company's reporting and audit cycle.

5.2 Attending each meeting by a standing invitation are the CEO, Chief Financial Officer, and representatives from the external auditors. From time to time the Chairperson of the Committee shall be entitled to request that the Committee meet without any of those

persons. Directors who are not members of the Committee and employees should only attend Committee Meetings at the invitation of the Committee.

5.3 The external auditors are encouraged to meet as appropriate with the Committee Chairperson, independent of management. The Committee Chairperson will generally meet with management, and the external auditors (either together or separately as the chairperson deems appropriate) before each Committee meeting and at other times as required.

5.4 The internal auditors may meet as appropriate with the Committee Chairperson or the Committee, independent of management (as determined by the Chairperson of the Committee).

5.5 The agenda and Committee papers will be prepared and circulated to all Directors of EBOS including the members of the Committee prior to Committee meetings.

6 Quorum

6.1 A quorum of members of the Committee shall be a simple majority of the members of the Committee, a majority of such quorum comprising independent directors.

7 Members' Powers and Authority

7.1 The Committee may delegate any of its responsibilities to the Chairperson of the Committee from time to time and on such conditions as the Committee considers appropriate.

7.2 The Committee is authorised by the Board to investigate any activity covered by its role.

7.3 The Committee members may communicate with any EBOS employee to seek any information they require in order for the Committee to carry out its role. All EBOS employees will be directed to co-operate with any request made by the Committee.

7.4 The Committee is authorised by the Board to obtain, at EBOS's expense, outside legal or other independent professional advice and to arrange for the attendance at meetings, at EBOS's expense, of outside parties with relevant experience and expertise if it considers this necessary.

7.5 Management is responsible for the preparation, presentation and integrity of the financial statements. Management is responsible for implementing and maintaining appropriate accounting and financial reporting principles and policies and internal controls and procedures designed to assure compliance and accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations.

7.6 The external auditors are responsible for planning and carrying out each audit and review, in accordance with applicable auditing and review standards. The external auditors are accountable to shareholders through the Committee.

8 Reporting Procedures

8.1 The Committee shall maintain direct lines of communication with the external auditors, the CEO, the Chief Financial Officer, and with management generally including those responsible for non-financial risk management.

- 8.2 The CEO and the Chief Financial Officer shall be responsible for drawing to the Committee's immediate attention any material matter that relates to the financial condition of the company, any material breakdown in internal controls, and any material event of fraud or malpractice.
- 8.3 The Chairperson of the Committee will report back to the Board the findings and recommendations of the Committee at the Board meeting immediately following the Committee meeting.
- 8.4 The minutes of all Committee meetings shall be circulated to members of the Board, the CEO, the Chief Financial Officer, the external auditors and to such other persons as the Board directs.
- 8.5 The Chairperson shall present an annual report to the Board summarising the Committee's activities during the year and any related significant results and findings.

9 **Accountability to the Board**

- 9.1 The Board reviews from time to time the Committee's performance against this Audit and Risk Committee Charter.
- 9.2 The Board reviews from time to time this Audit and Risk Committee Charter.

APPENDIX C: REMUNERATION COMMITTEE CHARTER

1 Constitution

The Remuneration Committee (Committee) shall be a committee of the Board established by the Board.

2 Purpose

The purpose of the Committee is to:

- regularly review, and recommend changes to Director's remuneration to ensure that it is at an appropriate level, and effectively managed, to best advance the business objectives of EBOS; and
- assist the Board in the establishment of remuneration policies and practices for, and in discharging the Board's responsibilities relative to remuneration-setting and review of the CEO, other senior executives, and directors (both non-executive and executive).

3 Duties and Responsibilities

The Committee does not take actions or make decisions on behalf of the Board unless specifically mandated. The Board has delegated certain functions to the Committee which is responsible for:

- (i) reviewing and recommending EBOS's remuneration policies and practices;
- (ii) reviewing, recommending and, if delegated by the Board, setting, in accordance with EBOS's remuneration policies and practices, all components of the remuneration of the CEO, executive and non executive directors. The components shall include base salary, reimbursable expenses, bonuses, entitlements under employee incentive plans, company share schemes and company option schemes, and all other entitlements and benefits arising from such directorships;
- (iii) setting and reviewing, as appropriate, the terms of employment contracts for the personnel referred to above;
- (iv) setting and reviewing the terms of EBOS's short and long term incentive plans including any share and option schemes for employees and/or directors;
- (v) setting and reviewing the terms of EBOS's superannuation and/or pension schemes;
- (vi) reviewing, remuneration of females at EBOS against the remuneration of males in comparable roles in order to eliminate inequity based on gender; and
- (vii) reviewing and, if necessary, making recommendations in relation to, Group culture and employee engagement.

The Committee shall:

- 3.1 At least annually, and in sufficient time to commission any study, survey and/or advice, review Directors fees and determine whether those fees are appropriate and make

recommendations to the Board to put forward any proposed increases to be considered by shareholders at the next Annual Meeting.

- 3.2 Consider and make recommendations to the Board on any payment proposed to be made to a retiring Director, subject to compliance with the Constitution. Provided however, that a member of the Committee should not participate in any discussions with respect to a payment to that member and that the Board shall nominate another Director as an alternative for such discussions.
- 3.3 Attend to any other matter put to the Committee for consideration by the Board and as appropriate, by the manager of EBOS.
- 3.4 The Committee may commission any study, survey and/or advice that it sees fit to assist in its consideration of any matter.

4 **Membership**

Members of the Committee shall comprise members of the Board appointed by the Board.

The number of members of the Committee shall be not less than three, a majority of whom shall be independent Directors.

The Board shall appoint a chairman from among the non-executive members of the Committee.

The appointment and removal of the Committee members shall be the responsibility of the Board.

EBOS shall identify the members of the Committee each year in its annual report.

The CEO attends each meeting by a standing invitation. From time to time the Chairperson of the Committee shall be entitled to request that the Committee meet without the CEO (for example, where the CEO's remuneration is being discussed). Employees should only attend Committee Meetings at the invitation of the Committee.

5 **Secretarial and Meetings**

The secretary of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board.

The Committee may have in attendance such members of management and such other persons including external advisers, as it considers necessary to provide appropriate information and advice.

All directors shall be entitled to attend meetings of the Committee provided that executive directors, including the CEO, shall not be entitled to attend meetings where they are conflicted for personal reasons.

Reasonable notice of meetings and the business to be conducted shall be given to the members of the Committee and all other members of the Board.

Meetings shall be held at least once per year having regard to when director and executive remuneration is due for review in terms of EBOS's remuneration policies. Any member of the Committee including the CEO may request a meeting at any time if they consider it necessary.

Minutes of all meetings shall be kept.

6 Quorum

A quorum of members of the Committee shall be least two, one of whom must be a non-executive director.

7 Authorities

The Committee will make recommendations to the Board on all matters requiring its decision. The Committee does not have the power or authority to make a decision in the Board's Company Name or on its behalf unless otherwise delegated by the Board. The Board will consider the Committee's recommendations in formulating its recommendations regarding Director remuneration packages to shareholders.

In accordance with Article 3.4 the Committee is authorised by the Board, at EBOS's expense, to obtain such outside legal or other independent information and advice including market surveys and reports, and to consult with such management and executive search consultants and other outside advisers with relevant experience and expertise, as it thinks necessary for carrying out its responsibilities.

8 Reporting Procedures

After each Committee meeting the chairperson will report the Remuneration Committee's findings and recommendations to the Board.

The minutes of all Committee meetings will be circulated to members of the Board. Extracts from the minutes will be made available to such other persons as the Board directs, as may be necessary to enable them to properly carry out their functions.

The chairperson will present an annual report to the Board summarising the Committee's activities during the year and any related significant results and findings.

9 Review of the Committee

The Committee will undertake an annual self-review of its objectives and responsibilities. Such objectives and responsibilities will also be reviewed (as against the Remuneration Committee Charter) by the Board, the CEO and any other person the Board considers appropriate.

APPENDIX D: EBOS SECURITIES TRADING POLICY

This EBOS Securities Trading Policy applies to Directors and Employees (including Senior Managers) of EBOS Group Limited and its subsidiaries in relation to trades or other dealings in EBOS Securities.

The Policy is intended to facilitate compliance with the New Zealand Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (*Act*), the Australian Corporations Act 2001(Cth) (to the extent applicable), the NZX Listing Rules, the ASX Listing Rules and related guidance. This Policy sets out in detail the New Zealand laws regarding insider trading and market manipulation. The Australian insider trading and market manipulation laws are not identical but they are similar.

BACKGROUND

(a) **When is information “generally available”**

Information is generally available if:

- (i) it consists of readily observable matter or deductions;
- (ii) it has been brought to the attention of investors through an announcement to NZX/ASX or otherwise similarly brought to the attention of investors who commonly invest in securities, and a reasonable period has elapsed since it was announced or brought to investors’ attention; or
- (iii) it consists of deductions, conclusions or inferences made or drawn from information referred to in paragraphs (i) or (ii) above.

Examples of possible readily observable matters are:

- (iv) any publicly announced change in legislation which may affect EBOS’ level of future sales and/or profitability; or
- (v) a severe downturn in global securities markets.

(b) **Who is an “Information Insider”?**

A person is an Information Insider of EBOS if that person:

- (i) has Material Information relating to EBOS that is not generally available to the market;
- (ii) knows or ought reasonably to know that the information is Material Information; and
- (iii) knows or ought reasonably to know that the information is not generally available to the market.

(c) **What is “Inside Information”?**

“Inside Information” means the information in respect of which a person is an Information Insider of EBOS.

(d) **What is “Material Information”?**

“Material Information”, in relation to EBOS, is information that a reasonable person would expect, if it were generally available to the market, to have a material effect on the price of EBOS Securities.

In essence, once a person has Material Information regarding EBOS, that person becomes an “Information Insider” and the information becomes “Inside Information”.

Examples of information that *may* be Material Information include, but are not limited, to:

- (i) a significant proposed acquisition of or sale to another company or business;
- (ii) a possible change in strategic direction;
- (iii) material industry information which is not publicly known;
- (iv) a change in credit rating or a material breach of a banking covenant;
- (v) an imminent announcement about EBOS’s financial performance, forecasts or a change to its financial position or forecasts;
- (vi) a recommendation or declaration of a dividend or a change in the historical pattern of dividends;
- (vii) an undisclosed profit forecast;
- (viii) a significant change in the volume of business which is not publicly known or reflected in the latest financial statements;
- (ix) the termination of or entry into material contracts; and
- (x) a change in Senior Managers or Directors.

(e) **Who is a “Restricted Person”?**

Restricted Persons are persons who, because of their seniority or the nature of their position, are likely to come in contact with key financial, operational and strategic information about EBOS, that will, or is likely to have, a material effect on the price or value of EBOS Securities.

The following persons are automatically deemed to be Restricted Persons:

- (i) Directors;
- (ii) Senior Managers and direct reports to EBOS’ Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or Chief Financial Officer (CFO);
- (iii) legal and company secretariat Employees;
- (iv) any other selected individuals nominated by the CEO, and
- (v) any other person that has authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of EBOS, whether directly or indirectly,

whether or not the individual holds EBOS Securities or EBOS Securities are held or Traded in the name of the individuals holding the above positions or that of their spouse or domestic partner, dependents, any associate, or a person controlled by or acting on the direction or recommendation of the Restricted Person, and any company or trust that the Restricted Person may have a controlling interest in (*Restricted Persons' Associates*). Directors and Employees will be considered responsible for the actions of all such persons and entities. In this respect, "control" is not to be construed in a technical way but by looking at how decisions are made in practice.

The General Counsel maintains a register of Restricted Persons which will be continuously updated to add or remove persons as appropriate.

The General Counsel will notify Restricted Persons when they are added to or removed from the register.

(f) **What is "Trade"?**

"Trade" means:

- (i) acquire or dispose of; but
- (ii) does not include acquire, or dispose of, by inheritance or gift.

NOTES

- 1 *Whether a person will be an Information Insider does not depend on that person's connection with EBOS so that any Material Information coming into the hands of a person will make that person an Information Insider, howsoever that information became known to that person.*
- 2 *Directors, Senior Managers and Employees will always have to form a view as to whether they have Material Information before trading in EBOS Securities.*

RULES

Rule 1 Restricted Persons must not Trade in Blackout Periods.

In addition to ensuring compliance with the insider trading provisions in New Zealand and Australia, if you are a Restricted Person you must not deal in EBOS Securities during the following prohibited periods (except in accordance with this policy):

- (a) the following closed periods:
 - (i) from 1 January to the close of trading on the business day after EBOS' half yearly results are announced to NZX and ASX; and
 - (ii) from 1 July to the close of trading on the business day after EBOS' annual results are announced to NZX and ASX; and
- (b) any extension to a closed period, and any additional period, as specified by the Board, (*Blackout Periods*).

Exceptional circumstances

If you are a Restricted Person and you consider that you need to Trade in EBOS Securities

during a Blackout Period due to exceptional circumstances, you must seek the prior written approval of the CEO using the Request for Consent form attached to this Policy and provide full details of the relevant circumstances. Examples of exceptional circumstances could be: (1) severe financial hardship where the Restricted Person has a pressing financial commitment that cannot be satisfied otherwise than by selling EBOS Securities; or (2) compulsion by court order, court enforceable undertakings or other legal requirement.

Approval will only be granted if the CEO considers, in their sole and absolute discretion, that the circumstances giving rise to the request are “exceptional”.

If approval is granted, you will be notified in writing and, notwithstanding Rule 4, you must complete the approved Trade within two business days from the date of notification of approval.

Approval does not mean that the Restricted Person is released from complying with the rest of this Policy or relevant insider trading laws – Trading is still prohibited if a Restricted Person who has secured approval is an Information Insider. In those circumstances, the approval will automatically be deemed to have been withdrawn.

NOTES

- 1 *Warning: A person who possesses Inside Information is generally prohibited from trading under applicable insider trading laws regardless of whether this Policy has imposed a Blackout Period or not.*

Rule 2 Don't Trade in EBOS Securities if you are an Information Insider.

If you are an Information Insider (i.e. you possess Inside Information) you must not Trade in EBOS Securities until the Inside Information becomes public knowledge unless you qualify under any of the following statutory exceptions and have completed the Request for Consent form and obtained the consent of the CEO (refer Rule 3).

The statutory exceptions *in New Zealand* to trading as an Information Insider are:

- (a) trading in EBOS Securities that is required by statutory enactment;
- (b) the acquisition of EBOS Securities under an underwriting or sub-underwriting agreement;
- (c) trading that is undertaken on behalf of another person and:
 - (i) the trading took place on that other persons specific instructions; and
 - (ii) before trading, that other person was not informed by you of the Inside Information; and
 - (iii) that other person was not advised or encouraged by you to instruct you to Trade.
- (d) trading that results from a takeover offer under the New Zealand Takeovers Code;
- (e) entering into an agreement to acquire or dispose of EBOS Securities at a fixed price under a future takeover offer that complies with the New Zealand Takeovers Code; or

- (f) the acquisition or disposal of EBOS Securities in performance of an agreement to acquire or dispose of EBOS Securities at a fixed price under a future takeover offer that conflicts with the New Zealand Takeovers Code.

NOTES

- 1 *Even if any of these statutory exceptions are applicable you must still complete the Request for Consent form and obtain the consent of the CEO.*
- 2 *In additions to the exceptions set out above, there are various defences against trading as an Information Insider (for example the “Chinese Wall defence” – refer section 261 of the Act). Even if you are of the view that any of the statutory defences apply to you, you must still complete the Request for Consent form and obtain the consent of the CEO.*

Rule 3 *Whenever you wish to Trade you must complete the Request for Consent form attached to this Policy and obtain the consent of the CEO before Trading (unless an Exception applies).*

Failure to comply with this procedure will be treated seriously. Full and accurate disclosure of all relevant facts must be made when completing the Request for Consent form.

The Consent can be given or refused in the CEO’s discretion without giving any reasons. The decision to grant or not grant Consent should be made judiciously. Generally, Consent will not be granted if EBOS is likely in the short term to release a periodic financial report or other financial data that might surprise the market or make an announcement of market sensitive information for the purposes of its continuous disclosure obligations.

The decision to refuse to give Consent is final and binding on the person seeking the Consent. If the Consent is not given, the person seeking the Consent must keep the information confidential and not disclose it to anyone.

The Consent (once obtained) remains valid for a period of 15 days.

A Consent can be withdrawn if new information comes to light or there is a change in circumstances.

For the avoidance of doubt, the giving of any Consent under this Policy is not an endorsement of your dealing and you must ensure your own compliance with the law, including the laws against insider trading.

You do not need to seek the consent of the CEO for the following Trading (each an *Exception*):

- (a) the acquisition of EBOS Securities through a dividend reinvestment plan;
- (b) applying for, or acquiring, EBOS Securities as a participant in an employee incentive scheme;
- (c) the acquisition of EBOS Securities as a result of a pro rata rights issue offer made to you;
- (d) the acquisition of EBOS Securities through a share purchase plan made available to all eligible shareholders; or

- (e) the disposal of EBOS Securities under an equal access buy-back, takeover offer or scheme of arrangement or the disposal of rights acquired under a rights issue.

Even though you do not need the consent of the CEO, your Trading is otherwise subject to this Policy (for example, Rule 2 'Don't Trade in EBOS Securities if you are an Information Insider' still applies even though you do not need CEO consent) and the relevant insider trading laws in New Zealand and Australia.

Rule 4 *Trading must be completed within 15 days of such consent.*

A new Request for Consent must be completed and the necessary consent obtained for Trades which will be completed more than 15 days after a previous consent was given.

Rule 5 *Trade only in your name or the name of your spouse or dependents except with the written consent of the CEO.*

The Trade must be conducted in your name or the name of, or on behalf of, your spouse or dependents, unless the written consent of the CEO to do otherwise is given.

Rule 6 *Avoid Short Term Trading.*

You must not buy and sell EBOS Securities over a period of three months or less (*short term trading*) It might give rise to allegations of insider trading particularly if short term trading is done on a regular basis or in large amounts.

No Restricted Persons may engage in short term trading unless there are exceptional circumstances discussed with and approved in writing by the CEO.

Rule 7 *Don't engage in margin lending.*

You are not permitted to have margin lending arrangements in relation to EBOS Securities as the terms may require EBOS Securities to be sold during a Blackout Period or when you possesses Inside Information. A margin lending arrangement would include:

- (a) entering into a margin lending arrangement in respect of EBOS Securities;
- (b) transferring EBOS Securities into an existing margin loan account; and
- (c) selling EBOS Securities to satisfy a call under a margin loan except where the holder of EBOS Securities has no control over the sale.

Restricted Persons may not enter into or continue with any margin loan arrangements to fund the acquisition of EBOS Securities or in relation to which EBOS Securities may be used as a security against repayment of the loan. This restriction extends to Restricted Persons' Associates.

You should consult the CFO if you are uncertain as to whether an arrangement would be classified as a margin lending arrangement, before entering into it.

Rule 8 *No hedging on unvested entitlements*

Restricted Persons are prohibited from entering into hedging arrangements (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) to limit their exposure in relation to unvested entitlements. This includes unvested shares, options or rights issued or acquired under

any employee incentive schemes where performance hurdles have not yet been achieved or other conditions have not yet been met.

A Restricted Person shall not enter into any transaction (including any hedging or derivative transaction) which will limit that person's economic risk in relation to such unvested shares, options or rights.

Rule 9 *Don't advise or encourage Trading (Tip).*

You must not directly or indirectly advise or encourage or procure any person to Trade or hold EBOS Securities or advise such person to encourage or procure any other person to Trade or hold EBOS Securities even if you do not believe you are an Information Insider.

Rule 10 *Don't disclose Inside Information to anyone where that person is likely to Trade or Tip EBOS Securities.*

You must not directly or indirectly disclose Inside Information to any person if you know or ought reasonably to know or believe that such person will, or is likely to:

- (a) Trade EBOS Securities; or
- (b) continue to hold EBOS Securities; or
- (c) advise or encourage another person to Trade or hold them.

Rule 11 *Don't make a false or misleading statement or disseminate false or misleading information.*

You must not make a statement or disseminate information where you know or ought reasonably to know that a material aspect of that statement or information is false or that the statement or information is materially misleading, where the statement or information is likely to:

- (a) induce a person to Trade in EBOS Securities; or
- (b) have the effect of increasing, reducing, maintaining, or stabilising the price for trading in EBOS Securities; or
- (c) induce a person to vote for, or vote against, a transaction, or to abstain from voting in respect of that transaction.

Rule 12 *Don't create a false or misleading appearance of trading.*

You must not do, or omit to do, anything which you know or ought reasonably to know will, or is likely to have, the effect of creating, or causing the creation of, a false or misleading appearance:

- (a) with respect to the extent of active trading in EBOS Securities; or
- (b) with respect to the supply of, demand for, price for trading in, or value of EBOS Securities.

Rule 13 *Only disclose Inside Information to other persons within the EBOS group of companies when they “need to know” it for the purposes of their job.*

Inside Information must not be freely discussed by you other than for required work purposes.

Rule 14 *Don’t disclose Inside Information to third parties unless they are covered by express or implied duties of confidentiality.*

Implied duties of confidentiality arise for example with respect to disclosure to legal advisors for the purposes of obtaining legal advice. Express obligations will arise where specific confidentiality agreements are entered into to cover disclosure in specific instances. If you are unsure whether appropriate confidentiality arrangements are in place, you should first discuss this with the General Counsel before disclosing any Inside Information.

Rule 15 *If you have Inside Information about another company, don’t Trade in or Tip the securities of that other company or communicate that Inside Information.*

If you have information about another company or about an industry which if known by others would make the securities of that other company or a company in that industry more or less valuable, and that information is not available to the public, you could breach the insider trading laws if you Trade those securities or if you encourage others to Trade in those securities or disclose the information to others where they are likely to Trade or Tip those securities, or encourage others to do so.

Rule 16 *Directors’ and Senior Managers’ Trading must be disclosed to EBOS, NZX and ASX.*

Trading in EBOS Securities by a Director must be advised to NZX and ASX within 5 trading days in order to comply with obligations under both the Act and the ASX Listing Rules.

All Trades in EBOS Securities by a Senior Manager must be disclosed to NZX (and will also be disclosed on ASX) within:

- (a) in the case of any of the following acquisitions or disposals, 20 working days after the acquisition or disposal:
 - (i) an acquisition under an employee share purchase scheme;
 - (ii) an acquisition under a dividend reinvestment plan;
 - (iii) an acquisition under a share top-up plan;
 - (iv) an acquisition or a disposal that results from an arrangement approved under Part 15 of the Companies Act 1993;
 - (v) a prescribed acquisition or disposal; or
- (b) in any other case, 5 trading days after the Trade.

Only Employees who are Senior Managers need to make NZX and ASX disclosures described below.

In respect of any Trade, if you are unsure as to whether you may be a Senior Manager and thus whether disclosure to NZX and ASX is required, you should raise this with the General Counsel.

It is your responsibility to ensure that the disclosure notices under the Act and, in the case of Directors only, under the ASX Listing Rules (*Disclosure Notice*) are prepared and disclosed within the statutory timeframes. The General Counsel or their delegate can assist Directors and Senior Managers with preparing Disclosure Notices and making the disclosure. A copy of the Disclosure Notices will be placed in EBOS's Interests Register and released to the NZX and ASX. You must provide all information required to submit a Disclosure Notice to the General Counsel or their delegate within the statutory timeframes.

If you have not received confirmation from the General Counsel or their delegate that the Disclosure Notice (either prepared by you or prepared by EBOS with information supplied by you) has been released on NZX/ ASX within 1 working day of providing the information/Disclosure Notice, you should enquire as to why the Trade has not been disclosed yet. Ultimately under the law, it is your responsibility to determine whether you need to file a Disclosure Notice with EBOS, NZX and ASX and for you to ensure that this is done.

Rule 17 *If in doubt - Don't!*

These rules are not exhaustive. Compliance is not an assurance of immunity from the insider trading law restrictions.

A breach of insider trading law or this Policy by you can have serious consequences for you and EBOS. If you breach the law it may result in a criminal conviction which may include fines and imprisonment. You should seek authoritative advice if you are unclear in any way about the application of the law or this Policy to you.

A breach of the law, this Policy, or both, will also be regarded by EBOS as serious misconduct which may lead to disciplinary action including dismissal.

Rule 18 *Chief Executive Officer trading.*

Where the CEO proposes to make any Trade, unless an Exception applies, the consent of the Chair shall be required and in any such instance any reference to the consent of the CEO in this Policy shall be read as a reference to the Chair's consent.

The Consent can be given or refused in the Chair's discretion without giving any reasons. The decision to grant or not grant Consent should be made judiciously. Generally, Consent will not be granted if EBOS is likely in the short term to release a periodic financial report or other financial data that might surprise the market or make an announcement of market sensitive information for the purposes of its continuous disclosure obligations.

Rule 19 *Director trading.*

Where a Director proposes to make any Trade (including where that Director considers exceptional circumstances apply), unless an Exception applies, the prior written consent of the Chair shall be required and in any such instance any reference to the consent of the CEO in this Policy shall be read as a reference to the Chair's consent.

Where the Chair proposes to make any Trade (including where the Chair considers exceptional circumstances apply), unless an Exception applies, the prior written consent of the Chair of the Audit & Risk Committee shall be required and in any such instance any reference to the consent of the CEO in this Policy shall be read as a reference to the Chair of the Audit & Risk Committee's consent.

Alternatively, a Director (including the Chair) may seek the prior consent of the Board to Trade at a meeting of the Board, in which case the consent, if provided, shall be recorded in the minutes for that meeting.

The Consent can be given or refused in the relevant Chair or the Board's discretion without giving any reasons. The decision to grant or not grant Consent should be made judiciously. Generally, Consent will not be granted if EBOS is likely in the short term to release a periodic financial report or other financial data that might surprise the market or make an announcement of market sensitive information for the purposes of its continuous disclosure obligations.

DEFINITIONS

In this Policy:

Board means the board of Directors of EBOS Group Limited

Directors means a director of EBOS Group Limited

EBOS means EBOS Group Limited

EBOS Securities means:

- (a) any share in, or debenture of, EBOS;
- (b) an option over an unissued share in, or debenture of, EBOS;
- (c) a renounceable or non-renounceable right to subscribe for a share in, or debenture of, EBOS;
- (d) any derivative products issued over or in respect of EBOS securities; and
- (e) any other EBOS quoted financial products

Employees means an employee of EBOS Group Limited or a subsidiary of it

Senior Manager, in relation to a person (A), means a person who is not a director but occupies a position that allows that person to exercise significant influence over the management or administration of A (for example, a chief executive or a chief financial officer)

APPROVAL

This Policy is approved by the Board of EBOS.

Request For Consent To Trade EBOS Group Limited’s Securities

EBOS Group Limited
P.O. Box 411
CHRISTCHURCH

For: Chief Executive Officer

1 Your Description

Name: _____

Address: _____

Office or Position: _____

Employer: _____

Division: _____

If I receive consent I intend to complete the following transaction within 15 days of that consent:

2 Description of Securities

Type/Class: _____

Number: _____

3 Type of Proposed Transaction

Description (provide full details of purchase/sale/subscription/gift/receipt/other):

The transaction will be conducted on (tick one):

NZX: _____

ASX: _____

Neither: _____

If “Neither”, how will the transaction be conducted:

Likely date of transaction (e.g. not before [date], not after [date]):

Reasons for the transaction:

4 Representations

I hereby declare:

- 4.1 having regard to the insider trading provisions set out in the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and the Australian Corporations Act (to the extent applicable), I am not in possession of information which if it were generally available to the market would have a material effect on the price of EBOS Group Limited's listed securities.
- 4.3 the securities are to be sold or purchased in my own name or in the name of or on behalf of my spouse or dependents; and
- 4.4 I believe the transaction will be at fair value.

5 Request

I request EBOS Group Limited's consent to the proposed transaction.

I certify that the details given above are complete, true and correct

Signature

Date

Name

EBOS GROUP LIMITED
CONSENT TO TRADE SECURITIES

EBOS Group Limited hereby consents to the proposed transaction described above. This consent is conditional upon the proposed transaction being completed within 15 days of the date of this consent. If it is not completed within such period this Consent will lapse. A fresh Request for Consent to Trade will then need to be submitted. This Consent may be revoked at any time.

Chief Executive Officer

Date

APPENDIX E: CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE POLICY

INTRODUCTION

EBOS Group Limited ("EBOS Group" or "the Company") is listed on the NZSX and ASX. The purpose of this Continuous Disclosure Policy is to establish a framework to enable the Company to provide shareholders and the market with timely and balanced disclosure of relevant information about the Company in accordance with the respective listing rules of the NZSX and ASX (each, the "Listing Rules"), and applicable legislation in New Zealand and Australia.

The Board of Directors of EBOS Group Limited ("the Board") has approved this Continuous Disclosure Policy.

This policy reflects EBOS Group's commitment to:

- maintaining a fully informed market through effective communication with the stock exchanges on which the Company is listed and the Company's shareholders; and
- providing timely access to material information concerning the Company that is accurate, balanced, meaningful and consistent.

This policy applies to all directors, officers, employees and contractors of the Company and its subsidiaries.

CORE PRINCIPLES

The Company has continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing Rules and other relevant legislation in New Zealand and Australia, in addition to periodic and specific disclosure obligations.

EBOS Group must immediately notify the market, by way of making an announcement to the NZSX and ASX, of any material information related to its business.

Material information means any information that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price of the Company's securities. Materiality is assessed using measures appropriate to the Company and having regard to the examples given by NZSX in NZSX Listing Rule 10.1.1 and by ASX in ASX Listing Rule 3.1.

There are some exceptions to the obligation to disclose material information. Whether any such exception applies is a matter to be determined by the Disclosure Officers.

The Company is mindful of the need to keep interested parties informed through a timely, clear and balanced approach which communicates both positive and negative news.

DISCLOSURE OFFICERS

The Disclosure Officers referred to in this policy are the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the General Counsel.

It is the role of the Disclosure Officers to determine whether information is material information. If any of the Disclosure Officers deems it necessary to do so, a Disclosure Officer may seek external advice regarding the Company's continuous disclosure obligations in particular circumstances.

REPORTING POTENTIALLY MATERIAL INFORMATION

If any employee, officer or contractor of EBOS Group (or its subsidiaries) becomes aware of any information which they think could potentially be material information, they must immediately report such information to either:

- their manager; or
- a member of the Leadership Team.

Upon receiving a report regarding potentially material information, the recipient must then immediately report such information to a Disclosure Officer. It is important that all potentially material information, regardless of whether its consequences are fully known, be immediately reported in the manner described above.

Material information must be disclosed to NZSX and ASX first (that is, before disclosure to other interested parties such as investors, analysts, media, customers and suppliers). Accordingly, it is important to ensure that all material information or potentially material information is kept absolutely confidential until a Disclosure Officer confirms to you that the information may be disclosed.

DECISIONS ABOUT MARKET ANNOUNCEMENTS

Except as otherwise provided in this policy, all disclosures to NZSX and ASX must be approved by all Disclosure Officers. In the event a Disclosure Officer is unavailable at any given time, two Disclosure Officers may approve the disclosure.

Where a matter is considered for disclosure by the Disclosure Officers and they decide not to disclose the matter (including, for example, because an exception in the Listing Rules applies to such disclosure), the reason for that decision will be documented at the time and retained by the Company.

Recognising the need to ensure that material information is disclosed promptly and without delay, where practicable, approval will also be sought in advance from the following persons in relation to proposed announcements:

- from the Chairman of the Board or, where the Chairman cannot be contacted, from the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee, where the information to be announced is a significant material disclosure including changes to business strategy or other material updates; and
- from the Board, where the announcement relates to a trading halt in the Company's shares or contains information intended to update the market's expectations concerning EBOS Group's financial results.

Annual and interim financial results

Proposed disclosures of the Company's draft annual and interim results and accompanying news releases and presentations must be reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee prior to approval by the Board.

Regular review by the Board

At each Board meeting, the Board is advised of, and will specifically consider, continuous disclosure matters.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

The General Counsel is responsible for all of the Company's communications with NZSX and ASX. Once a release is approved, the General Counsel (or their nominee) shall lodge the disclosure with these stock exchanges.

INADVERTENT DISCLOSURE OR MISTAKEN NON-DISCLOSURE

If:

- material information is inadvertently revealed before it is disclosed to the NZSX and ASX; or
- a director, officer, contractor or employee becomes aware of information which should be disclosed,

a Disclosure Officer must be informed immediately so that appropriate action can be taken including, if required, announcing the information to the NZSX and ASX and then posting it on the Company's website.

AUTHORISED SPOKESPERSONS

EBOS will keep the number of persons authorised to speak on behalf of the Company to an appropriate level in order to avoid inconsistent communications and to reduce the risk of information being selectively released.

The only spokespersons authorised to speak on behalf of the Company are the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer, or a person approved by the Chairman or Chief Executive Officer.

Other than these authorised spokespersons, no other person is permitted to comment publicly on Company matters.

MEDIA SPECULATION

EBOS Group will generally not comment on media speculation and rumours.

However, where the market commentary or speculation indicates that previously undisclosed confidential material information is no longer confidential or where applicable Listing Rules require a formal response from the Company (e.g. where the speculation/rumours result in a false market developing in the Company's securities), the Company must make a statement to NZSX and ASX. The Disclosure Officers will determine if this is the case.

The same principles apply in relation to speculation and rumours appearing in non-mainstream media such as on the internet or on social media.

EBOS Group will not disclose, under an embargo arrangement, any information that it intends to make public at a later time.

TRADING HALTS

In order to maintain a fully informed, fair and transparent market in respect of the Company's securities, the Disclosure Officers may consider requesting a trading halt from NZSX and ASX.

INVESTOR RELATIONS PROGRAMME

The Company will respond on a timely basis to reasonable requests from investors and analysts for comment on Company matters.

The Company does not permit selective disclosure of material information. All investors are to be treated in a balanced and fair fashion. One-on-one and group briefings with investors or analysts will be restricted to discussion of previously disclosed information. If material information is inadvertently disclosed at a briefing, the Company must immediately release that information to the NZSX and ASX.

A Disclosure Officer must be briefed immediately after discussions or meetings with investors or analysts where material information may have been inadvertently revealed.

EBOS Group will make a record of all discussions or meetings with investors or analysts unless a recording or transcript of the presentation is published on the Company's website. The Investor Relations Manager will review records of discussions or meetings with **investors** or analysts afterwards to check whether any material information has been inadvertently revealed.

EBOS Group prefers webcasting and/or teleconferencing any major business briefings it has with groups of interested parties (such as investors or analysts). Planned webcasts and teleconferences of events will be advised beforehand so interested parties may participate.

Any new and substantive investor or analyst presentations (for example, for use in investor or analyst briefings or meetings) will be given to NZSX and ASX for release to the market and published on the Company's website ahead of the presentation being delivered to ensure all shareholders and investors have equal access to the Company's information.

RESULTS REPORTING PROGRAMME & BLACKOUT PERIODS

During the time between the end of the financial year or half year and the release of results for the period ("blackout periods"), EBOS Group will generally not discuss with any third party the Company's financial performance, broker forecasts or forecast ranges or any other financial results-related information unless the information discussed has already been disclosed to NZSX and ASX.

In very limited circumstances, meetings or discussions with investors or analysts may be permitted during a blackout period. Any such discussion or meeting must be approved by a Disclosure Officer prior to the meeting or discussion taking place.

ANALYST FORECASTS AND REPORTS

EBOS Group will survey broking analysts' financial and key operating metric forecasts on a regular basis in order to inform the Board of market expectations.

In responding to analyst, shareholder and investor queries, reports or forecasts, an authorised spokesperson must:

- not disclose material information that has not been previously disclosed to NZSX/ ASX;
- ensure all responses are balanced, factual and truthful; and
- confine comments on market analysts' financial projections to errors in factual information or underlying assumptions.

Where a query can only be answered by disclosing material information, an authorised spokesperson must decline to answer that query.

If EBOS Group becomes aware that in general the market's earnings projections materially differ from its own estimates, the Company may consider it appropriate to issue an earnings guidance or other statement.

POLICY REVIEW

The Audit and Risk Committee will review this policy annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval.

ADMINISTRATION OF POLICY

The General Counsel is responsible for the Company's compliance with statutory and NZSX and ASX continuous disclosure requirements.

The General Counsel will arrange training as required for the Company's officers and relevant employees to:

- assist with their understanding of the Company's and their own legal obligations relating to disclosure of price sensitive information, materiality and confidentiality;
- raise awareness of internal processes and controls; and
- promote compliance with this policy.

The General Counsel may also require that the Company's officers and relevant employees confirm, on a regular basis, that they have made all reasonable enquiries to ensure all material information required to be disclosed by the Company has been provided to a Disclosure Officer.

APPENDIX F: DIVERSITY & INCLUSION POLICY

1. Purpose

EBOS Group Ltd (EBOS) is committed to developing and creating a more inclusive workplace that embraces and celebrates Diversity and Inclusion.

Our purpose at EBOS is to advance opportunities to enrich lives, in line with this our vision for Diversity and Inclusion is to create an environment that promotes diversity and an environment that is safe, inclusive and leverages the potential of our people irrespective of differences.

We recognise that a diverse and inclusive workplace improves our ability to attract, retain, motivate and develop talent, create an engaged workforce, deliver quality services to our customers and to support the growth of EBOS.

This Diversity and Inclusion Policy sets out the guiding principles and areas of focus that underpin our approach to developing a diverse workplace.

The Board of Directors has approved this policy.

2. Scope

This Policy applies to:

- a) Employees;
- b) Directors; and
- c) Contractors or those engaged on a labour hire arrangement,

of EBOS and its related entities in Australia and New Zealand, referred to throughout this Policy as **Workplace Participants**.

3. Definitions

In this Policy, diversity is referred to broadly and includes, but is not limited to, gender, marital or family status, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, socio-economic status, age, physical abilities, work and life experience, religious beliefs and political beliefs.

4. Principles

In setting diversity initiatives, EBOS will follow the principles set out below:

- a) **Recruitment and Selection** – we will foster a culture where qualified applicants are recruited, developed and promoted while offering equal opportunity for all and considering alignment to our organisational values. We are committed to ensuring that recruitment and selection practices are transparent and equitable. This involves ensuring that qualified applicants from a diverse range of backgrounds have the opportunity to apply and be considered for available roles, and that there is no unlawful discrimination.
- b) **Prevention of discrimination and harassment** - we are committed to preventing discrimination and harassment. To have a well-functioning diverse workplace,

discrimination, harassment, vilification and victimisation cannot and will not be tolerated.

- c) **Learning and Development Opportunities** – we encourage and support the growth and development of all our people to help them reach their full potential. We aim to attract and retain an appropriate mix of diversity, skills and experience at all levels including senior management roles and on the Executive Leadership Team, to actively facilitate a more diverse and representative workforce and leadership team.
- d) **Performance and Reward** – EBOS adopts an objective market-competitive system to determine the remuneration levels of roles in the Company based on the job requirements, skills, and knowledge required of a fully competent job incumbent without bias. We undertake a review of remuneration in respect of gender annually.
- e) **Flexible Working** – we are committed to supporting our people to balance their work and caring responsibilities. We provide a workplace that supports team members to access and utilise paid parental leave, part-time, and other flexible working arrangements. The use of flexible working arrangements, are balanced with the needs of the business and can achieve a “win – win” situation for both Workplace Participants and EBOS.

5. Our Areas of Focus

The following highlights key areas of focus for EBOS:

- a) **Our Reconciliation Action Plan** – EBOS is committed to working towards creating a society that is fair, equal and just for all Australians, where relationships are strengthened between First Nations and non-Indigenous peoples, for the benefit of all Australians. We have formalised this commitment through our Reconciliation Action Plan.
- b) **Prevention of discrimination and harassment** - All employees complete our Integrity Training which includes a module on Discrimination and Harassment obligations with refresher modules every 12 – 24 months. Our people managers also receive diversity & inclusion and unconscious bias modules to support building awareness and to promote fair and improved decision making.
- c) **Gender** – EBOS is committed to ensuring that gender is not a barrier to career opportunities and empowering our people to access and enjoy the same opportunities to build great careers at EBOS, regardless of gender or gender identity. We ensure representation of gender throughout all recruitment processes. We believe that through diverse leadership and talent pipelines, we can deliver better outcomes.
- d) **Flexible Working** – supporting and empowering our people to balance their work and life commitments through a flexible working culture.

The Board may determine that these areas of focus be amended to reflect the measurable objectives set and assessed by it (see ‘Responsibilities – Board of Directors’ below).

6. Responsibilities

a) Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for:

- i. setting measurable objectives for achieving diversity. The objectives may relate to certain types of diversity (e.g. gender diversity) certain groups of Workplace Participants or parts of the business; and
- ii. annually assessing both the objectives and EBOS' progress in achieving them.

In setting the objectives the Board will consider recommendations from Management.

b) Management

Management is responsible for:

- i. monitoring and reporting on diversity statistics, strategy and initiatives as required by the Board or a committee of it;
- ii. establishing and monitoring recruitment, selection, remuneration and promotion processes to ensure that the processes reflect the diversity and inclusion principles set out in this policy;
- iii. fostering workplace consultation with Workplace Participants on issues concerning diversity in the workplace; and
- iv. promoting this policy and diversity initiatives to Workplace Participants and other stakeholders.

c) Workplace Participants

- i. All Workplace Participants must comply with this policy and aspects of diversity initiatives relevant to their role.

7. Gender Representation Review

On an annual basis, the Board will review the respective proportions of men and women who are employed by EBOS as a whole, in senior management positions and on the Board.

EBOS will disclose in its Annual Report the gender composition of its workforce as a whole, in senior management and on the Board.

Supporting Policies

- Code of Ethics
- Employee Assistance Program
- Family and Domestic Violence Leave
- Workplace Discrimination & Harassment Policy
- Flexible Working Policy
- Remuneration Policy

APPENDIX G: REMUNERATION POLICY

Scope

This policy relates to the remuneration of the directors and executives (being the CEO and the Executive Leadership Team) of EBOS Group Limited (EBOS Group).

This policy does not form part of any employee's contract of employment.

Remuneration Policy

In order to drive sustainable business performance and to execute the strategic plan, EBOS Group must attract and retain people of a high calibre. Accordingly, the Board (or a Committee of it) will set remuneration with regard to this and other key business objectives, including encouraging a long-term commitment to EBOS Group.

Specifically in relation to executives:

- EBOS Group's guiding remuneration principles and philosophy which applies to all employees of EBOS Group and its subsidiaries (as more fully described below) informs this policy;
- it is the policy of EBOS Group to align executive remuneration with the performance of EBOS Group and that executive remuneration should be comprised of both fixed and 'at risk' (or performance-based) elements. The purpose of this is to ensure that the interests of the executives are aligned with the interests of EBOS Group and its shareholders.

Remuneration Philosophy

EBOS Group believes that it is in the best interest of both the company and its employees to pay everyone fairly for the value of the work performed, in a financial responsible manner. We adopt an objective, market-competitive system to determine the remuneration levels of roles in the company based on the job requirements, skills, and knowledge required of a fully competent job incumbent without bias. Our approach is also flexible enough to ensure that we are able to recruit and retain a highly qualified workforce.

Remuneration Guiding Principles

EBOS Group's remuneration guiding principles are:

- business alignment;
- market competitiveness;
- workforce segmentation; and
- reward for performance.

Executive and Director Remuneration Governance & Practices

As set out in the Charter for the Remuneration Committee, the Committee is responsible for reviewing, recommending and, if delegated by the Board, setting, in accordance with this policy and Group practices, all components of the remuneration of the directors and executives.

In accordance with the Board's current practices:

- the Remuneration Committee is responsible for approving the remuneration of executives²; and
- the Remuneration Committee is responsible for recommending non-executive director remuneration to the Board;
- the Board is responsible for approving non-executive director remuneration.

The Board is responsible for approval of remuneration policies, including this policy.

Executive Remuneration

The structure of executive remuneration is as follows:

Fixed remuneration

A key component of remuneration is the fixed remuneration component (salary). Fixed remuneration is set by reference to the person's position, performance at EBOS, their qualifications and their experience. Market data for executive remuneration for comparable companies (by size, industry classification and/or complexity) is also taken into account in setting an executive's salary from year to year.

Fixed remuneration also includes a component of compulsory superannuation contributions for Australian-based executives and may include KiwiSaver contributions for New Zealand-based employees.

Short term incentive (STI)

The STI is currently an annual cash payment which is dependent on the achievement of performance metrics set for each executive. The Short Term Incentive ('STI') is designed to align individual performance and behaviours with the strategic and financial objectives of EBOS Group.

The performance metrics are set by reference to the executive's responsibilities and particular projects relevant to that executive and the business or function for which they are responsible. The purpose of the STI is to reward executives for meeting measurable objectives linked to a financial year.

For example, for executives that are responsible for businesses in the Group, their performance measures may be set by reference to the performance of that business and the Group as a whole.

For executives that have functional responsibilities, their performance objectives may be set by reference to the financial performance of the Group.

Long term incentive (LTI)

EBOS Group has a long-term incentive plan. The objective of the plan is to motivate, retain and reward executives for the continued growth and development of EBOS Group, and to align executive interests more closely with the interests of shareholders by providing an opportunity for executives to receive an equity interest in EBOS Group and to share in any future growth in the value of EBOS Group.

The performance conditions related to an LTI plan are related to the financial performance of the Group over a 'performance period' (usually three years). The purpose of the LTI plan is to align a portion of executives' remuneration with the medium to long term performance of the Group.

The Committee determines whether an LTI plan will operate and the extent (if any) to which each executive is invited to participate in an LTI plan.

² Any issue of shares or performance rights as part of remuneration (for example, as part of a long term incentive plan) must be approved by the Board.

Weightings of components of remuneration

The weightings of the remuneration components is as determined by the Committee from time to time having regard to market practice, the responsibilities of the CEO and the Executive Leadership Team, the performance of EBOS Group and any strategic projects of EBOS Group from time to time.

EBOS will provide a summary of the weightings of the remuneration of the CEO and the Executive Leadership Team in its Corporate Governance Statement.

Non-executive director remuneration

To support the attraction and retention of directors of the highest calibre and requisite expertise from New Zealand, Australia and internationally, the remuneration of non-executive directors should be set having regard to:

- the time commitment and responsibilities of the non-executive directors (including any commitment as a member of a standing or ad hoc Board committee and special exertion for significant project work outside of the normal workload for the Board and Committees); and
- market rates for non-executive director remuneration for comparable companies (by size, industry classification and/or complexity).

Non-executive director remuneration is in the form of fees.

Non-executive directors should not receive performance-based remuneration. Accordingly, fees should be 'fixed' in that they are not variable year-to-year based on the performance of the Group.

In addition, termination or retirement benefits (such as 'golden parachute' payments) should not be paid to non-executive directors.

The maximum aggregate amount of fees (inclusive of superannuation) that can be paid to directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual Meeting.

APPENDIX H: WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION POLICY

1. Purpose

EBOS is committed to the highest standards of conduct and ethical behaviour in all of our business activities, and to promoting and supporting a culture of honest and ethical behaviour, corporate compliance and good corporate governance.

Anybody can make a report under this policy. EBOS will stand behind any officer, employee or contractor working within an EBOS team ("EBOS person") who reports a breach, serious problem or wrongdoing relating to EBOS under this policy.

This policy is available on the EBOS website and staff intranet and is intended to be accessed by anyone.

The Board of Directors of EBOS Group Limited has approved this policy.

2. When does this policy apply?

You may make a report under this policy if you believe that EBOS, a related body to EBOS, an EBOS director, officer, employee, contractor, distributor or other person who acts for (or purports to act for) EBOS has been involved in any misconduct including:

- dishonest, fraudulent or corrupt activity, including bribery or other activity in breach of the EBOS' Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy;
- illegal activity (such as false record keeping, theft, tampering, violence, harassment or intimidation);
- unethical behaviour or a serious breach of EBOS' policies (such as wilfully breaching EBOS' Code of Ethics or delegated authority framework);
- conduct or practices that present a real risk of damage or harm to EBOS, its people or third parties (such as unsafe work practices, environmental damage, health risks or abuse of EBOS property or resources);
- conduct or practices that may cause financial loss to EBOS or damage its reputation or be otherwise detrimental to EBOS' interests;
- a breach of any Australian law, including a breach of the Corporations Act 2001 (the "Corporations Act");
- a breach of any Australian tax law or misconduct in relation to EBOS's tax affairs; or
- any other kind of serious impropriety.

Workplace grievances

This Policy does not apply to personal workplace grievances (i.e. a grievance about any matter in relation to the discloser's employment, or former employment, having or tending to have implications for the discloser personally), unless that grievance:

- has significant implications for EBOS;
- represents a danger to the public or financial system; or
- concerns a suspected breach of: Corporations Act, ASIC Act, Banking Act, Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act, Insurance Act, Life Insurance Act, National Consumer Credit Protection Act, Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act, any other serious breach of New Zealand or Australian law.

The types of personal work-related grievances that could fall into categories above include:

- disclosures about systemic issues;

- disclosures that include information about executive or board member involvement in workplace matters; and
- disclosures that reveal a potential breach of workplace laws or EBOS' policies on workplace conduct and behaviour.

If the matter you wish to report is a personal work-related grievance that does not fall into the above exceptions, you should not follow the process for reporting outlined in this Policy. Instead please discuss this with your manager or Human Resources.

Statutory protections

See also:

- **Annexure A** which describes the special protections available to whistleblowers under the Australian Corporations Act; and
- **Annexure B** which describes the special protections available to whistleblowers under the Australian Taxation Administration Act.

In addition, under New Zealand Law, “disclosers” have the statutory protections provided under the Protected Disclosures (Protection of Whistleblowers) Act 2022 (“the PD Act”) in relation to “serious wrongdoings”, and this policy is intended to give effect to those protections. **Annexure C** sets out the definitions of “discloser” and “serious wrongdoings” in the PD Act, and the protections afforded under that Act.

3. Who can you report to?

If you are an EBOS person, you may raise a matter with:

- a senior manager within your business/ division; or
- if you are uncomfortable with raising the matter with your immediate manager or another senior manager, the executive in charge of the division/ business unit.

Any person may make a report to any of the following Protected Disclosure Officers:

Group General Manager HR Jacinta McCarthy	Phone: +61 474333566 Email: jacinta.mccarthy@ebosgroup.com
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General Counsel Janelle Cain	Phone: +61 3 9918 5370 Email: janelle.cain@ebosgroup.com
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A report may be submitted anonymously if you do not wish to disclose your identity. This may be done by:

- email to report@ebosgroup.com; and
- phone to Australia toll free 1800 229 299 and New Zealand toll free 0800 742 770.

The Protected Disclosure Officers will monitor the email and phone numbers above.

4. For senior managers – what if someone reports a matter to me?

A senior manager in receipt of a report must take the matter to an executive (i.e. the CEO and their direct reports) or a Protected Disclosure Officer. An executive in receipt of a report must take the matter to a

Protected Disclosure Officer. This must be done promptly and with discretion, having regard to the protections afforded to whistleblowers under this Policy (see section 6 and Annexures A, B and C for example).

Persons who disclose the identity of a whistleblower in breach of Australian law may be liable of an offence punishable by imprisonment and/or a significant monetary fine. See section 6(b) for the circumstances where the disclosure of a whistleblower's identity may be made.

5. Investigation of conduct reported under this Policy

EBOS will investigate all matters reported under this Policy as soon as practicable after the matter has been reported.

A Protected Disclosure Officer may appoint a person to assist in the investigation of a matter raised in a report. Where appropriate, EBOS will provide feedback to the whistleblower regarding the investigation's progress and/or outcome (subject to considerations of the privacy of those against whom allegations are made).

The investigation will be conducted in an objective and fair manner, and otherwise as is reasonable and appropriate having regard to the nature of the conduct.

6. Protection Of Whistleblowers

EBOS is committed to ensuring confidentiality in respect of all matters raised under this policy, and that anyone who is connected with a report is treated fairly and does not suffer any detriment.

Refer to Annexure A and Annexure B for further details of protections available under Australian law. Refer to Annexure C for further details of protections available under New Zealand law.

(a) Protection against detrimental treatment

EBOS is committed to protecting you from detrimental treatment by anyone who believes or suspects that a report has been made, may have been, is proposed to or could be made.

An EBOS employee or contractor who is subjected to detrimental treatment as a result of making a report under this policy should raise their complaint in accordance with paragraph 3 of this policy.

Detrimental treatment includes dismissal, injury, demotion, harassment, discrimination, disciplinary action, bias, threats, damage to property, reputation or a person's business or financial position or other unfavourable treatment connected with making a report.

(b) Protection of your identity and confidentiality

Subject to compliance with legal requirements, upon receiving a report under this Policy, EBOS (including senior managers executives and Protected Disclosure Officers at EBOS), will only share your identity as a whistleblower where:

- you provide your consent;
- the concern is reported to the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC"), the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority ("APRA"), the Tax Commissioner or the Australian Federal Police; or
- the concern is raised with a lawyer for the purpose obtaining legal advice or representation, or as otherwise contemplated in Annexure C.

Further, where EBOS needs to investigate a report, it may disclose information that could suggest your identification but it will take all reasonable steps to reduce the risk.

(c) *Protection of files and records*

All files and records created from an investigation will be retained under strict security.

Files, records and information regarding the investigation will not be released to others in EBOS without your consent as whistleblower, except managers, executives, directors or external advisers who strictly need to know in order to investigate the matter and take appropriate action, or for corporate governance purposes.

(d) *Fairness*

EBOS will treat all employees involved in a report made under this policy fairly, as appropriate in the circumstances. We will maintain the confidentiality of each employee's identity to the fullest extent possible, and will not take disciplinary action unless it is considered to be necessary to mitigate the risk of further misconduct or illegal activity.

7. Group Reporting Procedures

Divisions/business units and Protected Disclosure Officers (as appropriate) will report to the divisional/business unit boards on the number and type of whistleblower incident reports annually, to enable EBOS to address any issues at a divisional/business unit and/or Group level.

These reports will be made on a 'no names' basis, maintaining the confidentiality of matters raised under this policy.

The Audit and Risk Committee will receive copies of all divisional/business unit board whistleblower reports, and whistleblower reports from Protected Disclosure Officers (as appropriate). In addition, the Protected Disclosure Officers will report material incidents to the Audit & Risk Committee as soon as practicable.

8. Review of this Policy

This policy will be reviewed from time to time having regard to developments in industry practise, regulatory and legislative changes.

Only the Board (or a committee of it) may approve changes to this Policy.

ANNEXURE A – AUSTRALIA - CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

The Corporations Act gives special protection to disclosures about any misconduct or improper state of affairs relating to EBOS Group, including any of the matters described in section 2 of this policy, where the following conditions are satisfied:

1. the whistleblower:
 - is or has been:
 - an officer or employee of an EBOS Group company;
 - an individual who supplies goods or services to an EBOS Group company (paid or unpaid) (a "contractor") or an employee of a contractor;
 - an individual who is an associate of an EBOS Group company;
 - is a relative of any employee, officer, associate, contractor or employee of a contractor; or
 - is a dependent of any employee, associate, officer, contractor or employee of a contractor (or of such a person's spouse); and
2. the report is made to:
 - a Protected Disclosure Officer;
 - a director, officer or senior manager of an EBOS Group company concerned;
 - any EBOS Group company auditor (or a member of that audit team);
 - an actuary of any EBOS Group company;
 - ASIC, APRA or the Australian Federal Police; or
 - a lawyer for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or representation in relation to a report; and
3. the whistleblower has reasonable grounds to suspect that there has, or may have, been any misconduct or an improper state of affairs in relation to an EBOS Group company or any of its officers or employees.* This may include a breach of legislation including the Corporations Act, an offence against the Commonwealth punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or more, or conduct that represents a danger to the public of financial system.

The protections given by the Corporations Act when these conditions are met are:

- the whistleblower is immune from any civil, criminal or administrative legal action and any contractual or other remedies being sought against the whistleblower for making the report;
- the information provided by the whistleblower will not be admissible in evidence against the whistleblower in legal proceedings (unless the proceedings relate to whether the information reported by the whistleblower was false);
- unless the whistleblower has acted unreasonably, a whistleblower cannot be ordered to pay costs in any legal proceedings in relation to a report;
- anyone who causes or threatens to cause detriment to a whistleblower or another person in the belief or suspicion that a report has been made, or may have been made, proposes to or could be made, may be guilty of an offence;

- a whistleblower's identity cannot be disclosed to a Court or tribunal except where considered necessary;
- the person receiving the report commits an offence if they disclose the substance of the report or the whistleblower's identity, without the whistleblower's consent, to anyone except ASIC, APRA, the Australian Federal Police or a lawyer for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or representation in relation to the report; and
- remedies, including compensation, may be available for victimising conduct that causes detriment to the whistleblower or any other person due to a report or a belief or suspicion of a report being made.

CONFIDENTIALITY

If a report is made, the identity of the discloser will be kept confidential unless one of the following exceptions applies:

- the discloser consents to the disclosure of their identity;
- disclosure of details that might reveal their identity is reasonably necessary for the effective investigation of the allegations;
- the concern is reported to the ASIC, APRA, or the Australian Federal Police; or
- the concern is raised with a lawyer for the purpose obtaining legal advice or representation.

**Examples of conduct which may amount to misconduct or an improper state of affairs include:*

- *insider trading;*
- *insolvent trading;*
- *breach of the continuous disclosure rules;*
- *failure to keep accurate financial records;*
- *falsification of accounts;*
- *failure of a director or other officer of the Group to act with the care and diligence that a reasonable person would exercise, or to act in good faith in the best interests of the corporation;*
- *failure of a director to give notice of any material personal interest in a matter relating to the affairs of the company.*

ANNEXURE B – AUSTRALIA – TAXATION ADMINISTRATION ACT 1953

The Taxation Administration Act gives special protection to disclosures about a breach of any Australian tax law by EBOS or misconduct in relation to EBOS Group's tax affairs where the following conditions are satisfied:

1. the whistleblower is or has been:
 - an officer or employee of an EBOS Group company;
 - an individual who supplies goods or services to an EBOS Group company (paid or unpaid) (a "contractor") or an employee of such a contractor;
 - an individual who is an associate of an EBOS Group company;
 - a child or spouse of an employee, officer, associate, contractor or employee of a contractor; and
 - a dependent of any employee, associate, officer, contractor or employee of a contractor or of such a person's spouse; and

2. the report is made to:
 - a Protected Disclosure Officer;
 - a director, secretary or senior manager of an EBOS Group company concerned;
 - any EBOS Group company external auditor (or a member of that audit team);
 - a registered tax agent or BAS agent who provides tax or BAS services to an EBOS Group company;
 - any other employee or officer of an EBOS Group company who has functions or duties relating to tax affairs of the company (e.g. an internal accountant);

("EBOS recipients")

 - the Commissioner of Taxation; or
 - a lawyer for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or representation in relation to a report; and

3. if the report is made to an EBOS recipient, the whistleblower:
 - has reasonable grounds to suspect that the information indicates misconduct, or an improper state of affairs or circumstances, in relation to the tax affairs of an EBOS Group company or an associate of that company; and
 - considers that the information may assist the EBOS recipient to perform functions or duties in relation to the tax affairs of an EBOS Group company or an associate of the company; and

4. if the report is made to the Commissioner of Taxation, the whistleblower considers that the information may assist the EBOS recipient to perform functions or duties in relation to the tax affairs of the an EBOS Group company or an associate of the company.

The protections given by the Taxation Administration Act when these conditions are met are:

- the whistleblower is immune from any civil, criminal or administrative legal action and any

contractual or other remedies being sought against the whistleblower for making the report;

- the information provided by the whistleblower will not be admissible in evidence against the whistleblower in legal proceedings (unless the proceedings relate to whether the information reported by the whistleblower was false);
- unless the whistleblower has acted unreasonably, a whistleblower cannot be ordered to pay costs in any legal proceedings in relation to a report;
- anyone who causes or threatens to cause detriment to a whistleblower or another person in the belief or suspicion that a report has been made, or may have been made, proposes to or could be made, may be guilty of an offence;
- a whistleblower's identity cannot be disclosed to a Court or tribunal except where considered necessary;
- the person receiving the report commits an offence if they disclose the substance of the report or the whistleblower's identity, without the whistleblower's consent, to anyone except the Commissioner of Taxation, Australian Federal Police or a lawyer for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or representation in relation to the report; and
- remedies, including compensation, may be available for victimising conduct that causes detriment to the whistleblower or any other person due to a report or a belief or suspicion of a report being made.

CONFIDENTIALITY

If a report is made, the identity of the discloser will be kept confidential unless one of the following exceptions applies:

- the discloser consents to the disclosure of their identity;
- disclosure of details that might reveal their identity is reasonably necessary for the effective investigation of the allegations;
- the concern is reported to the Commissioner of Taxation or Australian Federal Police; or
- the concern is raised with a lawyer for the purpose obtaining legal advice or representation.

ANNEXURE C – NEW ZEALAND - PROTECTED DISCLOSURES (PROTECTION OF WHISTLEBLOWERS) ACT 2022

The Protected Disclosures (Protection of Whistleblowers) Act 2022 (Act) covers ‘disclosers’ in respect of disclosures regarding ‘serious wrongdoing’.

A ‘discloser’ includes an individual who is (or was formerly):

- an employee;
- a homemaker within the meaning of section 5 of the Employment Relations Act 2000;
- a secondee to the organisation;
- engaged or contracted under a contract for services to do the work for the organisation;
- concerned in the management of the organisation (including, for example, a person who is a member of the board or governing body of the organisation);
- a volunteer working for the organisation without reward or expectation of reward for that work.

‘Serious wrongdoing’ includes any act, omission, or course of conduct in (or by) any organisation that is one or more of the following:

- an offence; or
- a serious risk to:
 - the public health; or
 - public safety; or
 - the health or safety of any individual; or
 - the environment; or
- a serious risk to the maintenance of law, including
 - the prevention, investigation and detection of offences; or
 - the right to a fair trial; or
- an unlawful, or corrupt, or an irregular use of public funds or public resources;; or
- oppressive, unlawfully discriminatory, or grossly negligent, or that is gross mismanagement, and is done (or is an omission by) a person performing (or purporting to perform) a function or duty or exercising (or purporting to exercise) a power on behalf of a public sector organisation or the Government.

A Protected Disclosure means a disclosure of information by a discloser if the discloser:

- believes on reasonable grounds that there is, or has been, serious wrongdoing in or by the discloser’s organisation; and
- discloses information in accordance with the Act, which requires to disclosure to be made:
 - in accordance with any internal procedures; or
 - to the head or deputy head of the organisation; or
 - to an appropriate authority (whether or not the discloser has also made the disclosure to

their organisation or to another appropriate authority); and

- does not disclose it in bad faith.

Protections afforded under the Act include:

- no civil, criminal or disciplinary proceedings can be taken against a discloser for making a protected disclosure, or to an appropriate authority;
- the Act also provides that an employee who suffers retaliatory action by their employer for making a protected disclosure can take a personal grievance under the Employment Relations Act.

It is also unlawful under the Human Rights Act to treat whistleblowers less favourably than others in the same or similar circumstances. If a whistleblower is victimised in this way, the legal remedies under the Human Rights Act may be available to them.

CONFIDENTIALITY

If a protected disclosure is made, the identity of the discloser will be kept confidential unless one of the following exceptions applies:

- the discloser consents to the disclosure of their identity;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that disclosure of their identity is essential:
 - for the effective investigation of the disclosure; or
 - to prevent a serious risk to public health, public safety, the health or safety of any individual, or the environment; or
 - to comply with the principles of natural justice; or
 - to an investigation by a law enforcement or regulatory agency for the purposes of law enforcement.

Before releasing identifying information under one of the exceptions, the receiver of the information must generally consult the discloser about the release, if practicable.

APPENDIX I: ANTI-BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION POLICY

1. Background and Purpose

EBOS Group Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively, EBOS) is committed to maintaining high ethical standards and full compliance with the law in all aspects of its business.

EBOS has zero tolerance for bribery or corruption in connection with its operations and activities.

EBOS has adopted this Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy (the Policy) to promote full compliance with the anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws that apply to its business in or outside of New Zealand and Australia, and this commitment is embodied in the EBOS Code of Ethics.

The Board of EBOS Group Limited has approved this policy

2. Scope

The Policy applies to all directors, officers, employees, contractors and representatives of EBOS and any ventures or entities effectively controlled by EBOS (EBOS people). It applies to all EBOS operations and activities globally.

3. Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of all EBOS people to ensure that they understand and comply with the Policy and are vigilant to “red flag” issues or significant bribery risks. A non-exhaustive list of significant bribery risks or “red flags” are set out in Appendix 1 of this Policy.

If you are uncertain about any aspect of the Policy, or the appropriate course of action to take in a certain situation relevant to the Policy, you should contact your manager or Group Legal.

The Audit & Risk Committee of the EBOS Board is responsible for the overall administration of the Policy and will monitor its implementation by:

- reviewing the suitability and effectiveness of the Policy every 2 years; and
- reviewing and reporting on actual and reported breaches of the Policy every 6-12 months (depending upon the frequency of reported incidents).

4. The Key Dos and Don'ts

Do	Don't
1 Know your obligations under the Policy.	1 Offer, give, solicit or accept bribes.
2 Complete due diligence on third parties and ensure anti-bribery provisions are in contracts where required.	2 Make facilitation payments.
3 Keep accurate and transparent records.	3 Offer, pay, solicit or accept secret commissions.
4 Do your anti-bribery training.	4 Give or accept improper gifts, hospitality or entertainment.
5 Report suspected instances of breach.	5 Engage in money laundering.

5. Consequences of Breaching the Policy

Bribery and the other corrupt conduct addressed by the Policy are very serious breaches of this policy and potentially are criminal offences. All reported incidents will be taken seriously, reviewed and thoroughly investigated. Depending on the circumstances, the incident may be referred to regulatory and/or law enforcement agencies.

A breach of the Policy may be regarded as serious misconduct, leading to disciplinary action that may result in termination of employment. A breach of the Policy may also expose EBOS people and EBOS to criminal and/or civil penalties, substantial fines, exclusion from tendering for contracts, loss of business and reputational damage.

6. Prohibitions against Bribery and Corruption

EBOS has zero tolerance for bribery or corrupt conduct in connection with its business.

EBOS people **must not**:

- Engage in bribery: The act of offering, promising, authorising, providing, soliciting or receiving a benefit (including a non-monetary benefit) with the intention of influencing a public official or person in the private sector in the performance of their duties, to obtain business or a business advantage that is not legitimately due.
- Engage in corruption: The misuse of entrusted power or office, whether in the public or private sector, for private gain.
- Make facilitation payments: The payment of a nominal amount or other inducement to a public official, either directly or indirectly, to secure or expedite the performance of a routine action or function that the public official is already obliged to perform. For example, payments made in order to expedite customs clearance following the purchase of raw materials in Thailand.
- Offer, pay, solicit or receive secret commissions: Where a person or entity offers or gives a commission to an agent or representative of another person (the 'principal') that is not disclosed by that agent or representative to the principal. The commission is made as an inducement to influence the conduct of the principal's business. For example, if an EBOS employee made a payment to an agent of a prospective distribution partner in return for that agent facilitating EBOS securing favourable commercial terms in the distribution agreement, and that agent did not disclose the payment to the distribution partner, that payment would constitute a secret commission.
- Engage in money laundering: The process by which a person or entity conceals the existence of an illegal source of income and then disguises that income to make it appear legitimate. For example, a supplier in China insisting that EBOS start making payments in return for goods purchased in China into an offshore bank account to conceal the fact that they are manufacturing the goods without the requisite licence to do so.
- Offer or accept gifts, entertainment or hospitality otherwise than in accordance with the requirements set out in the Policy.

- Engage with third parties without following the due diligence and contractual controls requirements set out in the Policy.

7. **Gifts, Entertainment and Hospitality**

EBOS people must not offer or accept gifts, entertainment and hospitality unless the following conditions are all met:

- given for the purpose of general relationship building only;
- not intended, and cannot reasonably be construed, as an attempt to improperly influence the recipient's performance of a role or function;
- complies with the local laws and regulations of the jurisdiction in which it is made;
- given in an open and transparent manner; and
- does not include cash, loans or cash equivalents (such as gift certificates or vouchers).

Each business or division must maintain a Gifts, Entertainment and Hospitality Register. All EBOS people must record gifts, entertainment or hospitality given or received that are to the value of over NZD/ AUD\$200. The executive in charge of a business or division must ensure that the Register is kept up to date and provide Group Legal with copies of the Register as requested by Group Legal.

8. **Political Donations**

EBOS people are prohibited from making donations to political parties, organisations, incumbents, candidates or any public official on behalf of EBOS.

However, EBOS may choose to make donations to political parties because it believes they would enable the parties to perform their functions better and to improve the democratic process. The context of any political donations is key in determining their appropriateness.

All political donations must be approved by the EBOS Group Board before being made.

9. **Engagement with Third Parties**

9.1 **Due diligence**

Prior to engaging any third parties, EBOS people must conduct due diligence if the third party constitutes any of the following: potential joint venture partner, merger or acquisition target, recipient of a charitable or political donation, community program partner, material supplier, or an agent or intermediary that may engage with government or other business partners on EBOS' behalf.

If due diligence is required, EBOS people must complete the Due Diligence Checklist available on the intranet or from Group Legal. Where any red flags are identified in the course of completing the Checklist, EBOS people must inform Group Legal. Group Legal must confirm whether it is appropriate to proceed with the engagement in those circumstances.

9.2 **Contractual controls**

If due diligence on a particular third party was necessary, any engagement with that third party must include clauses addressing anti-bribery and corruption. These clauses are available on the intranet or from Group Legal.

9.3 **During the engagement**

During the engagement, EBOS people must maintain oversight of the work of the third party (including, where appropriate, requesting and reviewing progress reports, invoices and other documentation) in order to confirm that legitimate work has been undertaken and improper payments have not been made.

Any red flags must be reported to Group Legal. Group Legal must fully document and investigate all red flags identified during the engagement.

9.4 **Training**

All EBOS people must complete online and/or face-to-face training as directed by Group Legal. Group Legal will keep records of EBOS people that have received training on the Policy.

10. **Documentation and Record-keeping**

Group Finance and the finance and commercial team within a business must record all financial transactions accurately, completely and fairly in accordance with EBOS' internal accounting controls. Books and records must record, in reasonable detail, the parties, payment arrangements and purpose of all transactions and disposition of assets. No accounts are to be kept 'off the books' for any reason.

11. **Reporting**

EBOS people must immediately report any actual or suspected breaches of the Policy to their manager, the executive in charge of the business or division or Group Legal.

Group Legal must investigate all reported actual or suspected breaches of the Policy. Group Legal must also report all material breaches of the Policy to the Audit & Risk Committee of EBOS Group Limited.

Appendix 1: Potential Bribery/Corruption risk scenarios: "red flags"

There are a number of issues i.e. "red flags" that may raise concerns and require further investigation/due diligence into whether a particular transaction presents a potential bribery issue. Potential issues that may call for further investigation include (this list is not intended to be exhaustive):

- A third party engages in, or has been accused of engaging in, improper business practices;
- A third party has a reputation for paying bribes, or requiring that bribes are paid to them, or has a reputation for having a "special relationship" with foreign government officials;
- A third party insists on receiving a commission or fee payment before committing to sign up to a contract with us, or carrying out a government function or process for EBOS;
- A third party requests payment in cash and/or refuses to sign a formal commission or fee agreement, or to provide an invoice or receipt for a payment made;
- A third party requests that payment is made to a country or geographic location different from where the third party resides or conducts business;
- A third party requests an unexpected additional fee or commission to "facilitate" a service, or a fee that is not published;
- A third party demands lavish entertainment or gifts before commencing or continuing contractual negotiations or provision of services;
- A third party requests that a payment is made to "overlook" potential legal violations;
- A third party insists on the use of side letters or refuses to put terms agreed in writing;
- A third party requests or requires the use of an agent, intermediary, consultant, distributor or supplier that is not typically used by or known to EBOS;
- An individual is offered an unusually generous gift;
- We receive an invoice from a third party that appears to be non-standard or customised;
- We have been invoiced for a commission or fee payment that appears large given the service stated to have been provided;
- The prevalence of bribery in a country (see the [Corruption Perceptions Index 2013 compiled by Transparency International](#));
- Payments of unusually high fees or commissions;
- Requests for cash payments;
- Request for payments to different companies or to different countries;
- Undefined or unreported payments to third parties made on EBOS's behalf;
- Absence of written agreements;
- Unusually close relationships with government officials;
- A refusal to certify compliance with this Policy.

Individuals who encounter any of these red flags must report them promptly to their manager and to Group Legal.

