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## SCHEDULE 9 – SHAREHOLDER COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

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

Information is communicated to shareholders through:

1. the Annual Report delivered by post or via email (if requested by the shareholder) and which is also released to ASX and placed on the Company's website;
2. the half yearly report which is released to ASX and also placed on the Company's website;
3. the quarterly reports which are released to ASX and also placed on the Company's website;
4. disclosures and announcements made to the ASX, copies of which are placed on the Company's website;
5. notices and explanatory statements of Annual General Meetings (**AGM**) and General Meetings (**GM**), copies of which are released to ASX and placed on the Company's website;
6. the Chairman of the Board's address and the Managing Director's address made at the AGMs and the GMs, copies of which are released to ASX and placed on the Company's website;
7. the Company's website on which the Company posts all announcements which it makes to the ASX as well as materials distributed at investor or analyst presentations; and
8. the auditor's lead engagement partner being present at the AGM to answer questions from shareholders about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

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

Shareholders are encouraged to participate at all GMs and AGMs of the Company. Upon the despatch of any notice of meeting to shareholders, the Company Secretary shall send out material with that notice of meeting stating that all shareholders are encouraged to participate at the meeting. The Company will ensure that appropriate technology is used to facilitate the participation of shareholders at such meetings and that meetings will be held at a reasonable time and place. Shareholders who are unable to attend meetings may ask questions or provide comments ahead of meetings.

All substantive resolutions at shareholder meetings will be decided by a poll rather than a show of hands.

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

Shareholders queries should be referred to the Company Secretary in the first instance. Any significant comments or concerns will be conveyed to the Board and relevant senior executives.



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## ANNEXURE A – DEFINITION OF INDEPENDENCE

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Examples of interests, positions and relationships that might raise issues about the independence of a director include if the director:

- (a) is, or has been, employed in an executive capacity by the Company or any of its child entities and there has not been a period of at least three years between ceasing such employment and serving on the Board;
- (a) receives performance-based remuneration (including options or performance rights), or participates in an employee incentive scheme of the Company;
- (b) is, or has been within the last three years, in a material business relationship (eg as a supplier, professional adviser, consultant or customer) with the Company or any of its child entities, or is an officer of, or otherwise associated with, someone with such a relationship;
- (c) is, represents, or is or has been within the last three years an officer or employee of, or professional adviser to, a substantial holder of the Company;
- (d) has close personal ties with any person who falls within any of the categories described above; or
- (e) has been a director of the Company for such a period that their independence from management and substantial holders may have been compromised.

In each case, the materiality of the interest, position or relationship needs to be assessed by the Board to determine whether it might interfere, or might reasonably be seen to interfere, with the director's capacity to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues before the Board and to act in the best interests of the Company as a whole rather than in the interests of an individual shareholder or other party.