

INTRODUCTION

The Company Securities are, or may in the future be, quoted on ASX.

Once listed on the ASX, the Company will be required to comply with its continuous disclosure obligations in accordance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements, including the ASX Listing Rules. Under the ASX Listing Rules a company must disclose promptly and without delay all price-sensitive information to the market unless the disclosure exception applies. Price-sensitive information in relation to the Company is information concerning the Company that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of a company's securities.

The continuous disclosure regime under the ASX Listing Rules is given legislative force under section 674 of the Corporations Act.

This policy embraces the principles contained in the ASIC guidance note, *Better Disclosure for Investors*, ASX Guidance Note 8 and the *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (4th edition)* published by the ASX Corporate Governance Council.

DEFINED TERMS

In this policy:

ASIC means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

ASX means the Australian Securities Exchange, a financial market operated by ASX Limited ACN 008 624 691.

ASX Listing Rules means the listing rules of the ASX.

Board means the directors of the Company from time to time, acting as a Board.

Board Nominee means the director of the Company from time to time, acting as a nominee of the Board.

CEO means the chief executive officer of the Company.

CFO means the chief financial officer of the Company.

COO means the chief operating officer of the Company.

CTO means the chief technology officer of the Company.

Company means SensOre Limited ACN 637 198 531.

Company Secretary means the company secretary of the Company.

Company Securities includes shares in and other securities of the Company, options over those shares or securities and any other financial products of the Company traded on the ASX.

Corporations Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

Disclosure Committee means the committee comprising the CEO, COO, CTO, CFO and the Company Secretary, with a quorum being any three members, one of whom must be the Company Secretary.

Disclosure Officer means the Company Secretary.

Group means the Company and its controlled entities.

NEDs means the non-executive directors of the Company from time to time.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this policy is to:

- ensure the Company immediately (that is, 'promptly and without delay') discloses all price-sensitive information to the ASX (other than where the disclosure exception applies) in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act;
- ensure that the Company's officers and employees are aware of the Company's continuous disclosure obligations; and
- establish procedures for:
 - the collection of all potentially price-sensitive information;
 - assessing whether information must be disclosed to the ASX under the ASX Listing Rules or under the Corporations Act and, if it is to be disclosed, that its announcement is factual, complete, balanced and expressed in a clear and

concise manner that allows an investor to assess the impact of the information when making an investment decision;

- releasing to the ASX information determined to be price-sensitive information and required to be disclosed so that all investors have equal and timely access to this information; and
- responding to any queries from ASX (particularly queries under ASX Listing Rule 3.1B (see *False markets, market speculation and rumours* section)).

DISCLOSURE

The Board is responsible for approving and monitoring compliance with this policy.

The Board has authorised the Disclosure Committee to have responsibility for:

- deciding if information should be disclosed to the ASX (subject to any overriding authority of the Board, including in accordance with this policy);
- ensuring compliance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations;
- establishing a system to monitor compliance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations and this policy;
- monitoring regulatory developments so that amendments necessary to ensure that this policy continues to conform with those requirements can be considered by the Board; and
- monitoring changes in the market price of, and trading volume in, Company Securities to identify, and, if necessary, take action to remedy, a potential false or disorderly market in the Company's Securities (subject to any overriding authority of the Board).

The Director nominated by the Board from time to time (Board Nominee) (or if not reasonably available, the chair of the Board or the chair of the audit and risk committee) will be consulted by the CEO or his delegate in relation to the disclosure (or non-disclosure) of major matters. The form and content of any announcement in relation to a major matter requires consideration and approval by the non-executive directors (NEDs) of the Board (or a majority of NEDs if all members are not available).

Decisions about and application of the disclosure exception and trading halts will be made following consultation with the Director nominated by the Board from time to time (or if not reasonably available, the chair of the Board or the chair of the audit and risk committee). If such decision is required to be made on an urgent basis and such Board consultation is not possible, the CEO or his delegate will consult the Disclosure Officer).

Routine administrative announcements, such as a disclosure to the market concerning a change in a director's notifiable interest in Company Securities, may be made by the Disclosure Officer following consultation with the CEO or his delegate.

DISCLOSURE OFFICER

The Board has appointed the Company Secretary to act as the Disclosure Officer.

The Disclosure Officer is the primary point of contact with the ASX and is responsible for:

- communicating with the ASX about general matters concerning the ASX Listing Rules (in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 12.6);
- ensuring officers and employees of the Company are aware of and adequately understand:
 - the Company's continuous disclosure obligations;
 - their responsibilities in relation to the Company's continuous disclosure obligations and to protect the confidentiality of information (including, when instructing advisers or conducting negotiations in relation to any matter that may give rise to price-sensitive information); and
- if the Disclosure Officer thinks it necessary, implementing training sessions for officers and employees in relation to the Company's continuous disclosure obligations, their responsibilities in relation to those obligations and the protection of confidential information and this policy;
- implementing and supervising procedures for reporting potentially price-sensitive information;
- ensuring (by using all reasonable endeavours) that all announcements are:
 - factual, objective and free from the use of any emotive or argumentative language;
 - balanced and free from any misleading or deceptive statements (including by omission);
 - do not omit material information;

MARKET DISCLOSURE & COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

- are expressed in a clear, concise and effective manner; and
- to the extent that they contain financial information, compliant with the requirements of ASIC Regulatory Guide 230 *Disclosing non-IFRS financial information*,

in each case, so that investors can make fully informed investment decisions in response to that information; and

- ensuring that the Board receives a copy of all announcements released by the Company on the ASX promptly after release of such announcements.

The Disclosure Officer must maintain a file (**Disclosure File**) of:

- material disclosed to the ASX;
- communications with the ASX under ASX Listing Rule 3.19B;
- potentially price-sensitive information that has come to the Disclosure Officer's attention and has not been disclosed to the ASX; and
- reasons why any potentially price-sensitive information was not disclosed, for example in reliance on the disclosure exception.

The Disclosure Officer must report the Disclosure File information to:

- the Chairperson;
- the CEO; and
- the Board,

at each regular Board meeting.

DECIDING IF INFORMATION SHOULD BE DISCLOSED

If an employee or officer of the Company becomes aware of any information at any time that should be considered for release to the market, it must be reported immediately to the Disclosure Officer or the CEO.

The Disclosure Officer, along with divisional managers for their areas of responsibility, must ensure there are appropriate procedures in place to ensure that all relevant information (i.e. any information that could be materially price sensitive) is reported to them immediately for on-forwarding in accordance with this policy. It is important for employees and officers of the Company to understand that just because information is reported to the Disclosure Officer or the CEO that does not mean that it will be disclosed to the ASX.

It is for the Disclosure Committee (subject to the Board's overriding authority) to determine in the first instance whether information is material and requires disclosure or whether the disclosure exception applies. Accordingly, the Company's policy is for all potentially material information to be reported to the Disclosure Officer or the CEO even where the reporting officer or division is of the view that it is not in fact 'material'. The officer's or division's view on materiality can (and should) be shared with the Disclosure Officer or the CEO, but will not be determinative. A similar reporting obligation also arises where a non-executive director (in their capacity as a director of the Company) becomes aware of information that should be considered for release to the market.

Subject to the Board's overriding authority, the Disclosure Committee is responsible in the first instance for deciding if information should be disclosed. Accordingly, all potentially price-sensitive information must be given to the Disclosure Committee for its consideration as to whether such information needs disclosure.

If the Disclosure Committee decides that information is price-sensitive and therefore, subject to the application of the disclosure exception, must be disclosed, the Disclosure Officer must:

- prepare an ASX announcement disclosing that information; and
- unless deemed a routine administrative announcement, provide that draft announcement to the Board Nominee for their approval prior to release.

If in any doubt, the CEO or Disclosure Officer must refer the matter to the Board. The CEO, Disclosure Officer or the Board will, if necessary, seek external legal or financial advice.

If the Company is unable to make a disclosure to the ASX immediately (that is, 'promptly and without delay') on becoming aware of that price-sensitive information (or if trading in Company Securities is suggestive of a false or disorderly market) and the disclosure exception is not available, then the CEO, the Disclosure Officer or the Board (as applicable) must apply for a trading halt.

MARKET DISCLOSURE & COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

Where any information is reported by an officer, employee or division to the Disclosure Officer or CEO and the Disclosure Committee determines that the circumstances are developing but the information is not presently disclosable, the Disclosure Officer must oversee the preparation of an appropriate draft announcement to facilitate immediate disclosure of the information if it later becomes disclosable (for example, as a result of confidentiality being lost through a 'leak').

If an officer or employee is in doubt about whether information is potentially price-sensitive, he or she must immediately give that information to the CEO or the Disclosure Officer for consideration.

ASSESSING IF INFORMATION IS PRICE-SENSITIVE

The guiding principle is that the Company must immediately disclose to ASX any information concerning the Group that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of Company Securities.

If information would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of Company Securities, it is material. However, information could be material in other ways and materiality must be assessed having regard to all the relevant background information, including past announcements that have been made by the Company and other generally available information. If there is any doubt, the information should be disclosed to the CEO or the Disclosure Officer for consideration.

Examples of the types of information that may need to be disclosed include:

- a transaction or event that will lead to a significant change in the nature or scale of the Group's activities;
- a change in revenue or profit or loss forecasts that is materially different from market expectations;
- a change in asset values or liabilities;
- a change in tax or accounting policy;
- a decision of a regulatory authority in relation to the Group's businesses;
- a relationship with a new or existing significant customer or supplier;
- a formation or termination of a joint venture or strategic alliance;
- the granting or withdrawal of a material licence;
- an entry into, variation or termination of a major contract;
- a significant transaction, such as an acquisition or disposal, involving the Group;
- giving or receiving a notice of intention to make a takeover;
- any rating applied by a rating agency to the Company or Company Securities and any change to such a rating;
- a labour dispute;
- a threat, commencement or settlement or resolution of any material litigation or claim;
- the appointment of a liquidator, administrator or receiver;
- the commission of an event of default under, or other event entitling a financier to terminate, a material financing facility;
- undersubscriptions or oversubscriptions to an issue of securities (a proposed issue of securities is separately notifiable to the ASX under ASX Listing Rule 3.10.3);
- the lodging of a document containing price-sensitive information with an overseas exchange or financial market or other regulator so that it is public in that country;
- an agreement between the Company and a related party such as one of its directors or one of their controlled entities;
or
- a director's ill health or death.

There are many other types of information that could give rise to a disclosure obligation. For example, a development in a company affiliated with, but not controlled by, the Company may be price-sensitive when related to the Company itself.

EXCEPTION TO DISCLOSURE AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Under ASX Listing Rule 3.1A, the Company does not have to give the ASX information if:

- one or more of the following conditions in ASX Listing Rule 3.1A.3 applies:
 - it would be a breach of the law to disclose the information;
 - the information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation;

- the information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure;
- the information is generated for internal management purposes; or
- the information is a trade secret;

and

- each of the following conditions exist:
 - the information is confidential and ASX has not formed the view that the information has ceased to be confidential; and
 - a reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed.

When the Company is relying on the ASX Listing Rule 3.1A exception to ASX Listing Rule 3.1, or is involved in a development that may eventually require reliance on an exception, appropriate confidentiality protocols must be adhered to. A leak of confidential information will immediately deny the Company the ability to withhold the information from the ASX in reliance on the disclosure exception and force the Company to make a 'premature' announcement or to place Company Securities that are quoted securities into trading halt.

FALSE MARKETS, MARKET SPECULATION AND RUMOURS

Market speculation and rumours, whether substantiated or not, have the potential to impact Company Securities. Speculation may also contain factual errors that could materially affect Company Securities.

The CEO or his delegate will monitor movements in the price or trading activity of Company Securities to identify circumstances in which a false market may have emerged in Company Securities.

If the ASX asks the Company to give it information to correct or prevent a false market, the Disclosure Officer is responsible for giving the information to the ASX after following the procedure in the section titled *Assessing if information is price-sensitive*.

The Company's general policy is that it does not respond to market speculation or rumours. However, the Disclosure Committee or the Board (as applicable) may decide to make a statement in response to market speculation or rumours if:

- they consider that the Company is obliged at that time to make a statement to the market about a particular matter;
- they consider it prudent in order to prevent or correct a false market occurring in Company Securities; or
- ASX asks for information,

to prevent or correct a false market occurring in Company Securities.

PUBLIC RELEASE OF DISCLOSED INFORMATION

The Company will publicly release all information disclosed to the ASX under this policy by placing it on its website.

The Disclosure Officer must be provided with confirmation from the ASX that the information has been released to the market, before publicly discussing or otherwise publishing the information.

Investors may elect to receive electronic communications for announcements by subscribing to SensOre's electronic mailing list (available on the 'contact us' section of SensOre's website). All information released to the market will be posted on SensOre's website as soon as practicable following confirmation of receipt by ASX.

The Disclosure Officer should also ensure that the process used to verify the integrity of any periodic corporate report it releases to the market that is not audited or reviewed by an external auditor is disclosed in the relevant periodic corporate report, the Company's annual report or on its website.

TRADING HALTS

The Company may ask the ASX to halt trading in Company Securities to:

- maintain orderly trading in its securities; and
- manage its continuous disclosure obligations.

Decisions about trading halts are made following consultation between the Disclosure Committee and the Board.

AUTHORISED SPOKESPERSONS

Only the CEO, CFO or the Chairperson of the Board may speak on behalf of the Company to institutional investors, stockbroking analysts and the media.

The CEO, CFO or the Chairperson of the Board may only clarify information that the Company has publicly released and must not comment on price-sensitive information that has not been released to the market.

The Company will not expressly or implicitly give institutional investors or stockbroking analysts' earnings forecast guidance that has not already been released to the market.

If other employees are asked to comment by an external investor, stockbroking analyst or the media in relation to any matter concerning the Group they must:

- say that they are not authorised to speak on behalf of the Company; and
- refer the investor, stockbroking analyst or media to the Disclosure Officer.

Before any release can be issued the Disclosure Officer must:

- review it;
- disclose it to the ASX (if it contains price-sensitive information); and
- if applicable, be provided with confirmation from the ASX that the information in the release has been released to the market before publicly discussing or otherwise publishing it.

OPEN BRIEFINGS TO INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS AND STOCKBROKING ANALYSTS

The Company may hold open briefings with institutional investors or stockbroking analysts to discuss information that has been released to the market.

For the purposes of this policy:

- public speeches and presentations by the CEO, CFO or the Chairperson of the Board are open briefings; and
- any meeting that is not an open meeting is a one-on-one briefing.

Price-sensitive information that has not been released to the market must not be disclosed at open briefings.

If a question raised in a briefing can only be answered by disclosing price-sensitive information, employees must:

- decline to answer the question; or
- take the question on notice and wait until the Company releases the information to the market through the ASX.

If an employee or officer participating in a briefing thinks that something has been disclosed that might be price-sensitive information that has not been publicly released, he or she must immediately inform the CEO, the Chairperson of the Board, or the Disclosure Officer.

Before any open briefing, the Company will inform the ASX and publish on the ASX Markets Announcements Platform (**MAP**) information about the briefing and, if presentation slides will be used, those presentation slides will also be released to the ASX and published on the MAP.

ONE-ON-ONE BRIEFINGS WITH INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS AND STOCKBROKING ANALYSTS

It is in the interests of shareholders that institutional investors and stockbroking analysts have a thorough understanding of the Group's businesses, operations and activities.

The Company may hold one-on-one briefings with institutional investors and stockbroking analysts. At these briefings, the Company may give background and technical information to help institutional investors and stockbroking analysts better understand its business operations and activities.

For the purposes of this policy, a one-on-one briefing includes any communication between the Company and an institutional investor or a stockbroking analyst.

Price-sensitive information that has not been released to the market must not be disclosed at one-on-one briefings.

File notes must be made of all one-on-one briefings and kept for a reasonable period.

If an employee or officer participating in a one-on-one briefing thinks that something has been disclosed that might be price-sensitive information that has not been publicly released, he or she must immediately inform the Chairperson of the Board, CEO or the Disclosure Officer.

Before any series of one-on-one briefings, the relevant employee must inform the Disclosure Officer of information to be disclosed at the briefing.

PRESENTATION AND BRIEFING MATERIALS

Any presentation or briefing materials for open or one-on-one briefings must be given to the CEO or the Disclosure Officer before the briefing to determine if they contain any price-sensitive information that has not been released to the market.

Any new and substantive investor or analyst presentation should be released to the ASX and published on the MAP.

BLACKOUT PERIODS

To protect against inadvertent disclosure of price-sensitive information, the Company will not hold one-on-one or open briefings (except to deal with matters subject to an announcement through the ASX) between:

- the end of its financial reporting periods and the announcement of results to the market; and
- sending notice of an annual general meeting to shareholders and the holding of the meeting.

REVIEW OF REPORTS BY ANALYSTS

The Company is not responsible for, and does not endorse, reports by analysts commenting on the Company.

The Company does not incorporate reports of analysts in its corporate information, including on its website (this also extends to hyperlinks to websites of analysts).

If an analyst sends a draft report to the Company for comment:

- employees must immediately send it to the CEO or the Disclosure Officer;
- any response to it will not include price-sensitive information that has not been disclosed to the market;
- it will only be reviewed to correct factual inaccuracies on historical matters; and
- no comment will be made on any profit forecasts contained in it.

Any correction of a factual inaccuracy does not imply that the Company endorses an analyst research report.

A standard disclaimer will be made in any response to an analyst.

INFORMING EMPLOYEES

This policy or a summary of it will be distributed to employees to help them understand the Company's continuous disclosure obligations, their individual reporting responsibilities and the need to keep the Company's information confidential.

The Company's securities trading policy will also be distributed to the employees. That policy also relates to the treatment of price-sensitive information.

PROTOCOL BREACHES

If an employee breaches this policy, he or she may face disciplinary action, including dismissal in serious cases.

QUESTIONS

Any questions about the Company's continuous disclosure obligations or this policy should be referred to the Disclosure Officer.

Investors are encouraged to contact the Company to seek information. The Company is committed to responding in a timely manner to genuine requests and enquiries. Information provided by SensOre will be provided by authorised spokespersons and limited to that available in the public domain.

REVIEW AND CHANGES

The CEO, in consultation with the Board, will review this policy periodically to ensure that it is operating effectively and whether any changes are required.

The Board may change this policy from time to time by resolution.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

REVIEW LOG

Last Review Date	Reviewer	Next Review Date

CHANGE LOG

Version	Brief description of change	Approval Date	Approver
1	Initial version drafted	17 August 2021	Board
2	Disclosure committee quorum defined	19 July 2022	CEO