



KAIZEN GLOBAL
Investments

CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE POLICY

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CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE POLICY

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Fully paid ordinary shares in the Company will be or are quoted on the financial market operated by National Stock Exchange of Australia Limited (**NSX** or **the Exchange**).
- 1.2 Under the NSX Listing Rules a company must continuously disclose market or price sensitive information to the market. Market sensitive information is information that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of a company's securities.
- 1.3 The disclosure obligation is given legislative force under the *Corporations Act* 2001(Cth) (**Corporations Act**).
- 1.4 The Company is committed to complying with the continuous disclosure obligations contained in the NSX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act.

2. Defined terms

2.1 In this policy:

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

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

Disclosure Officer means the Company Secretary for the time being of the Company.

3. Objective

3.1 The objective of this policy is to:

- (a) ensure the Company immediately discloses all price-sensitive information to NSX in accordance with the NSX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act;
- (b) ensure officers and employees (if any) are aware of the Company's continuous disclosure obligations; and
- (c) establish procedures for:
 - (i) the collection of all potentially price-sensitive information;
 - (ii) assessing if information must be disclosed to NSX under the NSX Listing Rules or the Corporations Act;
 - (iii) releasing to NSX information determined to be price-sensitive information and to require disclosure; and
 - (iv) responding to any queries from NSX.

4. Disclosure Committee

4.1 Under the Investment Management Agreement (or IMA) between the Company and Kaizen Capital Pty Limited (Manager), the Manager has agreed to assist the Company to comply with its continuous disclosure obligations under NSX Listing Rule 6.4 and section 674 of the Corporations Act by providing information and drafting NSX announcements for approval by the Board or its delegate. The Company has established as a delegate of the Board a Disclosure Committee comprising:

- (a) any individual director of the Board;
- (b) the Company Secretary;
- (c) the Managing Director of the Manager; and
- (d) any other appropriate staff as determined by the Manager.

4.2 The Disclosure Officer is the convener of the Disclosure Committee.

4.3 The quorum for a meeting of the Disclosure Committee is 2 members (one of which must be a director of the Board (or his/her alternate)).

4.4 Decisions of the Disclosure Committee are by a simple majority vote of those members of the committee available when a decision is required. If the Disclosure Committee cannot reach consensus on a matter, the matter must be referred to the Board.

5. Purpose and responsibilities of the Disclosure Committee

5.1 The purpose of the Disclosure Committee is to assist the Board achieve its objective to establish, implement and supervise an effective continuous disclosure system and to assist the Manager to discharge its obligation to administer the Company's continuous disclosure obligations.

5.2 The Disclosure Committee is responsible for:

- (a) deciding if information should be disclosed to NSX in accordance with paragraph 7 and subject to any decision of the Board;
- (b) ensuring compliance with continuous disclosure obligations;
- (c) establishing a system to monitor compliance with continuous disclosure obligations and this policy;
- (d) monitoring regulatory requirements so that this policy continues to conform with those requirements;
- (e) monitoring movements in the price of the Company's Securities and share trading to identify circumstances where a false market may have emerged in Company Securities; and
- (f) making decisions about trading halts.

6. Disclosure Officer

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

6.2 The Disclosure Officer is responsible for:

- (a) conducting all disclosure discussions with NSX; and,
- (b) communicating with NSX about general matters concerning the NSX Listing Rules.

7. Deciding if information should be disclosed

7.1 The Disclosure Committee is responsible for deciding if information should be disclosed, in accordance with paragraphs 7.2 to 7.4. All potentially price-sensitive information must be given to the Disclosure Officer or another member of the Disclosure Committee (if the Disclosure Officer is unavailable).

7.2 If the Disclosure Committee decides information is price-sensitive and must be disclosed, the Disclosure Officer must:

- (a) write to NSX disclosing the information; and
- (b) send a copy of the letter to each director.

7.3 If the Disclosure Committee cannot reach consensus as to whether information is price-sensitive or if it must be disclosed, the Disclosure Committee must refer the matter to the Board who will, if necessary, seek external legal or financial advice. If the Disclosure Committee or the Board decides that the information is price-sensitive, the Disclosure Officer must:

- (a) write to NSX disclosing the information; and
- (b) if requested by a director, send a copy of the letter to that director.

7.4 If the Disclosure Committee decides information is not price-sensitive, or does not have to be disclosed, the Disclosure Officer must:

- (a) make careful notes setting out:
 - (i) how the information came to their attention; and
 - (ii) why it is not price-sensitive, or why it does not have to be disclosed; and,
- (b) place those notes on the Disclosure File.

7.5 If a director is in doubt about whether information is potentially price-sensitive, he or she must immediately give the information to the Disclosure Officer or another member of the Disclosure Committee (if the Disclosure Officer is unavailable).

8. Assessing if information is price-sensitive

8.1 The guiding principle is that the Company must immediately (that is 'promptly and without delay') disclose to NSX any information concerning the Company that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of Company Securities.

8.2 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. If there is any doubt, the information should be disclosed to the Disclosure Officer or another member of the Disclosure Committee (if the Disclosure Officer is unavailable).

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

- (a) a change in revenue, or profit or loss, forecasts;
- (b) a change in asset values or liabilities;
- (c) a change in tax or accounting policy;
- (d) a change in the attitude of significant investors to investing in Company Securities;
- (e) a decision of a regulatory authority in relation to the Company's or the Manager's business;
- (f) material issues in relation to the Company's contractual relationship with the Manager;
- (g) an entry into or termination of a major contract outside the scope of the Manager's mandate;
- (h) termination or material variation of the investment management agreement between the Company and the Manager;
- (i) a material change in the directors or senior management of the Manager;
- (j) a change of control of the Manager;
- (k) a threat, commencement or settlement of any material litigation or claim;
- (l) an agreement between the Company and one of its directors or one of their related parties; or
- (m) a director's health.

8.4 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.

9. Exception to disclosure

9.1 The Company does not have to give NSX information if:

- (a) one or more of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) it would be a breach of the law to disclose the information;
 - (ii) the information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation;
 - (iii) the information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure;
 - (iv) the information is generated for internal management purposes; or
 - (v) the information is a trade secret; and
- (b) the information is confidential and NSX has not formed the view that the information has ceased to be confidential; and

(c) a reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed.

9.2 Each of clauses 9.1(a), 9.1(b) and 9.1(c) must be satisfied in order for the exception to apply.

10. False markets, market speculation and rumours

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

10.2 The Disclosure Committee will monitor movements in the price or trading of Company Securities to identify circumstances where a false market may have emerged in Company Securities.

10.3 If NSX asks the Company to give it information to correct or prevent a false market, the Disclosure Officer is responsible for giving the information to NSX after following the procedure in paragraph 7.

10.4 The Company's general policy on responding to market speculation and rumours is that it does not respond to market speculation or rumours. However, the Disclosure Committee may decide to make a statement in response to market speculation or rumours if:

- (a) it considers it is obliged at that time to make a statement to the market about a particular matter; or
- (b) NSX asks for information, to prevent or correct a false market occurring in Company Securities.

11. Public release of disclosed information

11.1 The Manager on behalf of the Company will publicly release all information disclosed to NSX under this policy by placing it on the Manager's website.

11.2 The Disclosure Officer must confirm that the Company has received confirmation from NSX that the information has been released to the market, before publicly releasing the information.

12. Trading halts

12.1 The Company may ask NSX to halt trading in Company Securities to:

- (a) maintain orderly trading in its securities; and
- (b) manage disclosure issues.

12.2 The Disclosure Committee will make all decisions about trading halts.

12.3 Employees (if any) may only ask NSX for a trading halt if the Disclosure Committee approves.

13. Authorised spokespersons

13.1 Only the following persons may speak on behalf of the Company to institutional investors, stockbroking analysts and the media:

- (a) the Managing Director of the Company;
- (b) a member of the Disclosure Committee; and
- (c) the Disclosure Officer.

13.2 Those persons 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.

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

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

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

13.5 Before any media release can be issued the Disclosure officer must:

- (a) review it;
- (b) disclose it to NSX; and
- (c) confirm that the Company has received confirmation from NSX that the information in the media release has been released to the market.

14. Open briefings to institutional investors and stockbroking analysts

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

14.2 For the purposes of this policy:

- (a) public speeches and presentations by a director of the Company or the Disclosure Officer are open briefings; and
- (b) any meeting that is not an open meeting is a one-on-one briefing.

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

14.4 If a question raised in a briefing can only be answered by disclosing price-sensitive information, the relevant individual must:

- (a) decline to answer the question; or
- (b) take the question on notice and wait until the Company releases the information to the market through NSX.

14.5 If a director or a director or employee of the Manager participating in a briefing thinks that something has been raised that might be price-sensitive information that has not been publicly released, he or she must immediately inform the Disclosure Officer or another member of the Disclosure Committee (if the Disclosure Officer is unavailable).

14.6 Before any open briefing, the Company will inform the market about the briefing through NSX and on the Company's website.

15. One-on-one briefings with institutional investors and stockbroking analysts

15.1 It is in the interests of holders of the Company's Securities that institutional investors and stockbroking analysts have a thorough understanding of the Company's business, operations and activities.

15.2 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.

15.3 For the purposes of this policy, a one-on-one meeting includes any communication between the Company (including the Manager on behalf of the Company) and an institutional investor or a stockbroking analyst.

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

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

15.6 If a director or a director or employee of the Manager participating in a one-on-one briefing thinks that something has been raised (even if inadvertently or confidentially) that might be price-sensitive information that has not been publicly released, he or she must immediately inform the Disclosure Officer or another member of the Disclosure Committee (if the Disclosure Officer is unavailable).

15.7 Before any series of one-on-one meetings, the Company will inform the market about the one-on-one briefings through NSX and on its website.

16. Presentational and briefing materials

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

17. 'Blackout' periods

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

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

18. Review of reports by analysts

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

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

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

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

18.4 Any correction of a factual inaccuracy does not imply that the Company endorses a report.

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

19. Questions

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

20. Review and changes

20.1 The Disclosure Committee will review this policy as often as it considers necessary.

20.2 The Board may change this policy form time-to-time by resolution.

21. Approved and adopted

21.1 This policy was approved and adopted by the Board.