



Continuous Disclosure Policy

Plexus Healthcare Ltd

ACN 634 399 474

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Fully paid ordinary shares in the Company will be or are quoted on the financial market operated by NSX Limited (**NSX**).
- 1.2 Under the NSX Listing Rules a company must continuously disclose price-sensitive information to the market. Price-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.
- 1.5 This policy embraces the principles contained in the ASIC guidance note, Better Disclosure for Investors, NSX Practice Note 6 and the Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Best Practice Recommendations published by the ASX Corporate Governance Council.

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 (particularly queries under Listing Rule 6.55 (see paragraph 10).

4. Disclosure Committee

The Company has established as a delegate of the Board a Disclosure Committee comprising:

- (a) the chairperson of the Board;
 - (b) the Company secretary;
 - (c) the Chief Executive Officer; and
 - (d) any other appropriate staff as determined by the Company.
- 4.2 The Disclosure Committee will 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.
 - 4.3 The Disclosure Officer is the convenor of the Disclosure Committee.
 - 4.4 The quorum for a meeting of the Disclosure Committee is 2 members (one of which must be the chairperson of the Board (or his alternate)).
 - 4.5 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 Company to meet its 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;
 - (b) communicating with NSX about general matters concerning the NSX Listing Rules;
 - (c) ensuring officers and employees (if any) are aware of and adequately understand:
 - (i) the continuous disclosure obligations;
 - (ii) their responsibilities in relation to the 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
 - (iii) this policy;
 - (d) if the Disclosure Officer thinks it necessary, implementing training sessions for directors in relation to the continuous disclosure obligations, their responsibilities in relation to those obligations and the protection of confidential information and this policy;
 - (e) implementing and supervising procedures for reporting potentially price-sensitive information; and
 - (f) ensuring (using all reasonable endeavours) announcements are factual, do not omit material information and are expressed in a clear and objective manner that allows investors to assess the impact of the information when making investment decisions.
- 6.3 The Disclosure Officer must maintain a file (**Disclosure File**) of:
- (a) material disclosed to NSX;
 - (b) communications with NSX;
 - (c) potentially price-sensitive information that has come to the Disclosure Officer's attention and has not been disclosed to NSX; and
 - (d) reasons why any potentially price-sensitive information was not disclosed.
- 6.4 The Disclosure Officer must report the information referred to in paragraph 6.3 to:
- (a) the Disclosure Committee at each Disclosure Committee meeting; and
 - (b) the Board at each regular Board meeting.

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 business;
 - (f) an entry into or termination of a major contract;
 - (g) a material change in the directors or senior management of the Company;
 - (h) a change of control of the Company;
 - (i) a threat, commencement or settlement of any material litigation or claim;
 - (j) an agreement between the Company and one of its directors or one of their related parties; or
 - (k) 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 in NSX Listing Rule 6.5(3) 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 Company will publicly release all information disclosed to NSX under this policy by placing it on the Company'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) a 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 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 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 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

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

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

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 from time to time by resolution.

21. Approved and adopted

- 21.1 This continuous disclosure policy was approved and adopted by the Board on 28 May 2020.



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