

WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

Purpose

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

This Whistle blower Policy (**Policy**) encourages '**Eligible Whistle blowers**' to disclose improper conduct confidentially, anonymously, and on reasonable grounds without the fear of reprisal or detrimental action.

The Policy details the rights of Eligible Whistle blowers, setting out a summary of the protections that are available to Eligible Whistle blowers who make disclosures under the whistle blower protection provisions provided in the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and the Taxation Administration Act 1953 (Cth) (**Whistle blower Laws**).

Under the Whistle blower Laws, an Eligible Whistle blower will be entitled to certain legal protections if they report a '**Disclosable Matter**' to an '**Eligible Recipient**', the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (**ASIC**), Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (**APRA**), or the Australian Tax Office (**ATO**).

The Policy defines the meaning of some of those terms below.

The Policy should be read in conjunction with the Company's Code of Conduct.

The Policy is made available to the Company's stakeholders through its website.

1. Application

This Policy applies to all the Company's people, who include but may not be limited to:

- a) all Company officers and employees (former and current);
- b) all Company suppliers and contractors (former and current);
- c) all Eligible Whistle blowers as defined under this Policy and the Whistle blower Laws;
- d) all Eligible Recipients as defined under this Policy and the Whistle blower Laws.

2. Eligible Whistle blower

Under the Whistle blower Laws, an 'Eligible Whistle blower' includes an individual who is, or has been, any of the following:

- a) a current or former officer or employee, including current and former employees who were employed on a permanent, part-time, fixed term, or temporary basis;
- b) current or former suppliers of services or goods to the entity (whether paid or unpaid) including their employees;
- c) an associate of the entity; or
- d) a relative, dependent or spouse of any of the above individuals.

3. What is a Disclosable Matter?

Under the Whistle blower Laws a '**Disclosable Matter**' is where there is a disclosure of information by an Eligible Whistle blower, where the Eligible Whistle blower has reasonable grounds to suspect that the information:

- a) concerns misconduct (including fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, and breach of duty), or an improper state of affairs or circumstances, in relation to the Company or a related entity;
- b) concerns misconduct, or an improper state of affairs or circumstances, in relation to the tax affairs of the Company or an associate of the Company; or
- c) indicates that an officer or employee of the Company or a related entity, has engaged in conduct that:
 - i. constitutes an offence against, or a contravention of, a provision of specified legislation including the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth);
 - ii. constitutes an offence against any other law of the Commonwealth that is punishable by imprisonment for a period of 12 months or more;
 - iii. represents a danger to the public or the financial system; or
 - iv. will warrant a 'Public Interest Disclosure' or an 'Emergency Disclosure' (see definitions below).

Misconduct or an 'improper state of affairs or circumstances' that may amount to examples of Disclosable Matters may include, but are not limited to:

- a) dishonest, fraudulent or corrupt activity, including bribery;
- b) illegal conduct (such as theft, drug sale or use, violence, harassment or intimidation, criminal damage to property or other breaches of state or federal law);

- c) unethical conduct or any conduct which is in breach of the Company's policies (such as dishonestly altering company records or data, adopting questionable accounting practices or wilfully breaching the Company's Code of Conduct or other policies or procedures);
- d) conduct which is potentially damaging to the Company, a Company employee or a third party, such as unsafe work practices, environmental damage, health risks or abuse of the Company property or resources;
- e) conduct which amounts to an abuse of authority;
- f) conduct which may cause financial loss to the Company or damage its reputation or be otherwise detrimental to the Company's interests;
- g) conduct that involves harassment, discrimination, victimisation or bullying;
- h) conduct that involves any other kind of serious impropriety;
- i) auditing non-disclosure or manipulation of any audit processes;
- j) information that indicates a significant risk to public safety even if it does not involve a breach of a particular law;
- k) information that indicates a significant risk to the stability of, or confidence in, the financial system, even if it does not involve a breach of a particular law; or
- l) any deliberate concealment relating to the above.

A Disclosable Matter may include conduct that may not involve a contravention of a particular law.

An individual who makes a disclosure may still qualify for protection even if their disclosure turns out to be incorrect, in so far that the disclosure was made in good faith and / or have reasonable grounds.

4. What is not Considered a Disclosable Matter?

A disclosure will not qualify for protection under the Whistle blower Laws if the information disclosed concerns a 'Personal Work- Related Grievance' of the Eligible Whistle blower.

A 'Personal Work-Related Grievance' is a grievance about any matter in relation to the Eligible Whistle blower's employment, or former employment, having (or tending to have) implications for the Eligible Whistle blower personally.

However, the grievance will not be a Personal Work-Related Grievance if it has significant implications for the Company and concerns conduct or alleged conduct referred within the definition of a Disclosable Matter.

Examples of Personal Work-Related Grievances include:

- a) interpersonal conflict between the Eligible Whistle blower and another employee;
- b) decisions relating to the engagement, transfer or promotion of the Eligible Whistle blower;
- c) decisions relating to the terms and conditions of engagement of the Eligible Whistle blower; or
- d) decisions to suspend or terminate the engagement of the Eligible Whistle blower, or otherwise to discipline the Eligible Whistle blower.

A Personal Work-Related Grievance may still qualify for protection if:

- a) it includes information about misconduct, or information about misconduct which includes or is accompanied by a Personal Work-Related Grievance (mixed report);
- b) the Company has breached employment or other laws punishable by imprisonment for a period of 12 months or more, engaged in conduct that represents a danger to the public, or the disclosure relates to information that suggests misconduct beyond the Eligible Whistle blower's personal circumstances;
- c) the Eligible Whistle blower suffers from or is threatened with detriment for making a disclosure; or
- d) the Eligible Whistle blower seeks legal advice or legal representation about the operation of the Whistle blower protections under the *Corporations Act*.

5. Who can I make a report to?

Disclosures of information that may amount to a Disclosable Matter under this Policy and the Whistle blower Laws can be made to an **'Eligible Recipient'**.

A discloser of information must make a disclosure directly to any of the following Eligible Recipients to qualify for protection as an Eligible Whistle blower under the Whistle blower Laws:

- a) the Whistle blower Protection Officer (as listed below);
- b) an officer or senior manager of the Company;
- c) an internal or external auditor, including a member of an audit team conducting an audit, or an actuary of the Company or a related entity; or
- d) A legal practitioner.

NOTE: Disclosures of information to a legal practitioner for the purposes of obtaining legal advice or legal representation in relation to the operation of the whistle blower provisions in

the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)* are protected (even in the event that the legal practitioner concludes that the disclosure of information does not relate to a Disclosable Matter).

Disclosures of information may also be made to ASIC, APRA, or the ATO.

The Company recommends that Eligible Whistle blowers who may wish to make a disclosure of information that may amount to a Disclosable Matter, but want to obtain additional information first, contact the Whistle blower Protection Officer for further information.

As per the above, an Eligible Whistle blower may make a disclosure directly to any of the above Eligible Recipients. And also, a disclosure of information can be made by contacting the following Whistle blower Protection Officer:

Terence Grigg
Independent Director

Phone: +61 3 9289 5000

A report may be submitted anonymously if the Eligible Whistle blower does not wish to disclose his or her identity to the Whistle blower Protection Officer and all disclosures of information will be treated confidentially.

There is no requirement for an Eligible Whistle blower to identify himself or herself to be eligible to receive the protections outlined under the Whistle blower Laws.

6. What is a Public Interest Disclosure or an Emergency Disclosure?

“Public Interest Disclosure” means a disclosure of information to a journalist or a parliamentarian, where:

- a) at least 90 days have passed since the discloser made the disclosure to ASIC, APRA or another Commonwealth body prescribed by regulation;
- b) the discloser does not have reasonable grounds to believe that action is being, or has been taken, in relation to their disclosure;
- c) the discloser has reasonable grounds to believe that making a further disclosure of the information is in the public interest; and
- d) before making the public interest disclosure, the discloser has given written notice to the body referred to under 7.1(a) and that includes sufficient information to identify the previous disclosure and states that the discloser intends to make a public interest disclosure.

‘Emergency Disclosure’ is the disclosure of information to a journalist or parliamentarian where: (a) the discloser has previously made a disclosure of the information to ASIC, APRA or another Commonwealth body prescribed by regulation;

- a) the discloser has reasonable grounds to believe that the information concerns a substantial and imminent danger to the health or safety of one or more persons or to the natural environment;
- b) before making the emergency disclosure, the discloser has given written notice to the body referred to under section 7.2(a) of this policy and that said notice includes sufficient information to identify the previous disclosure and states that the discloser intends to make an emergency disclosure; and
- c) the extent of the information disclosed in the emergency disclosure is not greater than is necessary to inform the journalist or parliamentarian of the substantial and imminent danger.

An Eligible Whistle blower should consider contacting an independent legal adviser before making a Public Interest Disclosure or an Emergency Disclosure.

A disclosure of information will remain a Disclosable Matter where the Eligible Whistle blower makes a Public Interest Disclosure or an Emergency Disclosure.

7. Investigation of Reportable Conduct

The Company will investigate all matters reported under this Policy as soon as possible after the matter has been reported. The Whistle blower Protection Officer may appoint a person to assist in the investigation of a matter raised. Where appropriate, the Company will provide feedback to the whistle blower 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 Reportable Conduct and the circumstances.

8. Protection of Whistle blowers

Where an Eligible Whistle blower makes a disclosure of information on reasonable grounds, the Company will act to protect them from any victimisation, adverse reaction or intimidation and ensure they will not be disadvantaged in their employment or engagement with the Company as a result of his or her disclosure.

Eligible Whistle blowers also have specific protections under the Whistle blower Laws, which are outlined below.

A. Identity Protection (Confidentiality)

A person cannot disclose the identity of an Eligible Whistle blower or information that is likely to lead to the identification of the Eligible Whistle blower, unless:

- a) it discloses such information to ASIC, APRA or a member of the Australian Federal Police;
- b) it discloses such information to a Commonwealth authority, or a State or Territory authority, for the purpose of assisting the authority in the performance of its functions or duties;
- c) it discloses such information to a legal practitioner for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or legal representation in relation to the operation of the Whistle blower Laws;
- d) the disclosure of that information is made with the consent of the discloser; or
- e) it discloses information, but not including the identity of the Eligible Whistle blower, for the purposes of investigating the conduct disclosed (see below).

The Company requires that where an officer or employee of the Company receives a Disclosable Matter, that person must not disclose the identity of the Eligible Whistle blower or information that is likely to lead to the identification of the Eligible Whistle blower unless one of the above exceptions applies or it is for the purposes of an investigation (see below).

It is unlawful for any person to identify an Eligible whistle blower or disclose information that is likely to lead to the identification of the Eligible whistle blower, outside the exceptions listed above.

The Company will endeavour to protect the confidentiality of Eligible Whistle blower's identity by adopting the following measures:

- a) all personal information or reference to the Eligible Whistleblower witnessing an event will be redacted;
- b) the Eligible Whistleblower will be referred to in a gender-neutral context;
- c) where possible, the Eligible Whistleblower will be contacted to help identify certain aspects of their disclosure that could inadvertently identify them;
- d) disclosures will be handled and investigated by qualified Company staff or external advisors;
- e) all paper and electronic documents and other materials relating to disclosures will be stored securely;

- f) access to all information relating to a disclosure will be limited to those directly involved in managing and investigating the disclosure;
- g) only a restricted number of people who are directly involved in handling and investigating a disclosure will be made aware of a discloser's identity (subject to the discloser's consent) or information that is likely to lead to the identification of the discloser;
- h) communications and documents relating to the investigation of a disclosure will not be sent to an email address or to a printer that can be accessed by other staff; and
- i) each person who is involved in handling and investigating a disclosure will be reminded about the confidentiality requirements, including that an unauthorised disclosure of a discloser's identity may be a criminal offence.

If an Eligible whistle blower is concerned about a breach of confidentiality, the Company encourages the Eligible whistle blower to lodge a complaint with the Company by contacting a whistle blower Protection Officer.

Eligible whistle blowers may also lodge a complaint with a regulator such as ASIC, APRA or the ATO, for external investigation.

B. Protection from Detrimental Acts or Omissions

A person cannot engage in conduct that causes detriment to an Eligible whistle blower (or another person), in relation to a Disclosable Matter if:

- a) the person believes or suspects that the Eligible whistle blower (or another person) made, may have made, proposes to make, or could make a disclosure that qualifies for protection; and
- b) the belief or suspicion is the reason, or part of the reason, for the detrimental conduct.

A person cannot make a threat to cause detriment to an Eligible whistle blower (or another person) in relation to a Disclosable Matter. A threat may be expressed or implied, conditional or unconditional.

An Eligible whistle blower (or another person) who has been threatened in relation to a Disclosable Matter does not have to actually fear that the threat will be carried out.

Examples of conduct that is considered detrimental and that are prohibited under the law include, but are not limited to:

- a) dismissal of an employee;
- b) injury of an employee in his or her employment;

- c) alteration of an employee's position or duties to his or her disadvantage;
- d) discrimination between an employee and other employees of the same employer;
- e) harassment or intimidation of a person;
- f) harm or injury to a person, including psychological harm;
- g) damage to a person's property;
- h) damage to a person's reputation;
- i) damage to a person's business or financial position; or (j) any other damage to a person.

Examples of conduct that is not to be considered detrimental include:

- a) administrative action that is reasonable for the purpose of protecting an Eligible whistle blower from detriment (e.g. moving an Eligible whistle blower who has made a disclosure about their immediate work area to another office to prevent them from detriment);
- b) managing an Eligible Whistle blower's unsatisfactory work performance, if the action is in line with the Company's performance management framework.

The Company will endeavour to adopt the following measures and mechanism to protect Eligible whistle blowers from detriment (where applicable):

- a) processes for assessing the risk of detriment against an Eligible whistle blower and other persons (e.g. other staff who might be suspected to have made a disclosure), which will commence as soon as possible after receiving a disclosure;
- b) strategies to help an Eligible whistle blower minimise and manage stress, time or performance impacts, or other challenges resulting from the disclosure or its investigation;
- c) processes for ensuring that management are aware of their responsibilities to maintain the confidentiality of a disclosure, address the risks of isolation or harassment, manage conflicts, and ensure fairness when managing the performance of, or taking other management action relating to, an Eligible whistle blower;
- d) procedures on how an Eligible whistle blower can lodge a complaint if they have suffered detriment, and the actions the Company may take in response to such complaints (e.g. the complaint could be investigated as a separate matter by an officer who is not involved in dealing with disclosures and the investigation findings will be provided to the Board); and
- e) Interventions for protecting an Eligible whistle blower if detriment has already occurred – e.g. the Company could investigate and address the detrimental conduct, such as by taking disciplinary action, or the Company could allow the Eligible whistle blower to take extended leave.

Where an Eligible whistle blower believes they have suffered detriment, the Company encourages that person to seek independent legal advice or contact a regulatory body such as ASIC, APRA or the ATO.

Under the whistle blower Laws, the Company has a responsibility to protect Eligible whistle blowers from detriment. The whistle blower Laws also make it a criminal offence for an individual to threaten an Eligible whistle blower or cause an Eligible whistle blower to suffer detriment, and the individual may be required to pay a civil penalty and/or compensation to the Eligible whistle blower.

Where an Eligible whistle blower is subject to, or concerned about, any victimisation or detriment as referred to the above, the Eligible whistle blower should draw this negative treatment to the attention of the whistle blower Protection Officer and the whistle blower Protection Officer will take action they deem appropriate in the circumstances.

C. Compensation and Remedies

An Eligible whistle blower (or any other employee or person) can seek compensation and other remedies through the courts if:

- a) they suffer loss, damage or injury because of a disclosure of information; and
- b) the Company failed to take reasonable precautions and exercise due diligence to prevent the detrimental conduct.

The Company encourages all Eligible whistle blowers to seek independent legal advice in relation to compensation and other remedies.

D. Civil, Criminal and Administrative Liability Protection

An Eligible whistle blower is protected from any of the following in relation to his or her disclosure, but this does not necessarily mean that he or she will be granted immunity for any misconduct they have engaged in that is revealed in their disclosure:

- a) Civil liability (e.g. any legal action against the discloser for breach of an employment contract, duty of confidentiality or another contractual obligation);
- b) Criminal liability (e.g. attempted prosecution of the discloser for unlawfully releasing information, or other use of the disclosure against the discloser in a prosecution (other than for making a false disclosure)); and
- c) Administrative liability (e.g. disciplinary action for making the disclosure).

The protections provided under Part 9 of this Policy do not grant immunity for any misconduct an Eligible whistle blower has engaged in that is revealed in their disclosure of information.

9. How will Disclosures be investigated by the Company

A. Handling a disclosure of information

The Company will consider all disclosures of information relating to improper conduct made under this Policy as soon as possible upon receipt of the disclosure of information by the Eligible Recipient.

The whistle blower Protection Officer is responsible for determining the management of an investigation into a disclosure of information, and may consider:

- a) the nature and scope required for the investigation;
- b) the person(s) within and/or outside the Company that should lead the investigation;
- c) the nature of any technical, financial or legal advice that may be required to support the investigation; and
- d) the timeframe for the investigation.

B. Investigation of a Disclosure of Information

The Company will conduct the investigation of a disclosure in a timely and efficient manner, noting that the length of time of any such investigation will take may vary depending on the nature of the disclosure of information.

The Company will conduct the investigation of a disclosure of information in a thorough, objective and impartial manner.

The Company and the Eligible Recipient receiving a disclosure of information may need to disclose information related to the disclosure to undertake an investigation into the disclosure of information. However, unless the Eligible whistle blower gives consent otherwise, the Company will conduct the investigation of a disclosure in a confidential manner, that is, the Company cannot disclose information that is likely to lead to the identification of the Eligible whistle blower as part of its investigation process, unless:

- a) the information does not include the Eligible Whistle blower's identity;
- b) the Company removes information relating to the Eligible whistle blower or other information that is likely to lead to the identification of the Eligible whistle blower (e.g. the Eligible Whistle blower's name, position title and other identifying details); and

- c) it is reasonably necessary for investigating the issues raised in the disclosure of information.

Where possible, Eligible whistle blowers will be provided with regular updates during the various stages of the investigation.

C. Outcome of Investigation and Reporting

The method for documenting and reporting the findings will depend on the nature of the disclosure, however the Company intends for the report to provide a summary of the facts of the suspected reportable conduct and of the investigation. It will also provide recommendations about whether any accusation made is substantiated or unsubstantiated, whether the matter should be referred to the police, other disciplinary actions that may be required and, if warranted, suggested actions to recover stolen funds or property, and internal control implications.

Whilst the Company intends to provide the Eligible whistle blower a summary of the outcome of the investigation, there may be circumstances where it may not be appropriate to do so.

D. Fair treatment of Individuals Mentioned in a Disclosure

The Company will ensure the fair treatment of its employees and other persons who are mentioned in a disclosure that qualifies for protection, including those who are the subject of a disclosure.

The Company will ensure the fair treatment of its employees and other persons by ensuring: disclosures are handled confidentially, when it is practical and appropriate in the circumstances;

- a) each disclosure is assessed and will be considered for investigation;
- b) the objective of an investigation is to determine whether there is enough evidence to substantiate or refute the matters reported;
- c) when an investigation needs to be undertaken, the process will be objective, fair and independent;
- d) an employee who is the subject of a disclosure will be advised about the subject matter of the disclosure as and when required by principles of natural justice and procedural fairness and prior to any actions being taken—for example, if the disclosure will be the subject of an investigation; and
- e) an employee who is the subject of a disclosure may contact any support services offered by the Company.

10. Duties in relation to Reportable Conduct

It is expected that employees or contractors of the Company who become aware of known, or potential cases of Reportable Conduct will make a report under this Policy or under other applicable policies.

11. Roles and Responsibilities under the Policy

A. Whistle Blower Protection Officer

The whistle blower Protection Officer is responsible for the administration of this Policy. The responsibilities also include to:

- a) receive all disclosures from Eligible whistle blowers, management or the independent whistle blower service and acknowledge receipt with the complainant (if possible);
- b) appropriately investigate all disclosures in accordance with the Policy and the whistle blower Laws;
- c) ensure that the Company and its officers and employees comply with their obligations under the whistle blower Laws;
- d) not victimise or cause a person to suffer detriment where any person makes or proposes to make a disclosure under this Policy;
- e) ensure the principles of natural justice are applied to the respondent(s) of any disclosure and investigation;
- f) report all disclosures to the appropriate person as detailed above provided that they and the whistle blower Protection Officer ensure they comply with their obligations under the whistle blower Laws in relation to confidentiality of an Eligible Whistle blower's identity;
- g) agree appropriate investigation processes and oversee the conduct of an investigation;
- h) provide an Investigation report to the Board or as directed by the Chairman;
- i) review this Policy in conjunction with the Board.

B. All Officers and Employees

All Officers and employees must:

- a) when making a disclosure under this Policy ensure they have reasonable grounds on which to base the allegation(s); and
- b) not victimise or cause a person to suffer detriment where a person makes or proposes to make a disclosure under this Policy.

C. All Officers and Senior Managers

Officers, managers and senior management must:

- a) ensure the appropriate consideration and confidentiality is applied to all disclosures under this Policy;
- b) promptly advise the whistle blower Protection Officer of any disclosure. If they receive a Disclosable Matter, ensure that they comply with their obligations under the whistle blower Laws in relation to confidentiality of an Eligible Whistle blower's identity; and
- c) not victimise or cause a person to suffer detriment where a person makes or proposes to make a disclosure under this Policy.

D. The Board

The Board is responsible for:

- a) receiving any notification and reports of disclosures as designated under this Policy;
- b) determining an appropriate response to the outcome of any investigation including issues involving accounting and auditing matters;
- c) taking appropriate corrective action when applicable;
- d) undertaking periodic reviews of this Policy;
- e) ensuring that the Company and the Company officers and employees comply with their obligations under the whistle blower Laws; and
- f) complying with its obligations under the whistle blower Laws in relation to the confidentiality of an Eligible Whistle blower's identity.

12. Policy Review

This Policy cannot be amended without approval from the Company's Board. This Policy will be reviewed from time to time to ensure that it remains effective and meets best practice standards and the needs of the Company.

13. Further assistance

Any questions regarding this Policy should be referred to the Whistleblower Protection Officer in the first instance.

14 Approved and adopted

This Policy was approved and adopted by the Board on 28th August 2020