

Aurora Capital Markets

Whistleblower Policy



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Table of Contents

1	About this Policy	1
2	Definitions.....	1
3	Who can make a whistleblowing disclosure?	1
4	What is a 'whistleblowing disclosure'?.....	2
	4.1 Whistleblowing disclosures – Corporations Act.....	2
	4.2 Personal work-related grievances	2
	4.3 When to use this Policy	2
5	Making a disclosure – Corporations Act	2
	5.1 Making a whistleblowing disclosure to the Company	2
	5.2 External disclosures.....	3
	5.3 Information to include in a whistleblowing disclosure	3
6	Assessment and Investigation	3
	6.1 Assessment of the disclosure	3
	6.2 Investigation.....	3
7	Protections.....	4
	7.1 Protection of identity and confidentiality	4
	7.2 Protection of files and records	4
	7.3 No victimisation.....	4
	7.4 Protecting employees	5
	7.5 Protections under the Legislation	5
	7.6 Involvement in wrongdoing	5
8	<i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i>.....	5

1 About this Policy

This Policy outlines how the Company will deal with whistleblowing disclosures made in accordance with the Corporations Act and Tax Act. This Policy has been adopted to ensure the Company complies with its core values and commitments. This Policy applies to eligible 'whistleblowers' who disclose information to an eligible recipient which is protected under the legislation.

The Company takes its compliance obligations seriously, and it wants to hear from you if you know something that would be a 'whistleblowing disclosure' under this legislation.

This Policy is made available to the Company's officers and employees. The Company will review this Policy periodically to review its operation and determine whether any necessary amendments are required. Accordingly, the Company may amend this Policy from time to time. It is not intended to be contractual in nature, but you may need to comply with this Policy as an employee or contractor of the Company. It may be appropriate for the Company to depart from this Policy where warranted in serious circumstances (such as, if there is a risk to a person's life or safety). All employees of the Company will be provided training in regards to this Policy to ensure that they understand their rights and obligations under it.

This Policy first deals with whistleblowing disclosures to which the Corporations Act applies. You should refer to part 8 for guidance about disclosures under the Tax Act.

2 Definitions

General terms and abbreviations used in this Policy have the meanings set out below:

APRA means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

ASIC means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

Audit and Risk Committee means the Company's audit and risk committee.

CEO means the Company's chief executive officer.

Chair means the chair of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Company means Aurora Capital Markets Pty Ltd ABN: 63 165 534 958 AFSL 490749.

Commissioner means the Commissioner of Taxation.

Contact Officer has the meaning set out in section 5.1.

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

Policy means this Whistleblower Policy.

Tax Act means the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*.

3 Who can make a whistleblowing disclosure?

You are eligible to make a whistleblowing disclosure to which the Corporations Act applies if you are, or have been:

- (a) an officer or employee of the Company;
- (b) a supplier of goods or services to the Company (including on an unpaid basis), or an employee of such a supplier;
- (c) a director or secretary of a related body corporate of the Company; or

- (d) a relative or dependant of any of the above people.

4 What is a 'whistleblowing disclosure'?

4.1 Whistleblowing disclosures – Corporations Act

A 'whistleblowing disclosure' under the Corporations Act can be made by a whistleblower who has reasonable grounds to suspect that the information concerns misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances in relation to the Company (or a related body corporate).

This includes (but is not limited to) where the whistleblower has reasonable grounds to suspect the information indicates that the Company (or a related body corporate), or any of its officers or employees, has engaged in conduct that:

- (a) constitutes an offence under, or contravention of any of the following legislation (or any instrument under them):

Corporations Act 2001

*Australian Securities and Investments
Commission Act 2001*

Banking Act 1959

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001

Insurance Act 1995

National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009

*Superannuation Industry (Supervision
Act) 1993*

Life Insurance Act 1995

- (b) constitutes an offence against any other Commonwealth law punishable by 12+ months' prison; or
- (c) represents a danger to the public or the financial system.

4.2 Personal work-related grievances

A 'personal work-related grievance' is not a whistleblowing disclosure unless it has significant implications for the Company that do not relate to you, and:

- (a) concerns conduct (or alleged conduct) referred to in points 4.1(a) to (c) above; or
- (b) concerns victimisation or threatened victimisation to you, as outlined in point 7.3 below.

A 'personal work-related grievance' is a complaint or dispute to do with your employment (or previous employment) with the Company, which has implications for you personally. For example, an interpersonal conflict between you and another employee or if you are dissatisfied about a decision relating to your employment (such as about transfer or promotion, the terms of your employment, discipline or termination).

4.3 When to use this Policy

If you have a work-related grievance which is **also** a whistleblowing disclosure, you can refer to this Policy.

5 Making a disclosure – Corporations Act

5.1 Making a whistleblowing disclosure to the Company

You can make a whistleblowing disclosure to which the Corporations Act applies by contacting the following people (**Contact Officers**):

- (a) an officer or senior manager at the Company (or a related body corporate); or

Name & Position	Contact address:	Telephone	Email
Compliance Manager	GPO Box 600, Melbourne, Vic 3001	1300 000 002	admin@auroramarkets.com.au

(b) the Company's auditor (or a member of the audit team) or actuary.

You should ensure that any email or correspondence that you send to a Contact Officer is marked '**Strictly Confidential**'.

You should not make a whistleblowing disclosure to a Contact Officer who has been involved in the conduct or allegations you are reporting. In that case, contact a different Contact Officer.

Contact Officers will be provided training on how to respond and deal with reports made to them in accordance with this Policy.

5.2 External disclosures

If you do not want to contact the Company, you can contact ASIC or APRA to make a whistleblowing disclosure, and you should refer to their policy about how the disclosure will be managed.

Public interest and emergency disclosures (for example to a member of parliament or journalist) will only be protected if made in specific circumstances set out in the legislation.

A whistleblower may disclose the information to a legal practitioner for the purpose of obtaining legal advice/representation in relation to the operation of the legislation.

5.3 Information to include in a whistleblowing disclosure

You can make a whistleblowing disclosure to the Company (or a related body corporate) anonymously or through a pseudonym. If you do choose to remain anonymous, this can make it more difficult to make an assessment of and investigate the disclosure. If you choose to identify yourself, the Contact Officer is generally required to keep your identity confidential (see point 7.1 below).

If you make a whistleblowing disclosure, you should provide reasonable details to assist the Contact Officer to determine the best course of action, such as:

- (a) when and where the relevant events occurred (e.g. dates and times);
- (b) details of anyone involved; and
- (c) any supporting information (e.g. documents, file notes, emails, photographs).

6 Assessment and Investigation

6.1 Assessment of the disclosure

The CEO will conduct a preliminary assessment, to determine whether your disclosure requires further investigation. If you have identified yourself to the Contact Officer and given the Contact Officer permission to disclose your identity to the CEO, then the CEO may contact you to obtain further information. If your whistleblowing disclosure concerns the CEO, the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee will carry out this assessment.

6.2 Investigation

An investigation will only take place if there is objective evidence to support the allegations, or, a reasonable suspicion that such evidence may be obtained through further investigation. The

investigator appointed by the Company will determine whether the information in the disclosure is proven on the balance of probabilities (i.e. it is more likely than not that the alleged conduct has occurred). A formal investigation might involve third parties such as lawyers, accountants, consultants or specialist forensic investigators. Relevant evidence will be collected, which may include interviewing witnesses.

If the whistleblowing disclosures are proven, the investigator will report the outcome of the investigation to the appropriate decision-maker for further action. Where appropriate, the whistleblower will be advised of the outcome.

If the whistleblowing disclosures are not proven, but there is evidence of other inappropriate conduct, the matter might be referred to the [CEO. For example, if there is evidence of a breach of an employment policy.

If the whistleblowing disclosures are not proven, and there is no evidence of other inappropriate conduct, no further action will be taken and the whistleblower should be advised accordingly, provided that the whistleblowing disclosure was not made anonymously.

7 Protections

7.1 Protection of identity and confidentiality

If you have chosen to reveal your identity when making a whistleblowing disclosure, we may ask for your consent to disclose your identity and/or information that might lead to your identification. For example, if this would assist with an investigation.

If you choose not to give consent, then the person who knows your identity is only permitted to disclose your identity:

- (a) to ASIC, APRA (or to the Commissioner in relation to a tax matter referred to in part 8) or the Australian Federal Police;
- (b) to a legal practitioner to obtain advice; or
- (c) in limited circumstances required by law, for example, where ordered by a Court in legal proceedings.

If reasonably necessary, information that does not reveal your identity may be disclosed to investigate your disclosure. The Company will take all reasonable steps to reduce the risk that you will be identified as a result.

7.2 Protection of files and records

The Company's records created from an investigation should be retained under strict security in the course of the investigation, and following the investigation by [the CEO.

7.3 No victimisation

'Victimisation' is what happens if a person is subjected to detriment as a result of:

- (a) making a whistleblowing disclosure; or
- (b) someone else's belief/suspicion that the person has made or will make a whistleblowing disclosure.

For example, it can include harassment or intimidation, termination of employment, injury in employment, physical violence, psychological harm, and/or damage to reputation or property.

Victimisation is strictly prohibited by the Company. You should immediately inform the Contact Officer if you are subjected to victimisation, or any threat of victimisation, so action can be taken.

7.4 Protecting employees

Employees mentioned in a whistleblowing disclosure, or to whom a disclosure relates, also need to be treated fairly. No decisions should be made about any allegation against them without proper investigation. Also, their involvement will be kept reasonably confidential.

7.5 Protections under the Legislation

A whistleblower has additional protections under the legislation:

- (a) The whistleblower is not subject to any civil, criminal or administrative liability (including disciplinary action) for making a whistleblowing disclosure.
- (b) No contractual or other remedy can be enforced, and no contractual or other right can be exercised against a whistleblower on the basis of the whistleblowing disclosure.
- (c) If the disclosure is made to ASIC, APRA (or to the Commissioner in relation to a tax matter referred to in part 8) or is a public interest/emergency disclosure, then the information is not admissible in criminal proceedings or for the imposition of a penalty against a whistleblower.
- (d) A whistleblower may be entitled to compensation for victimisation. Other remedies may be available depending on the type of detriment suffered, for example, a Court may grant an injunction to stop victimisation, require an apology to be given, or to re-instate a whistleblower who has been victimised by termination of employment.

Note: Some of the protections referred to this Policy might not be available to you, to the extent you are found to have been involved in wrongdoing (such as, knowingly giving false information).

7.6 Involvement in wrongdoing

The Company may take disciplinary action against anyone found to have:

- (a) victimised or threatened a whistleblower;
- (b) disclosed information in breach of whistleblower protections; or
- (c) lied or knowingly given false evidence in connection with a whistleblowing disclosure.

Note: If a whistleblower has properly made a disclosure in accordance with the legislation, they are entitled to the protections under the legislation and this Policy, even if the allegations are ultimately found not to be proven.

8 *Taxation Administration Act 1953*

A whistleblowing disclosure can be made by certain eligible whistleblowers to certain eligible recipients under the Tax Act where:

- (a) the whistleblower discloses information which they have reasonable grounds to suspect indicates misconduct or an improper state of affairs in relation to the Company's tax affairs; and
- (b) the whistleblower considers the information may assist the recipient to perform functions/duties in relation to the Company's tax affairs.

If you are eligible to make a protected disclosure under the Corporations Act as outlined in part 2, then you are also eligible to make a protected disclosure under the Tax Act.

You can make a protected disclosure under the Tax Act to anyone at the Company listed in part 4.1, to the Company's auditor or an audit team member, to the Company's registered tax or BAS agent (if any), or to a Company employee who has functions/duties that relate to the tax affairs of the Company.

A whistleblowing disclosure duly made under the Tax Act to the Company will generally be assessed and investigated in accordance with this Policy, and whistleblowers will be afforded the protections set out in this Policy, subject to any variations to this Policy required to comply with the Tax Act.

A whistleblower can also make such a disclosure to the Commissioner, in which case you should refer to their policy about how disclosures will be handled.

Adopted by the Board on 28 April 2021