



Corporate Governance Statement

August 2011

APA Group (“APA”) comprises two registered investment schemes, Australian Pipeline Trust and APT Investment Trust, the securities in which are “stapled” together, and their controlled entities.

Australian Pipeline Limited (“Responsible Entity”) is the responsible entity of those trusts and is responsible for APA’s corporate governance practices.

The ASX Corporate Governance Council’s Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations articulate eight core principles of good corporate governance and, for each of those principles, recommendations as to their implementation. Adoption of the Council’s recommendations is not compulsory. However, under the Listing Rules of ASX Limited (“ASX”) companies are required to provide a statement in their annual report disclosing the extent to which they have followed the recommendations in the reporting period and, where companies have not followed all the recommendations, they must identify which ones they have not followed and give reasons for not following them.

In 2010, the ASX Corporate Governance Council released amendments to the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations relating to diversity (in particular, gender diversity on boards and with respect to senior management and other employees), share trading policies, shareholder communications and remuneration committees. Those amendments will apply to companies with a July/June financial year from and including the year ending 30 June 2012 with appropriate disclosures to be made in the 2012 annual report, but APA has decided to report against those amendments in this statement.

Each of the principles of good corporate governance has been responded to in turn in this statement and the table at the rear of this statement provides a checklist of APA’s adoption of the ASX Corporate Governance Council’s recommendations. Explanations for departures from the recommendations are set out in this statement.

Various references are made below to APA’s website as a source of information on corporate governance practices and documentation. The home page for APA’s website is www.apa.com.au, and the link entitled “About APA” leads to the corporate governance material. Securityholders who do not have internet access but wish to read that material should telephone 1800 992 312 (or +61 2 8280 7132, if calling from outside Australia) and ask for a copy of the relevant material to be sent to them.

In this statement the term “Reporting Period” means the period of 12 months to 30 June 2011.



Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

Board and its committees

The board of directors of the Responsible Entity (“Board”) is accountable to securityholders for the proper management of APA’s business and affairs. It operates in accordance with a charter, which is published on APA’s web site.

The Board normally meets 11 times each year, with additional meetings being held as required. The number of times it met during the Reporting Period and directors’ attendance at those meetings are set out in the directors’ report for that period.

To assist the Board in carrying out its responsibilities, the following standing committees of its members have been established:

- Audit and Risk Management Committee;
- Remuneration Committee; and
- Health Safety and Environment Committee.

Each committee has its own charter that describes the roles and responsibilities delegated to the committee by the Board, and those charters are published on APA’s web site. The charters for the Board and its committees are reviewed by the Board annually, and were last reviewed in July 2011.

The Board delegates responsibility for implementing the strategic direction and managing the day-to-day operations of APA to the Managing Director. The Managing Director consults with the Chairman, in the first instance, on matters that are sensitive, extraordinary or of a strategic nature.

Non-executive directors’ letter of appointment

The current non-executive directors have each received a letter of appointment documenting, among other issues:

- the roles and responsibilities of the Board and each of its committees;
- expectations of the time commitment to be made by directors in serving on the Board and its committees, and of their participation in an annual review of the Board, its committees and individual directors;
- requirements with respect to the disclosure of directors’ interests;
- the fees payable to the directors; and
- key policies that directors are required to comply with, such as APA’s securities trading policy.



Management: service contracts, induction and performance evaluations

The Managing Director, Chief Financial Officer and other senior management have service contracts setting out their responsibilities, conditions of service and termination entitlements.

Newly appointed senior executives complete an induction program on the management of the business covering topics that include financial matters, strategic direction, operations, risk management, health and safety, environmental issues and governance matters. APA also conducts annual processes relating to talent and succession management, and the development of leadership capabilities.

APA has processes in place to review the performance of senior management. Each senior executive, including the Managing Director, has personal objectives as well as objectives related to the performance of business or functional units and APA as a whole. They are reviewed against those objectives at least annually. A performance review of senior management has been conducted during the Reporting Period.

Performance evaluation of the Managing Director is handled by the Chairman with the assistance of the Remuneration Committee and a report is provided to and reviewed by the Board. Assessment and monitoring of the performance of other senior executives are handled by the Managing Director who reports on those matters to the Chairman and the Remuneration Committee.

Principle 2: Structure the board to add value

Board membership

The Board determines its size and composition, subject to limits imposed by the Responsible Entity's constitution. The constitution provides for a minimum of three directors and a maximum of 12.

The names of the current directors and their experience, terms of office and membership of Board committees are set out in the directors' report for the Reporting Period.

The composition of the Board is determined in accordance with the following principles:

- a majority of the Board will be comprised of independent directors;
- the Chairman will be an independent director; and
- a person cannot hold the positions of both Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Under the Responsible Entity's constitution, Petronas Australia Pty Limited is entitled to appoint one director of the Responsible Entity while the Petronas Group holds not less than 10% of the issued securities in APA.

The Responsible Entity's constitution requires one-third of its directors (excluding the Managing Director, the Petronas-appointed director and any director who is standing



for re-election after having been appointed as an additional director or to fill a vacancy) to retire from office at the annual general meeting of the Responsible Entity each year. If the calculation of that one-third is not a whole number, the number of directors required to retire by this “rotation” process is rounded to the nearest whole number. Retiring directors are eligible for re-election.

The Responsible Entity’s constitution also provides that if the Board appoints a director to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the Board, the new director will hold office until the end of the next annual general meeting of the Responsible Entity and is eligible for re-election.

Securityholders’ right to nominate a director and to vote on nominees

The Deed Poll executed by the Responsible Entity in 2004 (a copy of which is available on APA’s web site) affords APA securityholders certain rights in respect to nominees for the position of director on the Board.

At least 60 days before annual general meetings of the Responsible Entity, securityholders are notified by an announcement to ASX that they may nominate a person to fill a vacancy on the Board that arises on retirement of either a director under the “rotation” process or a director appointed by the Board since the last annual general meeting.

If securityholders wish to exercise that right, at least 45 days before the annual general meeting they must send the Responsible Entity a signed nomination form and the nominee’s signed consent to act as a director.

The Responsible Entity advises securityholders of all candidates who have been validly nominated and presents its nominations to the annual meeting of securityholders.

Independence of directors

The Board assesses the independence of non-executive directors on appointment and annually having regard to the independence of directors policy (published on APA’s web site).

The directors’ report for the Reporting Period identifies which directors are considered to be independent at the date of the report. A majority of the current directors are independent.

Selection and appointment of directors

The former Nominations and Remuneration Committee of the Board became the Remuneration Committee in early 2008 so that the functions with respect to selection and appointment of new directors and related matters previously handled by that committee then reverted to the Board. Ultimate responsibility for such matters rests with the full Board and the Board considers the efficient handling of those matters is not diminished by the absence of a Nominations Committee.

The Board considers that a diverse range of skills, experience and backgrounds is required on the Board to effectively govern the business. It determines and reviews from time to time the mix of skills and diversity that it looks to achieve in its



membership. Having regard to the nature of APA's business, that mix includes financial, strategic, operational, legal, regulatory and general commercial expertise.

When looking to appoint a new director, the Board predefines the skills and experience required of candidates for the role to ensure that the required mix of skills and experience will be represented on the Board and, based on that work, seeks a list of potential candidates believed to satisfy those requirements.

If the Board is not satisfied with the quality or diversity of the candidates identified in that process, it may consider it appropriate to instruct a search firm to identify additional suitable candidates. The Board recognises that an experienced search firm with a clear brief from the Board as to the required characteristics of candidates can assist in identifying potentially suitable candidates from diverse backgrounds.

The Chairman conducts an initial interview of the short-listed candidates and, subject to them being available for and interested in the position, they are then interviewed by the Board. The Board assesses potential candidates against the predefined requirements and also considers their qualifications, backgrounds and personal qualities before the new director is appointed.

In the interest of gender diversity, the Board has determined that the short-listed candidates for an available Board position must include at least one qualified female candidate and, where a search firm is engaged, the Board will instruct them accordingly.

Annual review of performance of the Board, its committee and directors

A review process to assess the performance of the Board, its committees and individual directors is undertaken each year. The last review was conducted in September 2010 and the review for the Reporting Period will be completed in October 2011.

Each director completes a questionnaire, the responses are collated and the Board then meets to discuss and consider the results of that process and to determine any actions arising from the review. The Chairman also meets with each director to discuss the review and the director's own performance.

Matters covered by the review include the role and performance of the Board and its committees, directors' understanding of APA's long-term objectives and key risks to the business and achievement of those objectives, succession planning and the effectiveness of the Chairman in leading the Board.

Directors' access to records and information, management and professional advice

Subject to normal privacy requirements, directors have access to APA's records and information, and to the Company Secretary and other relevant senior management personnel. They receive regular detailed reports on financial and operational aspects of APA's business and may request elaboration or explanation of those reports.

While most Board meetings are held in Sydney, where APA's head office is located, some are held in other locations where APA has a presence, providing directors with the opportunity to receive presentations from and speak to local APA employees about the business and to inspect APA's assets and facilities.



The Board collectively, and each director individually, may seek independent professional advice at APA's expense. Prior approval of the Chairman is required, but this may not be unreasonably withheld.

Directors and senior management are encouraged to broaden their knowledge of APA's business and to keep abreast of developments in business more generally by attending relevant courses, seminars and conferences. Where appropriate, APA will meet expenses involved in such activities.

Principle 3: Promote ethical and responsible decision-making

Code of conduct and policies

The Board and senior management are firmly committed to ensuring that they and all employees observe high standards of ethical behaviour and conduct.

APA's code of conduct sets out the behaviour required of directors and employees and recognises the responsibilities of APA and its personnel to securityholders, customers, suppliers, employees and the community. It also requires that breaches of the code are reported and provides a mechanism to enable breaches to be reported without fear of retribution. The code is published on APA's web site.

A number of APA's policies aim to foster a culture of compliance and ethical and responsible decision-making. APA's whistleblower policy encourages the reporting of matters of concern and suspected wrongdoing, such as dishonest or fraudulent conduct, breaches of legislation and other conduct that may cause financial loss to APA or be otherwise detrimental to its reputation or interests, and describes the protection to be afforded to whistleblowers who report such conduct against reprisals, discrimination, harassment or other disadvantage resulting from their reports.

APA's securities trading policy, published on its web site, provides that directors and designated management personnel may buy or sell APA securities only during:

- the periods, each of one calendar month, starting on the second business day after each of three events, namely the release to ASX of the half year and full year results and APA's annual meeting of securityholders; and
- at such other times as the Board permits,

unless exceptional circumstances apply. Directors and employees are precluded from buying or selling securities at any time if they are aware of any price-sensitive information which has not been made public.

Diversity

Changes made to the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Principles and Recommendation in 2010 include the recommendation that companies establish a diversity policy that includes requirements for the board to establish measureable objectives for achieving gender diversity and to assess annually both the objectives and progress in achieving them.



APA values diversity and recognises that to continue to be a relevant and innovative organisation, it must leverage the full potential of its people. Embracing individual diversity encourages diversity of thought, which is conducive to better decision-making and opportunity for innovation. It is also about taking advantage of all available talent for the benefit of the organisation. Diversity in this context refers to all characteristics that distinguish individuals from each other, and includes ethnicity, religion, gender and age.

Historically, the industry in which APA operates has been dominated by men, to a greater degree than some other industries. Today, approximately 75% of APA's employees are involved in operating and maintaining APA's and third parties' gas and pipeline and infrastructure assets and that many of those roles require physical, field-based work has meant they have been predominantly filled by men.

APA is nevertheless committed to increasing the number of women in its workforce and the pool of talented women from which managers are drawn.

Under APA's equal employment opportunity policy, employment-related decisions are based on merit, with an additional emphasis towards proactively seeking to increase the female participation rate in senior management. With respect to the Board, it is APA's intention, when looking to fill a Board position, to always have at least one qualified female candidate on the short-list of candidates.

APA operates a talent program through which future leaders, both men and women, are identified and developed with a range of training programs with a view to them moving into leadership roles in the future.

APA respects that employees may have domestic responsibilities and seeks to retain such employees in the workforce, for example through its paid parental leave policy and flexible workplace practices policy. The latter provides a process where managers and employees can discuss and assess suitable workplace practices that enable employees to balance personal commitments, while also ensuring their work commitments are not negatively impacted, through options such as permanent part-time work, job share arrangements, working from home and flexible working hours.

APA is considering what, if any, measurable objectives may be appropriate with respect to the achievement of gender diversity on the Board and within APA, and expects to resolve that issue, and to develop a diversity policy, over the course of the current financial year.

The following table sets out the proportion of women on the board and in senior management positions, and the proportion of women employees across APA:

Women on the board, as a percentage of the total number of directors	12.5%
Women in senior management positions (General Manager and above), as a percentage of the total number of those roles	9%
Women employees across APA, as a percentage of total employees	25%



Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting

Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Board has established an Audit and Risk Management Committee, the composition of which is determined in accordance with the following principles:

- the committee will have at least three members;
- all members of the committee will be independent, non-executive directors; and
- the committee Chairman cannot also be the Chairman of the Board.

The directors' report for the Reporting Period identifies the current members of the committee and their qualifications and experience. The Chairman of the Board, although not a member of the committee, usually attends committee meetings.

The roles and responsibilities delegated to the committee are set out in the committee's charter which is published on APA's web site.

The Managing Director, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary, Business Risk Manager, other senior management personnel, as required, and the external and internal auditors attend committee meetings at the discretion of the committee. The external and internal auditors receive all committee papers and regularly meet with the committee, without management present, at committee meetings.

The minutes of each meeting of the Audit and Risk Management Committee are reviewed at the subsequent meeting of the Board and the committee Chairman reports to the Board on the committee's activities and recommendations.

The committee is required by its charter to meet at least four times each year. The number of times it met during the Reporting Period and the committee members' attendance at those meetings are set out in the directors' report for that period.

Audit functions and independence of external auditor

Apart from reviewing the integrity of APA's financial reporting, the committee receives reports from the external and internal auditors, monitors their effectiveness and the independence of the external auditor, and makes recommendations to the Board on the appointment or replacement (subject to securityholders' approval, if applicable) of the external auditor.

The external auditor appointment and independence policy (published on APA's web site) documents the process for appointment of the auditor and for monitoring the auditor's independence. Pursuant to that policy, the lead partner and the review or concurring partner of the external auditor must be rotated at least every five years, followed by a two year minimum time-out period during which they may not take part in the audit. APA's auditor is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and Greg Coultas of that firm was appointed the lead audit partner for the APA audit in December 2009.

The external auditor's independence could be impaired or compromised, or be interpreted as being impaired or compromised, through the provision of some non-



audit services or by the quantum of fees paid to the auditor for such services. Accordingly, the Audit and Risk Management Committee has approved a list of non-audit services that the external auditor may perform and the process for those services being approved, identified a list of prohibited services and determined a maximum dollar limit on any non-audit services provided by the auditor in any financial year.

Reimbursement of Responsible Entity's costs

The Responsible Entity's costs incurred in acting as responsible entity of Australian Pipeline Trust and APT Investment Trust are reimbursed by APA. The actual cost recovery in the Reporting Period was \$2,446,000. The Responsible Entity does not make a profit, nor seek performance fees.

The constitutions of Australian Pipeline Trust and APT Investment Trust enable the Responsible Entity to charge fees up to 0.5% per annum of the value of gross assets; however, the right to charge such fees has been waived to the extent it exceeds the Responsible Entity's costs.

Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure

APA's market disclosure policy, published on APA's web site, aims to ensure that information that a person could reasonably expect to have a material effect on the APA security price, whether the information is positive or negative, is announced to the market by release to ASX in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act 2001.

The Company Secretary is the nominated continuous disclosure officer.

All ASX announcements are posted on APA's web site as soon as reasonably possible after notification to ASX.

Principle 6: Respect the rights of shareholders

Communications with securityholders

APA aims to ensure its securityholders are informed of all significant developments affecting APA's state of affairs and business. Information is communicated to securityholders by a number of means, including the following:

- an annual statutory report (comprising the financial report, directors' report and audit report) sent to securityholders who have elected to receive the report;
- an annual review sent to securityholders who elect to receive either the statutory report or the annual review alone;
- a biannual newsletter sent to securityholders who have not elected to receive the annual report, and to all securityholders on the announcement of the half year results;
- the interim (half yearly) report and directors' commentary on that report;



- announcements to ASX and media releases;
- “Open Briefings” prepared from time to time to provide an update to investors, and released to ASX;
- analyst briefings and investor presentations released to ASX;
- the Investor Centre section of APA’s web site on which the reports, ASX and media releases, presentations and other documents referred to above are posted;
- the annual meeting of securityholders; and
- webcasting of half year and full year results presentations, the annual meeting and announcements of major events.

Securityholders and others may elect on APA’s web site to receive ASX and media announcements and newsletters by email.

Annual meeting of securityholders

APA encourages securityholders to participate in its annual meetings. A notice of annual meeting setting out the agenda for the meeting and explaining resolutions on which securityholders may vote is sent to all securityholders and to ASX prior to the meeting. Securityholders who cannot attend a meeting in person may appoint a proxy and may also read the Chairman and Managing Directors’ addresses that are sent to ASX and posted on APA’s web site, and listen to a web cast of the meeting available through the web site.

At the annual meeting the Chairman encourages questions and comments from securityholders and seeks to ensure the meeting is managed to give securityholders an opportunity to participate. In the interests of clarity, questions on operational matters may be answered by the Managing Director or another appropriate member of senior management. Securityholders are also invited to send written questions ahead of the meeting and, where there is a common theme to a number of questions, either the Chairman or the Managing Director will commonly seek to provide an answer in their address.

The external auditor attends the annual meetings and is available to respond to questions from securityholders about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the independent audit report.

The 2011 annual meeting of securityholders will be held in Sydney on 27 October 2011. A notice of that meeting and a proxy form will be sent to securityholders some weeks before the meeting, and details of the meeting are also available from APA’s web site.

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

The identification and effective management of risk, including calculated risk-taking, are viewed as an essential part of APA’s approach to creating long-term securityholder value.



The Board is responsible for adopting and reviewing APA's approach to the identification, evaluation and management of business risks that are material to the fulfilment of APA's business objectives.

The Board has delegated certain activities to its Audit and Risk Management Committee, the charter for which is published on APA's web site. With respect to business risk, the committee's primary function is to maintain and oversee a sound system of internal risk management controls based on the Board's adopted risk management approach.

Specific risk management responsibilities of the Audit and Risk Management Committee include:

- reviewing and approving APA's updated risk profile, and risk management policy and framework;
- reviewing at least annually APA's implementation of the risk management policy and framework; and
- receiving and reviewing management's report on the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems and otherwise monitoring the effectiveness of the risk management framework and the system of internal control, and progress against agreed risk management plans.

The Managing Director is accountable for ensuring that a risk management system is established, implemented and maintained in accordance with APA's risk management policy and framework.

Senior management is accountable for risk management within the areas under their control, including devolution of the risk management process to operational managers, and is responsible for:

- reviewing the measures of risk impact severity that underlies the identification of material business risks, to ensure the measures remain current to APA's context;
- identifying material business risks that may impact on APA's business plans and objectives and the development, implementation, performance and review of risk management plans. In doing so, senior management considers both financial risk and non-financial risk, including operational, environmental, strategic, market related, compliance and reputation risk;
- aggregating operational risk data across APA, and monitoring external factors, to facilitate monitoring of APA's risk profile; and
- contributing advice, leadership and facilitation in the development of group-wide risk control solutions.

The Business Risk Manager, who reports to the Company Secretary and usually attends meetings of the Audit and Risk Management Committee, is responsible for:

- overseeing and facilitating the co-ordination of the risk management activities of senior management;



- reporting regularly to the Audit and Risk Management Committee on APA's risk profile and the implementation and effectiveness of risk management plans;
- contributing leadership and facilitation of the implementation of group-wide risk control solutions; and
- working with senior management to design and develop risk education and communication forums.

APA's management has reported to the Audit and Risk Management Committee as to its assessment of the effectiveness of management by APA of its material risks.

In the course of approving the financial statements for the Reporting Period, the Board considered a written statement from the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer to the effect that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, their declaration pursuant to section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 (broadly, that the financial statements give a true and fair view in all material respects of APA's financial position and comply in all material respects with relevant accounting standards) is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks, based on the management framework adopted by APA.

Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

Remuneration Committee

The Board has established a Remuneration Committee to consider and make recommendations to the Board on, among other things, remuneration policies applicable to Board members and senior management.

The composition of the Remuneration Committee is determined in accordance with the following principles:

- the committee will have at least three members;
- all members of the committee will be non-executive directors and a majority of them will be independent directors; and
- the committee Chairman will be an independent director.

The directors' report for the Reporting Period identifies the current members of the committee and their qualifications and experience. The Chairman of the Board, although not a member of the committee, usually attends committee meetings.

The roles and responsibilities delegated to the Remuneration Committee are set out in the committee's charter which is published on APA's web site.

The Managing Director attends meetings of the committee by invitation when required to report on and discuss senior management performance and other remuneration matters.



The committee Chairman reports to the Board on the committee's activities and recommendations.

The committee is required by its charter to meet at least twice each year. The number of times it met during the Reporting Period and the committee members' attendance at those meetings are set out in the directors' report for that period.

External advice

The committee can seek external professional advice on any matter within its terms of reference. As stated in APA's remuneration report referred to below, independent remuneration consultants were engaged by the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee to review non-executive director and executive compensation during the Reporting Period.

Remuneration report

The Corporations Act 2001 does not require registered investment schemes like Australian Pipeline Trust and APT Investment Trust to include a remuneration report as part of the annual directors' report, but APA has chosen to do so for the Reporting Period and prior periods.

The remuneration report sets out details of APA's policies with respect to remuneration of non-executive directors, the Managing Director and other key management personnel, together with details of the components of remuneration and total remuneration paid to those individuals over the Reporting Period.

Retirement benefits

In 2003 the Board terminated the non-executive directors' retirement benefit plan so that the benefits to participating directors that had accrued up to termination were then quantified and preserved for payment on retirement of those directors. Under the plan, after three years service a director was entitled to the equivalent of the emoluments received over the most recent 12 months. After 10 years service, the entitlement increased to the equivalent of emoluments received during the most recent three years. No additional entitlement accrued after 10 years. For periods between three and 10 years, the entitlement was calculated on a pro-rata basis.

Robert Wright is the only current director entitled to benefit under the plan on retirement from the Board.



Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations issued by ASX Corporate Governance Council

	Comply Yes/No
Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight	
1.1 Companies should establish the functions reserved to the board and those delegated to senior executives and disclose those functions	Yes
1.2 Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of senior executives	Yes
1.3 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 1	Yes
Principle 2: Structure the board to add value	
2.1 A majority of the board should be independent directors	Yes
2.2 The chair should be an independent director	Yes
2.3 The roles of chair and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual	Yes
2.4 The board should establish a nomination committee	No (note 1)
2.5 Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors	Yes
2.6 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 2	Yes
Principle 3: Promote ethical and responsible decision-making	
3.1 Companies should establish a code of conduct and disclose the code or a summary of that code as to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the practices necessary to maintain confidence in the company's integrity ▪ the practices necessary to take into account their legal obligations and the reasonable expectations of their stakeholders ▪ the responsibility and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices 	Yes
3.2 Companies should establish a policy concerning diversity and disclose the policy or a summary of that policy. The policy should include requirements for the board to establish measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity for the board to assess annually both the objectives and progress in achieving them	No (note 2)
3.3 Companies should disclose in each annual report the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the board in accordance with the diversity policy and progress towards achieving them	No (note 2)
3.4 Companies should disclose in each annual report the proportion of women employees in the whole organisation, women in senior management positions and women on the board.	Yes
3.3 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 3	Yes
Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting	
4.1 The board should establish an audit committee	Yes
4.2 The audit committee should be structured so that it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ consists only of non-executive directors ▪ consists of a majority of independent directors ▪ is chaired by an independent chair, who is not chair of the board ▪ has at least three members 	Yes
4.3 The audit committee should have a formal charter	Yes
4.4 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 4	Yes
Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure	
5.1 Companies should establish written policies designed to ensure compliance	Yes



- with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and to ensure accountability at a senior executive level for that compliance and disclose those policies or a summary of those policies
- 5.2 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 5 Yes

Principle 6: Respect the rights of shareholders

- 6.1 Companies should design a communications policy for promoting effective communication with shareholders and encouraging their participation at general meetings and disclose their policy or a summary of that policy Yes
- 6.2 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 6 Yes

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

- 7.1 Companies should establish policies for the oversight and management of material business risks and disclose a summary of those policies Yes
- 7.2 The board should require management to design and implement the risk management and internal control system to manage the company's material business risks and report to it on whether those risks are being managed effectively. The board should disclose that management has reported to it as to the effectiveness of the company's management of its material business risks Yes
- 7.3 The board should disclose whether it has received assurance from the chief executive officer (or equivalent) and the chief financial officer (or equivalent) that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks Yes
- 7.4 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 7 Yes

Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

- 8.1 The board should establish a remuneration committee Yes
- 8.2 The remuneration committee should be structured so that it: Yes
- consists of a majority of independent directors
 - is chaired by an independent director
 - has at least three members
- 8.3 Companies should clearly distinguish the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of executive directors and senior executives Yes
- 8.4 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 8 Yes

Note

1. The board has chosen not to have a separate nomination committee, as explained in the section of this statement entitled "Principle 2: Structure the board to add value" under the heading "Selection and appointment of directors".
2. Refer to the section of this statement entitled "Principle 3: Promote ethical and responsible decision-making" under the heading "Diversity".