



Eclipx Group Limited

Whistleblowers Policy

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WHISTLEBLOWERS POLICY

ECLIPX GROUP LIMITED (THE COMPANY)

1. Introduction and Purpose

1.1 Background

The Company is committed to promoting and supporting a culture of corporate compliance and ethical behaviour. The Whistleblowers Policy (Policy) is one of a number of policies that promote a culture of compliance, honesty and ethical behaviour within the Company.

The Company is also committed to the highest standards of conduct, transparency and ethical behaviour in all of its business activities.

The Company encourages the reporting of any instances of suspected unethical, illegal, fraudulent or undesirable conduct involving the Company's businesses, and will ensure that those persons who make a report shall do so without fear of intimidation, disadvantage or reprisal.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to:

- (a) encourage Employees to raise any concerns and report instances of Reportable Conduct where there are reasonable grounds to support such action, without fear of intimidation, disadvantage or reprisal;
- (b) outline the mechanisms for the reporting and investigation of reported matters;
- (c) outline the measures in place to protect a whistleblower; and
- (d) outline the additional procedures and protections that apply to whistleblowers under the Corporations Act in relation to the reporting of possible breaches of the Corporations Legislation. Paragraph 5.2 of this Policy

explains these procedures and protections.

It is expected that Employees will report known, suspected or potential cases of Reportable Conduct. Failure to raise issues could result in disciplinary action.

1.3 Definitions

Capitalised terms used in this Policy are defined in the Schedule.

2. Scope

This Policy applies to all Employees who wish to report Reportable Conduct regarding the Company's activities.

This Policy applies only in connection with Reportable Conduct (defined herein). This Policy does not apply to Employee grievances or any complaints of injustice in the assessment of any Employee's performance or disciplinary procedures. The definition of Reportable Conduct is set out in Schedule 1 and should be considered prior to making a report.

This Policy does not prevent an Employee from reporting Reportable Conduct to a regulator under an applicable law or prudential standard.

3. Reporting conduct

3.1 How to report conduct

Employees can report Reportable Conduct to:

- (a) their immediate General Manager;
- (b) if the Employees feels unable to raise the Reportable Conduct with their General Manager, one of the Whistleblower Protection Officers identified in paragraph 3.2 of this Policy; or

- (c) confidentially to the Eclix Ethics Hotline, the contact details for which are as follows:

Australia – 1800 773 902

New Zealand – 0800 004 206

www.eclix.deloitte.com.au

3.2 Whistleblower Protection Officers

In addition to the General Managers, the current Whistleblower Protection Officers nominated by the Company are:

- (a) the Company Secretary, who is currently Matt Sinnamon and can be contacted on +61 2 8973 7118 or by email at Matt.Sinnamon@eclixgroup.com; and
- (b) the Chief Risk Officer, who is currently Edward Ho and can be contacted on +61 2 8973 7121 or by email at Edward.Ho@eclixgroup.com.

3.3 Confidentiality of reported conduct

Reports will be kept confidential to the extent possible, subject to legal and regulatory requirements. Reports can be made anonymously if required by sending written reports directly to a Whistleblower Protection Officer. If an Employee chooses to disclose Reportable Conduct anonymously, this may hinder the ability of the Company to fully investigate the matter. Further, it may in certain circumstances prevent the whistleblower from accessing additional protection at law (refer paragraph 5.2 of this Policy). Disclosures that involve a threat to life or property, illegal activities or legal action against the Group may require actions that do not allow for complete anonymity.

4. Handling of reports

4.1 Timely review of reported conduct

All reports of Reportable Conduct will be investigated by a Whistleblower Protection Officer on a timely basis. Appropriate

corrective action will be taken as warranted by the investigation.

4.2 Role of Whistleblower Protection Officer

The Whistleblower Protection Officer is responsible for:

- (a) coordinating the investigation into any report received from a whistleblower;
- (b) documenting and handling all matters in relation to the report and investigation; and
- (c) finalising all investigations.

The Whistleblower Protection Officer will, at all times, have direct and unrestricted access to reasonable financial, legal and operational assistance when this is required for any investigation.

4.3 Rights of person who is alleged to have acted improperly

A person who is the subject of an investigation is entitled to be:

- (a) informed as to the substance of any adverse comment that may be included in a report or other document arising out of any such investigation; and
- (b) given a reasonable opportunity to put their case to the Whistleblower Protection Officer who is investigating the report.

4.4 Whistleblower will be kept appropriately informed

Where possible, and assuming the whistleblower is not anonymous, the whistleblower will be kept appropriately informed of the progress of action taken in respect of their report. At the conclusion of the investigation, they will be informed of the outcome.

4.5 Confidentiality

The Company and any persons receiving reports will not disclose particulars of reported matters that would suggest the

identity of the whistleblower without obtaining the whistleblower's prior consent, subject to any requirements of applicable law. Any such disclosure to which the whistleblower consents will be made on a strictly confidential basis.

All files and records created from an investigation will be retained under strict security. The unauthorised release of information without a whistleblower's consent to any person not involved in the investigation (other than the Audit & Risk Committee) is a breach of this Policy, subject to any requirements of applicable law.

The Audit & Risk Committee will receive copies of all investigation reports from Whistleblower Protection Officers. Anonymity and confidentiality requirements will be observed by the Audit & Risk Committee.

5. Protection of whistleblowers

5.1 General protections

Whistleblowers that report a concern in good faith under this Policy must not be personally disadvantaged by:

- (a) dismissal;
- (b) demotion;
- (c) any form of harassment;
- (d) discrimination;
- (e) current or future bias; or
- (f) any general adverse action.

The whistleblower is not, however, protected from civil or criminal liability for any of his or her conduct which may be revealed by the report. However, if a whistleblower reports such conduct and actively cooperates in an investigation in which they may be implicated, there may be some cases where the fact that they have made a report will be taken into account as a mitigating factor when determining actions which may be taken against them.

5.2 Protection under the Corporations Legislation

In Australia, the Corporations Act provides additional protections in relation to the reporting of a possible contravention of the Corporations Legislation. A disclosure of information by a person qualifies for protection under the Corporations Act if:

- (a) the whistleblower is an Employee of a Group company;
- (b) the report is made to:
 - (i) ASIC;
 - (ii) the Company's auditor, or a member of the audit team;
 - (iii) a director, secretary or senior manager of the Company (for example, the immediate General Manager of the whistleblower); or
 - (iv) a person authorised by the Company to receive disclosures of that kind (that is, a Whistleblower Protection Officer);
- (c) the whistleblower provides their name before making the report. Anonymous reports are not protected under the Corporations Legislation;
- (d) the whistleblower has reasonable grounds to suspect that the information indicates that there has been a contravention of the Corporations Legislation by the Company or any of its officers or employees;
- (e) the disclosure is made in good faith.

If these conditions are met, the Corporations Act provides the following protections to the whistleblower:

- (a) The whistleblower is not subject to any civil or criminal liability for making the disclosure. The whistleblower is not, however, protected from civil or

- criminal liability for any of its conduct which may be revealed by the report.
- (b) No contractual or other remedy may be enforced or exercised against a whistleblower on the basis of the disclosure, and a contract to which the whistleblower is a party may not be terminated on the basis that the disclosure constitutes a breach of the contract.
 - (c) If the Company purports to terminate the employment of a whistleblower on the basis of the disclosure, a court may reinstate the whistleblower to the same position or a position at a comparable level.
 - (d) The whistleblower is protected from actual or threatened detriment because of the report and may receive compensation for any damage caused by such detriment.
 - (e) Subject to limited exceptions, the person to whom the disclosure is made must not disclose the substance of the report, the whistleblower's identity or information likely to lead to identification of the whistleblower.

The Company and its subsidiaries are committed to full compliance with these protective provisions.

5.3 Protection under the Protected Disclosures Act

In New Zealand, the Protected Disclosures Act provides additional protections to Employees in relation to the reporting of serious wrongdoing in or by a New Zealand Group company.

Serious wrongdoing includes:

- (a) conduct that poses a serious risk to public health, safety, the environment or the maintenance of the law; or
- (b) any criminal offence.

A disclosure of information by a person qualifies for protection under the Protected Disclosures Act if:

- (a) the whistleblower is an Employee of a New Zealand Group company;
- (b) the Employee believes on reasonable grounds that the information is true or likely to be true;
- (c) the Employee wishes to disclose the information so that the serious wrongdoing can be investigated; and
- (d) the Employee wishes the disclosure to be protected; and
- (e) the report is made to:
 - (i) the Company's auditor, or a member of the audit team;
 - (ii) a director, secretary or senior manager of the Company (for example, the immediate General Manager of the whistleblower); or
 - (iii) a person authorised by the Company to receive disclosures of that kind (that is, a Whistleblower Protection Officer).

If these conditions are met, New Zealand legislation provides the following protections to the person for making a protected disclosure:

- (a) under the Protected Disclosures Act, no civil, criminal or disciplinary proceedings can be taken against a person for making a protected disclosure;
- (b) an Employee who suffers retaliatory action by their employer for making a protected disclosure can take personal grievance proceedings under the Employment Relations Act;
- (c) it is unlawful under the Human Rights Act to treat a person making a protected disclosure less favourably than others in the same or similar circumstances. If a person making a protected disclosure is victimised in this

way, the legal remedies under the Human Rights Act may be available to them.

NOTE: A disclosure will not be protected if you know the allegations are false, you act in bad faith or the information you disclose is protected by legal professional privilege.

If you make a protected disclosure, information which identifies you will be kept confidential unless one of the following exceptions applies:

- (a) you consent to the disclosure, or
- (b) disclosure is essential to the effective investigation of the allegations;
- (c) disclosure is essential to prevent serious risk to public health or safety, or the environment; or
- (d) disclosure is essential to comply with the principles of natural justice.

The Group is committed to full compliance with these protective provisions.

6. Other matters

6.1 Amendment of Policy

This Policy can only be amended with the approval of the Board.

6.2 Adoption of Policy and Board review

This Policy was adopted by the Board on the date specified in the table in paragraph 7, and takes effect from that date and replaces any previous policy in this regard.

The Board will review this Policy periodically. The Company Secretary will communicate any amendments to employees as appropriate.

7. Document control

Version	Management Approval	Board Approval
1.0	Doc Klotz / 19 March 2015	26 March 2015
1.1	Doc Klotz / 12 August 2015	19 August 2015
1.2	Doc Klotz / 12 August 2016	19 August 2016

Schedule 1 Definitions

For the purposes of this Policy:

ASIC means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

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

Corporations Legislation has the meaning given to that term in section 9 of the Corporations Act, and includes the Corporations Act and Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001 (Cth).

Employee includes any director, secretary, officer, employee, former employee, volunteer, secondee or contractor (or employee of a contractor) of the Group.

Group means the Company and its subsidiaries.

Protected Disclosures Act means the New Zealand Protected Disclosures Act 2000.

Reportable Conduct means conduct that is illegal, unacceptable or undesirable, or the concealment of such conduct. It includes conduct that:

- (a) is against the law or is a failure by the Company to comply with any legal obligation;
- (b) is unethical or breaches the Company's policies or Code of Conduct;
- (c) is dishonest, fraudulent or corrupt;
- (d) is coercion, harassment, victimisation or discrimination;
- (e) is misleading or deceptive conduct of any kind (including conduct or representations which amount to improper or misleading accounting or financial reporting practices either by, or affecting, the Company);
- (f) is potentially damaging to the Company, an Employee or a third party, including unsafe work practices, environmental damage, health risks or substantial wasting of company resources;
- (g) may cause financial loss to the Company or damage its reputation or

be otherwise detrimental to the Company;

- (h) involves any other serious impropriety; or
- (i) is a protected disclosure.

For the avoidance of doubt, Reportable Conduct does not include workplace conduct that may arise from time to time which, whilst personally disagreeable to an individual, is not represented by the above categories.

Whistleblower means an Employee who alerts the Company and/or a regulatory authority to Reportable Conduct within the Company/Group.

Whistleblower Protection Officer means a General Manager or other person nominated by the Company whose key responsibilities include protecting whistleblowers who report concerns under this Policy. The names and contact details of the Company's current Whistleblower Protection Officers, other than the General Managers, are identified in paragraph 3.2 of this Policy.