

KABUNI LTD.

Corporate Governance Policies

Securities Trading Policy

1. Introduction

The shares of Kabuni Ltd. (the “**Company**”) are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (“**ASX**”). In addition, the Company is subject to applicable Australian and Canadian securities laws. This policy outlines:

- (a) when Directors, senior management and other employees of the Company may deal in Company Securities;
- (b) when Directors, senior management and other employees of the Company may deal in securities of another publicly traded entity (because they may obtain inside information about another entity's securities while performing their duties for the Company); and
- (c) procedures to reduce the risk of insider trading.

In addition, securities laws prohibit persons in a special relationship with the Company from: (i) purchasing or selling securities of the Company with knowledge of a material fact or material change with respect to the Company that has not been generally disclosed; and (ii) informing, other than in the necessary course of business, another person or company of a material fact or material change with respect to the Company that has not been generally disclosed.

The insider trading and tipping provisions also apply to other companies about which persons in a special relationship with the Company may have knowledge of an undisclosed material fact or material change. Persons in a special relationship with the Company include directors, officers and employees of the Company and other insiders as defined under applicable securities laws.

The purpose of this policy is to prevent insider trading and tipping by insiders of the Company, establish procedures for maintaining the confidentiality of information in certain circumstances and assist insiders of the Company with their reporting and other obligations under applicable securities laws.

2. Defined Terms

In this policy:

Black Out Periods means:

- (a) from the last day of the month of a fiscal quarter (currently 31 March and 31 December) to and including the second trading day after the public announcement of the financial results of the quarter;
- (b) from the last day of the financial year (currently 30 June) to and including the second trading day after the public announcement of the financial results of the year;
- (c) from the last day of the half financial year (currently 31 December) to and including the second trading day after the public announcement of the half yearly financial results of the half year; and

- (d) such other periods as the Company may notify from time to time, for example, where the Company was considering a major transaction that could have a material effect on the stock price.

Clearance Officer means persons appointed by the Company from time to time who are responsible for processing the securities dealing clearance.

Company Securities includes shares, debentures, rights, options and any other financial products of the Company traded on any stock exchange.

Designated Person means a Director or person having authority for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, whether as an employee or consultant, and any other person who, from time to time, is notified by the Company that they are deemed a designated person.

Key Management Personnel means a person having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

Securities Dealing Clearance Request means the form set out as Attachment B to this policy.

3. Insider Trading

If a person has information about securities and the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the information is material non-public inside information relating to the Company, it is illegal for the person to:

- (a) deal in the securities;
- (b) procure another person to deal in the securities; or
- (c) give the information to another person (also known as "tipping") to deal in the securities (or not to deal in the securities).

Insider trading is a criminal offence. It is punishable by substantial fines or imprisonment or both. A company may also be liable if an employee or Director engages in insider trading.

Insider trading may also attract civil penalties. A court may impose substantial pecuniary penalties for insider trading and order payment of compensation to persons who suffer loss or damage because of insider trading.

4. What is Inside information?

Non-public material inside information is information that:

- (a) is not generally available; and
- (b) if it were generally available, would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of the relevant securities.

Information is generally available if it:

- (a) is readily observable;
- (b) has been made known in a manner likely to bring it to the attention of persons who commonly invest in securities of the relevant type and a reasonable period for that information to be disseminated has elapsed since it was made known; or
- (c) consists of deductions, conclusions or inferences made or drawn from information falling under paragraphs 4(a) or 4(b) above.

Material information includes material facts and material changes (as such terms are defined under applicable securities laws) and is any information relating to the business and affairs of the Company that results or would reasonably be expected to result in a significant change in the market price or value of the Company's securities. Material information is non-public until it has been generally disclosed by news release disseminated through a news wire service and investors have been given a reasonable amount of time to analyze the information. If a director, officer or employee is in any doubt as to whether certain undisclosed information is material or whether such information has been disclosed, such individual should consult the Company's Company Secretary or Chief Legal Officer before engaging in a transaction or otherwise taking any action.

5. What is Dealing in Securities?

Dealing in securities includes:

- (a) applying for, acquiring, or disposing of, securities;
- (b) entering into an agreement to apply for, acquire, or dispose of, securities; and
- (c) granting, accepting, acquiring, disposing, exercising or discharging an option or other right or obligation to acquire or dispose of securities.

6. When Employees May Deal

An employee (who is not a Designated Person) may deal in Company Securities or the listed securities of another entity if he or she does not have information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is material non-public inside information in relation to Company Securities or those securities of the other entity.

7. When Employees May Not Deal

An employee (who is not a Designated Person) may not deal or procure another person to deal in Company Securities or the listed securities of another entity if he or she has information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is material non-public inside information in relation to Company Securities or those securities of the other entity.

8. When a Designated Person May Deal

A Designated Person may only deal in Company Securities if he or she has complied with clause 11 below.

A Designated Person may deal in the securities of another publicly traded entity if he or she does not have information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is material non-public inside information in relation to those securities.

9. When a Designated Person May Not Deal

Subject to clause 10, a Designated Person may not deal or procure another person to deal in Company Securities:

- (a) during Black Out Periods;
- (b) if he or she has information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is material non-public inside information in relation to Company Securities;
- (c) if he or she has not complied with paragraph 11 below.

A Designated Person may not deal or procure another person to deal in the listed securities of another entity if he or she has information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is material non-public inside information in relation to those securities.

10. Exceptional Circumstances

A Designated Person, who is not in possession of material non-public inside information in relation to Company Securities, may be given clearance by a Clearance Officer to sell or otherwise dispose of Company Securities during a Black Out Period in any of the following exceptional circumstances:

- (a) if the Designated Person is in severe financial hardship. A Designated Person may be in severe financial hardship if he or she has a pressing financial commitment that cannot be satisfied otherwise than by selling the relevant Company Securities;
- (b) if the Designated Person is required by a court order, or there are other enforceable undertakings, for example in a bona fide family settlement, to transfer or sell the Company Securities or there is some other overriding legal or regulatory requirement for the Designated Person to do so;
- (c) in any other circumstances that may be deemed exceptional by the Chairman of the Company (or the Board if the Chairman is involved).

The Designated Person seeking clearance must satisfy a Clearance Officer or the Chairman or the Board (as applicable) that the Designated Person is in severe financial hardship or that their circumstances are otherwise exceptional and that the proposed sale or disposal of the relevant Company Securities is the only reasonable course of action available.

11. Securities Dealing Clearance

Before dealing in Company Securities, a Designated Person must submit a Securities Dealing Clearance Request.

A Clearance Officer may only give clearance during periods that are not Black Out Periods or in any of the exceptional circumstances listed in clause 10. However, a Clearance Officer may not give clearance during those periods or circumstances if:

- (a) there is a matter about which there is material non-public inside information in relation to Company Securities (whether or not the Designated Person knows about the matter) when the Designated Person requests clearance or proposes to deal in Company Securities; and
- (b) a Clearance Officer has any other reason to believe that the proposed dealing breaches this policy.

Any clearance given by a Clearance Officer shall be for a specified duration as determined by a Clearance Officer.

A Clearance Officer must keep a written record of:

- (a) any information received from a Designated Person in connection with this policy; and
- (b) any clearance given under this policy.

12. Dealings by Associated Persons and Investment Managers

If a Designated Person may not deal in the Company Securities, he or she must take all reasonable and necessary steps to prevent any dealing in the Company Securities by:

- (a) any associated person (including family or nominee companies and family trusts); or
- (b) any investment manager on their behalf or on behalf of any associated person.

13. Excluded Trading

Notwithstanding clauses 9(a) and 9(c) but subject to clause 9(b), the following types of trading are excluded from the operation of this policy:

- (a) transfers of Company Securities already held by a Designated Person into a superannuation fund or other saving scheme in which the Designated Person is a beneficiary;
- (b) an investment in, or trading in units of, a fund or other scheme (other than a scheme only investing in the Company Securities) where the assets of the fund or other scheme are invested at the discretion of a third party;
- (c) where a Designated Person is a trustee, trading in Company Securities by that trust provided the Designated Person is not a beneficiary of the trust and any decision to trade during a Black Out Period is taken by the other trustees or by the investment managers independently of the Designated Person;
- (d) undertakings to accept, or acceptance of, a takeover offer;

- (e) trading under an offer or invitation made to all or most of the Company Security holders, such as, a rights issue, a security purchase plan, a dividend or distribution reinvestment plan and an equal access buy-back, where the plan that determines the timing and structure of the offer has been approved by the board of the Company. This includes decisions relating to whether or not to take up the entitlements and the sale of entitlements required to provide for the take up of the balance of entitlements under a renounceable pro rata issue;
- (f) a disposal of Company Securities that is the result of a secured lender exercising their rights, for example, under a margin lending arrangement;
- (g) the exercise (but not the sale of securities following exercise) of an option or a right under an employee incentive scheme, or the conversion of a convertible security, where the final date for the exercise of the option or right, or the conversion of the security, falls during a Black Out Period and the Company has been in an exceptionally long Black Out Period or the Company has had a number of consecutive Black Out Periods and the Designated Person could not reasonably have been expected to exercise it at a time when free to do so; and
- (h) trading under a non-discretionary trading plan for which prior written clearance has been provided by a Clearance Officer and where:
 - (i) the Designated Person did not enter into the plan or amend the plan during a Black Out Period; and
 - (ii) the trading plan does not permit the Designated Person to exercise any influence or discretion over how, when, or whether to trade.

14. Communicating Inside Information

If an employee (including a Designated Person) has information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is material non-public inside information in relation to Company Securities or the listed securities of another entity, the employee must not directly or indirectly communicate that information to another person if he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the other person would or would be likely to:

- (a) deal in Company Securities or those securities of the other entity; or
- (b) procure another person to deal in Company Securities or the securities of the other entity.

An employee must not inform colleagues (except a Clearance Officer) about material non-public inside information or its details.

15. Hedging Prohibition

A member of the Key Management Personnel must not enter into an arrangement with anyone if that arrangement would have the effect of limiting the exposure of the member to risk relating to an element of the member's remuneration that:

- (a) has not vested in the member; or
- (b) has vested in the member but remains subject to a holding lock.

Without limiting paragraph 15(a), remuneration that is not payable to a member until a particular day is, until that day, remuneration that has not vested in the member.

16. Maintaining Confidentiality

All directors, officers and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries are prohibited from informing, other than in the necessary course of business, another person or company of material non-public inside information relating to the Company.

A director, officer or employee of the Company and its subsidiaries may disclose material non-public inside information to third parties where doing so is in the necessary course of business. This exception would generally cover communications with:

- (a) Vendors, suppliers, or strategic partners on issues such as research and development, sales and marketing, and supply contracts.
- (b) Employees, officers, and board members.
- (c) Lenders, legal counsel, auditors, underwriters, and financial and other professional advisors to the Company.
- (d) Parties to negotiations.
- (e) Labour unions and industry associations.
- (f) Government agencies and non-governmental regulators.
- (g) Credit rating agencies (provided that the information is disclosed for the purpose of assisting the agency to formulate a credit rating and the agency's ratings generally are or will be publicly available).

Communicating material non-public inside information to family members, friends or other third parties constitutes tipping and can result in serious consequences for the Company and the persons communicating and receiving the information.

Information communicated internally and externally to outside parties in the necessary course of business should be done on a need to know basis consisting only of that information that is necessary for the recipient to be able to perform its responsibilities.

Outside parties who are aware of material non-public inside information relating to the Company must be advised that:

- (a) The information is confidential.
- (b) They must not communicate that information to anyone else except in the necessary course of business and on a need-to-know basis.
- (c) They are subject to the insider trading and tipping prohibitions of applicable securities laws.

An outside party will generally be required to enter into a confidentiality agreement with the Company except in circumstances where the party owes a duty of trust or confidence to the Company.

In order to prevent the misuse or inadvertent disclosure of material non-public inside information, the following procedures should be observed:

- (a) Documents and files containing confidential information should be kept in a safe place to which access is restricted to individuals on a need-to-know basis.
- (b) Code names should be used where appropriate.
- (c) Confidential matters should not be discussed in places where discussion could be overheard (for example, elevators, hallways, restaurants, airplanes or taxis).
- (d) Reasonable care should be exercised in the use of wireless telephones or other wireless devices.
- (e) Confidential documents should not be read or displayed in public places and should not be discarded where others can retrieve them.
- (f) Employees must ensure that they maintain the confidentiality of information in their possession outside of the office as well as inside the office.
- (g) Reasonable care should be exercised in the transmission of confidential information by electronic means.
- (h) Unnecessary copying of confidential documents should be avoided and documents containing confidential information should be promptly removed from conference rooms and work areas after meetings are concluded.
- (i) Extra copies of confidential documents should be shredded or otherwise destroyed.
- (j) Access to confidential electronic data should be restricted through the use of passwords.

17. Insider Reporting

In addition to the obligations described above, certain insiders who meet the definition of “reporting insiders” under applicable Canadian securities laws are subject to additional reporting obligations. The Company Secretary is available to assist reporting insiders in completing and filing the required insider reports through the System for Electronic Disclosure by Insiders (SEDI) website. Any reporting insiders who file their own reports are asked to promptly provide a copy of those reports to the Company Secretary so that the Company’s records may be updated. Reporting insiders are reminded that they remain personally responsible for ensuring that their insider reports are completed and filed in accordance with the requirements of applicable securities laws.

18. Acknowledgement of this Policy

Each employee (including a Designated Person) shall be required to provide to the Company an acknowledgement of this policy in the form in Attachment A.

19. Breach of Policy

A breach of this policy by an employee (including a Designated Person) may lead to disciplinary action. It may also be a breach of the law and result in fines or imprisonment.

20. Assistance and Additional Information

Employees (including Designated Persons) who are unsure about any information they may have in their possession, and whether they can use that information for dealing in securities, should contact a Clearance Officer.

Schedule 1 — Attachment A

FORM OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY EMPLOYEE

- (a) I have read and understood the document titled "Securities Trading Policy" of the Company (the Securities Trading Policy).
- (b) I agree to be bound by, and to comply with, the Securities Trading Policy.
- (c) I acknowledge and agree that the Securities Trading Policy forms part of the terms of my appointment as an employee/director/consultant of the Company.

.....
Signature

Name:

Date:

To be returned to the Company Secretary on completion

Schedule 2 —Attachment B

Securities Trading Policy

Clearance Request

In accordance with the Securities Trading Policy of the Company, before dealing in any Company Securities you are required to obtain clearance.

Please forward this request to a Clearance Officer.

Name: _____

Position: _____

Location: _____

Telephone: _____

Facsimile: _____

I request permission to trade the following securities which are proposed to be held by myself personally and/or other parties with whom I have an interest as follows:

Type of Security	Number of Securities	Buy/Sell/Exercise & Hold/Exercise & Sell

I confirm that:

- (a) it is not a Black Out Period;
- (b) I am not in possession of Inside Information;
- (c) I will not deal in the above securities until I am notified that clearance is approved; and
- (d) I may be refused permission to deal without explanation.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

This form is valid for a period of three business days from the date of approval. After this time, clearance will lapse and a further request will need to be completed. This form will be returned to you with the period of validation completed if approval has been granted.

For completion by a Clearance Officer:

Approval for the above dealing has been:

- cleared for a period of three business days
- refused

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____