

SHREE MINERALS LIMITED
ABN 74 130 618 683

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	BOARD CHARTER.....	3
2.	PROCEDURES FOR SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS.....	4
3.	CODE OF CONDUCT	6
4.	SECURITIES POLICY.....	9
5.	BOARD COMMITTEES	11
6.	CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE POLICY	12
7.	SHAREHOLDERS COMMUNICATION POLICY.....	17
8.	RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL COMPLIANCE AND CONTROL.....	19
9.	REMUNERATION POLICY	20
10.	REMUNERATION COMMITTEE CHARTER.....	22
11.	NOMINATION COMMITTEE CHARTER	22
12.	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT.....	22

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES

1. BOARD CHARTER

The Board of Directors is responsible for guiding and monitoring the Company on behalf of shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

The Board is responsible for, and has the authority to determine all matters relating to the strategic direction, policies, practices, establishing goals for management and the operation of the Company.

The monitoring and ultimate control of the business of the Company is vested in the Board. The Board's primary responsibility is to oversee the Company's business activities and management, including its control and accountability systems, for the benefit of the Company's shareholders. The specific responsibilities of the Board include:

- (a) appointment, evaluation, rewarding and if necessary the removal of the Managing Director;
- (b) in conjunction with management, development of corporate objectives, strategy and operations plans and approving and appropriately monitoring plans, new investments, major capital expenditures, capital management, acquisitions, divestitures and major funding activities;
- (c) establishing appropriate levels of delegation to the Managing Director to allow him to manage the business efficiently;
- (d) monitoring the performance including the implementation of strategy, and ensuring appropriate resources are available;
- (e) via management, an appreciation of areas of significant business risk and ensuring that the Company is appropriately positioned to manage those risks;
- (f) satisfying itself that the financial statements of the Company fairly and accurately set out the financial position and financial performance of the Company for the period under review;
- (g) satisfying itself that there are appropriate controls are in place to assure the Board that proper operational, financial, compliance, and internal control processes are in place and functioning appropriately;
- (h) to ensure that appropriate audit arrangements are in place and operating effectively;
- (i) and
- (j) reporting to shareholders.

Each director has the right to seek independent professional advice on matters relating to his position as a director of the Company at the Company's expense, subject to the prior approval of the Chairman, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

In the event of a conflict of interest or where a potential conflict of interest may arise, involved directors will, unless the remaining directors resolve otherwise, withdraw from deliberations concerning the matter.

In accordance with the constitution of the Company, directors (other than the Managing Director) must offer themselves for re-election by shareholders at least every 3 years. The Board does not specify a maximum term for which a director may hold office.

The responsibility for the day-to-day operation and administration of the Company is delegated by the Board to the Managing Director. The Board ensures that the Managing Director and the management team is appropriately qualified and experienced to discharge their responsibilities.

The Managing Director is accountable to the Board for all authority delegated to the position.

Whilst there is a clear division between the responsibilities of the Board and management, the Board is responsible for ensuring that management's objectives and activities are aligned with the expectations and risks identified by the Board. The Board has a number of mechanisms in place to ensure this is achieved including:

- (a) Board approval and monitoring of a strategic plan; and
- (b) approval of annual budgets;

2. PROCEDURES FOR SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

The Board shall ensure that, collectively, it has the appropriate range and expertise to properly fulfil its responsibilities, including:

- (a) accounting and finance;
- (b) business development and risk management; and
- (c) industry and public company experience.

The Board should have an appropriate ratio and skills matrix for executive and non-executive directors and have an appropriate balance of independent directors.

In the circumstances where the Board believes there is a need to appoint another director, whether due to retirement of a director or growth or complexity of the Company, certain procedures will be followed, including to determine the skills and experience appropriate for the appointee having regard to those of the existing directors and any other likely changes to the Board;

The Board currently comprises 3 persons and is considered to have an appropriate balance of skills and experience.

The Chairman regularly reviews the composition of the Board to ensure that the board continues to have the mix of skills and experience necessary for the conduct of the Company's activities.

If an invitation to become a director is accepted, the Board will appoint the new director during the year and that person will then stand for re-election by shareholders at the next annual general meeting. Shareholders are provided with relevant information on the candidates for re-election.

When appointed to the Board, a new director will receive an induction appropriate to their experience.

3. CODE OF CONDUCT

This code of conduct aims to encourage the appropriate standards of conduct and behaviour of the directors, officers, employees and contractors (collectively called the employees) of the Company.

Employees are expected to act with integrity and objectivity, striving at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the Company.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Employees of the Company must act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company as a whole.
2. Employees have a duty to use due care and diligence in fulfilling the functions of their position and exercising the powers attached to their employment.
3. Employees must recognise that their primary responsibility is to the Company's shareholders as a whole.
4. Employees must not take advantage of their position for personal gain, or the gain of their associates.
5. Directors have an obligation to be independent in their judgements.
6. Confidential information received by employees in the course of the exercise of their duties remains the property of the Company. Confidential information can only be released or used with specific permission from the Company.
7. Employees have an obligation, to comply with the spirit as well as the letter, of the law and with the principles of this code.

The Company views breaches of this code as serious misconduct. Employees who have become aware of any breaches of this code must report the matter immediately to their line manager or the Company Secretary. The line manager or Company Secretary has the responsibility to report the breach to the appropriate senior management and to advise the relevant employee of the outcome and actions implemented.

Any employee who in good faith, reports a breach or a suspected breach will not be subject to any retaliation or recrimination for making that report.

Employees who breach the policies outlined in the Code may be subject to disciplinary action, including in the case of serious breaches, dismissal.

DIRECTORS

The following additional comments apply to directors of the Company and aim to ensure directors have a clear understanding of the Company's expectations of their conduct.

Fiduciary duties

All directors have a fiduciary relationship with the shareholders of the Company. A director occupies a unique position of trust with shareholders, which makes it unlawful for directors to improperly use their position to gain advantage for themselves.

Duties of directors

Each director must endeavour to ensure that the Company is properly managed so as to protect and enhance the interests of all shareholders. To this end, directors need to devote sufficient time and effort to understand the Company's operations.

Directors should ensure that shareholders and the ASX are informed of all material matters which require disclosure and avoid or fully disclose conflicts of interest.

Conflict of interest

At all times a director must be able to act in the interests of the Company. Where the interests of associates, the personal interest of a director or a director's family may conflict with those of the Company, then the director must immediately disclose such conflict and either:

- (a) eliminate the conflict, or
- (b) abstain from participation in any discussion or decision-making process in relation to the subject matter of the conflict.

Executive directors must always be alert to the potential for a conflict of interest between their roles as executive managers and their fiduciary duty as directors.

Insider trading

Information concerning the activities or proposed activities of the Company, which is not public and which could materially affect the Company's share price must not be used for any purpose other than valid Company requirements.

STAKEHOLDERS

The Board recognises that the primary stakeholders in the Company are its shareholders. Other legitimate stakeholders in the Company include employees, customers and the general community.

The Company's primary objective is to create shareholder wealth through capital growth and dividends by the continued development of its business and the provision of innovative solutions within the mining and related industries. This is achieved by:

- (a) mineral exploration on the Company's Tenements; and
- (b) new project review and acquisition.

The Company is committed to conducting all its operations in a manner which:

- (a) protects the health and safety of all employees, contractors and community members;
- (b) recognises, values and rewards the individual contribution of each employee;
- (c) achieves a balance between economic development, maintenance of the environment and social responsibility;
- (d) maintains good relationships with suppliers and the local community; and
- (e) is honest, lawful and moral.

All employees (including directors) are expected to act with the utmost integrity and objectivity, striving at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the Company.

4. SECURITIES POLICY

The Company's share trading policy regulates dealings by directors, officers and employees in securities issued by the Company. In certain circumstances this policy also applies to contractors and consultants.

This policy imposes basic trading restrictions on all employees of the Company and its related companies who possess inside information and additional trading restrictions on:

- (a) all directors;
- (b) all executives reporting directly to the Managing Director; and
- (c) any other employees of the Company considered appropriate by the Managing Director and Company Secretary from time to time.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS WHEN IN POSSESSION OF INSIDE INFORMATION

Insider trading laws

Insider trading laws cover all directors and employees of the Company. If a person is in possession of any unpublished price-sensitive information, it is a criminal offence to take advantage for personal gain or that of an associates.

Price-sensitive information is any information which if it were generally available, a reasonable person would expect it to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities, or would be likely to influence a person in deciding whether to buy or sell the Company's securities.

Confidential information

Employees and directors also have a duty of confidentiality to the Company. A person must not reveal any confidential information concerning the Company, use that information in any way which may cause loss to the Company, or use that information to gain an advantage for themselves or anyone else.

ADDITIONAL TRADING RESTRICTIONS FOR DIRECTORS AND SOME EMPLOYEES

Additional restrictions on trading in the Company's securities apply to directors of the Company, all executives reporting directly to the Managing Director and any other employees of the Company considered appropriate by the Managing Director and Company Secretary from time to time (**Restricted Persons**).

Restricted Persons generally hold positions where it can be assumed that they will have inside information regarding the Company. Accordingly, additional restrictions apply for any proposed trading in shares by Restricted Persons during nominated "closed periods". The closed periods generally apply to the period immediately preceding periodic and continuous disclosure.

Restricted Persons are prohibited from trading in the Company's securities during the following designated closed periods:

- (a) in the two months immediately preceding the release of the Company's half year financial results (or, if shorter, the period from the relevant financial period end to the time of notification); or

- (b) in the two months immediately preceding the release of the Company's full year financial results (or, if shorter, the period from the financial year end to the time of publication).

In exceptional circumstances clearance may be given for a Restricted Person to sell (but not to purchase) securities when they would otherwise be prohibited from doing so but not while there exists any matter which constitutes unpublished price-sensitive information in relation to the Company's securities.

Requirements before trading

Before trading, or giving instructions for trading in the Company's securities:

- (a) a director must notify the Chairman of his intention to trade;
- (b) confirm that he does not hold any inside information;
- (c) have been advised by the Chairman that there is no reason to preclude him from trading in the Company's securities as notified; and
- (d) complied with any conditions on trading imposed by the Chairman (including, for example, any time limits applicable to the clearance).

In the case of the Chairman intending to trade in the Company's securities, he must notify and obtain clearance from the Board before trading, or giving instructions for trading.

In the case of any other Restricted Person, he must notify and obtain clearance from the Company Secretary before trading, or giving instructions for trading.

Notification of trading

Directors must notify the Company Secretary of any dealings in the Company's securities immediately any such dealings occur.

Breaches of policy

Strict compliance with this policy is a condition of employment.

General

The requirements imposed by this policy are separate from and additional to, the legal prohibitions in the Corporations Act on insider trading.

5. BOARD COMMITTEES

In view of the size of the Company and the nature of its activities, the Board has considered that establishing formally constituted committees for audit, board nominations and remuneration would contribute little to its effective management. Accordingly audit matters, the nomination of new Directors and the setting, or review, of remuneration levels of Directors are reviewed by the Board as a whole and approved by resolution of the Board (with abstentions from relevant Directors where there is a conflict of interest). Where the Board considers that particular expertise or information is required, which is not available from within their number, appropriate external advice may be taken and reviewed prior to a final decision being made by the Board.

6. CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE POLICY

This policy outlines the disclosure obligations of the Company as required under the Corporations Act 2001 and the ASX Listing Rules. The policy is designed to ensure that procedures are in place so that the stock market in the which the Company's securities are listed is properly informed of matters which may have a material impact on the price at which the securities are traded.

The Company is committed to:

- (a) complying with the general and continuous disclosure principles contained in the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing rules;
- (b) preventing the selective or inadvertent disclosure of material price sensitive information;
- (c) ensuring shareholders and the market are provided with full and timely information about the Company's activities;
- (d) ensuring that all market participants have equal opportunity to receive externally available information issued by the Company.

Disclosure officer

The Company Secretary have been appointed as the Company's disclosure officers responsible for implementing and administering this policy. The disclosure officer is responsible for all communication with ASX and for making decisions on what should be disclosed publicly under this policy.

In the absence of the Managing Director and Company Secretary, any matters regarding disclosure issues are to be referred to the Chairman or the Managing Director.

Material information

In accordance with the ASX Listing Rules, the Company must immediately notify the market (via an announcement to the ASX) of any information concerning the Company which a reasonable person with experience in the industry in which the Company operates would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities.

Information need not be disclosed if:

- (a) a reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed;
and
- (b) the information is confidential and the ASX has not formed the view that the information has ceased to be confidential; **and**
- (c) one or more of the following applies:
 - (i) it would breach the law to disclose the information;
 - (ii) the information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation;
 - (iii) the information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure;

- (iv) the information is generated for internal management purposes; or
- (v) the information is a trade secret.

The Company is also required to disclose information if asked to do so by the ASX, to correct or prevent a false market.

Note that the Company is deemed to have become aware of information where a director or executive officer has, or ought to have, come into possession of the information in the course of the performance of his duties as a director or executive officer.

The Corporations Act defines a material effect on price or value as being where a reasonable person would be taken to expect information to have a material effect on the price or value of securities if the information would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of the securities

Review of communications for disclosure

The disclosure officers will review all communications to the market to ensure that they are full and accurate and comply with the Company's obligations. Such communications may include:

- (a) media releases;
- (b) analyst, investor or other presentations;
- (c) prospectuses; and
- (d) other corporate publications.

Examples of information or events that are likely to require disclosure include:

- (a) changes in relation to directors;
- (b) mergers, acquisitions, divestments, joint ventures of a major business unit;
- (c) significant developments in new projects or ventures;

Where there is any doubt as to whether an issue might materially affect the price or value of the Company's securities, the disclosure officers will assess the circumstances with appropriate senior executives and if necessary, seek external professional advice.

All presentations to analysts and investors will be released to the ASX and then included on the Company's web-site.

Authorised spokespersons

The Company's authorised spokespersons are the Managing Director, Chairman, and Company Secretary. In appropriate circumstances, the Managing Director may from time to time authorise other spokespersons on particular issues and those within their area of expertise.

No employees or consultants are permitted to comment publicly on matters confidential to the Company. Any information which is not public must be treated by employees and consultants as confidential until publicly released.

Reporting of disclosable information

Once the requirement to disclose information has been determined, the disclosure officers are the only persons authorised to release that information to the ASX.

Information to be disclosed must be lodged immediately with the ASX. Any such information must not be released to the general public until the Company has received formal confirmation of lodgement by the ASX.

All information disclosed to the ASX in compliance with this policy must be promptly placed on the Company's web-site.

Market speculation and rumours

As a guiding principle, the Company has a "no comment" policy on market speculation and rumours, which must be observed by all employees. However, the Company will comply with any request by the ASX to comment upon a market report or rumour.

Trading halts

The Company may, in exceptional circumstances, request a trading halt to maintain orderly trading in the Company's securities and to manage any disclosure issues.

No employee of the Company is authorised to seek a trading halt except for the disclosure officers.

Meetings and group briefings with investors and analysts

The Managing Director is primarily responsible for the Company's relationship with major shareholders, institutional investors and analysts and shall be the primary contacts for those parties.

Any written materials containing new price-sensitive information to be used in briefing media, institutional investors and analysts are lodged with ASX prior to the briefing commencing. Upon confirmation of receipt by ASX, the briefing material is posted to the Company's web-site. Briefing materials may also include information that may not strictly be required under continuous disclosure requirements.

The Company will not disclose price sensitive information in any meeting with an investor or stockbroking analyst before formally disclosing it to the market. The Company considers that one-on-one discussions and meetings with investors and stockbroking analysts are an important part of pro-active investor relations. However, the Company will only discuss previously disclosed information in such meetings.

Periods prior to release of financial results

During the time between the end of the financial year or half year and the actual results release, the Company will not discuss financial performance, broker estimates and forecasts and, particularly, any pre-result analysis with stockbroking analysts, investors or the media, unless the information to be discussed has already been disclosed to the ASX.

Web-based communication

The Company's web-site features discrete sections for shareholders and investors to ensure that such information can be accessed by interested parties. Such information will include:

- (a) annual reports and results announcements;
- (b) all other company announcements made to the ASX;
- (c) speeches and support material given at investor conferences or presentations;
- (d) company profile and company contact details; and
- (e) all written information provided to investors or stockbroking analysts.

Announcements lodged with the ASX will be placed on the Company's web-site as soon as practicable after ASX confirms receipt of that information.

Shareholders may be offered the option of receiving information via e-mail instead of post.

Analysts reports and forecasts

Stockbroking analysts frequently prepare reports on listed companies that typically detail their opinion on strategies, performance and financial forecasts. To avoid inadvertent disclosure of information that may affect the Company's value or share price. The Company's comments on analyst reports will be restricted to:

- (a) information the Company has issued publicly; and
- (b) other information that is in the public domain.

Given the level of price sensitivity to earnings projections, the Company will only make comment to correct factual errors in relation to information publicly issued by other parties and Company statements.

7. **SHAREHOLDERS COMMUNICATION POLICY**

The Company recognises the value of providing current and relevant information to its shareholders.

The Managing Director and Company Secretary have the primary responsibility for communication with shareholders.

Information is communicated to shareholders through:

- (a) continuous disclosure to relevant stock markets of all material information;
- (b) periodic disclosure through the annual report (or concise annual report), half year financial report and quarterly reporting of exploration, production and corporate activities;
- (c) notices of meetings and explanatory material;
- (d) the annual general meeting; and
- (e) the Company's web-site at www.shreeminerals.com

The Company is committed to the promotion of investor confidence by ensuring that trading in the Company's securities takes place in an efficient, competitive and informed market.

Electronic communication and web-site

The Company believes that communicating with shareholders by electronic means, particularly through its web-site, is an efficient way of distributing information in a timely and convenient manner.

The Company's web-site will be updated with material released to the ASX as soon as practicable after confirmation of release by the ASX.

All web-site information will be continuously reviewed and updated to ensure that information is current, or appropriately dated and archived.

The Company places the full text of notices of meeting and explanatory material on the web-site.

Written communication and annual report

Shareholders have been given the opportunity to elect to receive a printed or electronic copy of the annual report from the Company. In addition, the Company publishes its annual report on the Company's website and notifies all shareholders of the web address where they can access the annual report.

Annual general meeting

The Company recognises the rights of shareholders and encourages the effective exercise of those rights through the following means:

- (a) notices of meetings are distributed to shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act;

- (b) notices of meeting and other meeting material are drafted in concise and clear language;
- (c) shareholders are encouraged to use their attendance at meetings to ask questions on any relevant matter, with time being specifically set aside for shareholder questions;
- (d) notices of meetings encourage participation in voting on proposed resolutions by lodgement of proxies, if shareholders are unable to attend the meeting; and
- (e) it is both the Company's policy and the policy of the Company's auditor for the lead engagement partner to be present at the annual general meeting and to answer any questions regarding the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditors' report.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL COMPLIANCE AND CONTROL

Shree Minerals has a number of policies on risk management, as well as a related internal compliance and control system.

Set out below is a summary only of some of the features of the risk management policies and internal compliance and control system.

8.1 Risk Management Policy

There are a range of specific risks that have the potential to have an adverse impact on Shree Mineral's business.

Financial risk: The Board has adopted a number of financial risk policies which address market price risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and corporate and bank guarantees.

Business risk: A range of policies and procedures deal with specific business risks, including:

- delegation of Authority policy and guiding principles;
- capital investment processes;
- Guide to Business Conduct; and
- litigation reporting.

Operational risk: Policies for operational risk have been developed, including:

- Health, Safety and Environment;
- asset protection and operational security; and
- insurance.

Procedures exist to monitor risk, with ultimate reporting to the Board, through either the Audit and Risk Committee for financial and business risk and the Chief Executive Officer for operational risk.

8.2 Internal Compliance and Control

The Board ultimately has responsibility for internal compliance and control and has responsibility for ensuring that internal control systems are in place to monitor and manage risk.

In addition to the risk management policies noted above, Shree Minerals has an internal compliance and control system based on the following:

- a financial reporting control system that aims to ensure that financial reporting is both accurate and timely; and
- ad hoc internal auditing controls and checks.

Financial reporting control systems

Shree minerals has a number of financial control processes to ensure that the information that is presented to senior management and the Board is both accurate and timely. The control processes include, among other things:

- annual audit and half year review by the external auditor;

- management review of the balance sheet and internal control environment;
- monthly review of financial performance compared to budget and forecast;
- ongoing monitoring of accounting policy to ensure consistent application; and
- analysis of financial performance and significant balance sheet items to comparative periods.

9. REMUNERATION POLICY

Remuneration policy

This Board shall review and reassess this policy at least annually.

General director remuneration

Shareholder approval must be obtained in relation to the overall limit set for non executive directors' fees. The maximum aggregate remuneration approved for directors is currently \$200,000. The directors shall set individual Board fees within the limit approved by shareholders.

Shareholders must also approve the framework for any equity based compensation schemes and if a recommendation is made for a non executive director to participate in an equity scheme, that participation must be approved by the shareholders.

Executive remuneration

The Company's remuneration policy for executive directors and senior management is designed to promote superior performance and long term commitment to the Company. Executives receive a base remuneration which is market related, together with performance based remuneration which is met out of a profit sharing pool on a calendar year basis.

Overall remuneration policies are subject to the discretion of the Board and can be changed to reflect competitive market and business conditions where it is in the interests of the Company and shareholders to do so.

Executive remuneration and other terms of employment are reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee having regard to performance, relevant comparative information and expert advice.

The Committee's reward policy reflects its obligation to align executive's remuneration with shareholders' interests and to retain appropriately qualified executive talent for the benefit of the Company. The main principles of the policy are:

- (a) reward reflects the competitive market in which the Company operates;
- (b) individual reward should be linked to performance criteria; and
- (c) executives should be rewarded for both financial and non-financial performance.

The total remuneration of executives and other senior managers consists of the following:

- (a) salary - senior executive receives a fixed sum payable monthly in cash;
- (b) bonus - each executive is eligible to participate in an annual incentive plan if deemed appropriate;
- (c) long term incentives - each senior executive may participate in share option schemes & equity based remuneration schemes which have been approved by shareholders; and
- (d) other benefits – senior executive are eligible to participate in superannuation schemes.

The Board reviews executive packages annually by reference to the consolidated entity's performance, executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors and other listed companies in similar industries as required.

The company at its expense will put in place an insurance policy to indemnify all directors and Officers of the Company.

10. REMUNERATION COMMITTEE CHARTER

In view of the size of the Company and the nature of its activities, the Board has considered that establishing formally constituted committees for audit, board nominations and remuneration would contribute little to its effective management. Accordingly audit matters, the nomination of new Directors and the setting, or review, of remuneration levels of Directors are reviewed by the Board as a whole and approved by resolution of the Board (with abstentions from relevant Directors where there is a conflict of interest). Where the Board considers that particular expertise or information is required, which is not available from within their number, appropriate external advice may be taken and reviewed prior to a final decision being made by the Board.

11. NOMINATION COMMITTEE CHARTER

In view of the size of the Company and the nature of its activities, the Board has considered that establishing formally constituted committees for audit, board nominations and remuneration would contribute little to its effective management. Accordingly audit matters, the nomination of new Directors and the setting, or review, of remuneration levels of Directors are reviewed by the Board as a whole and approved by resolution of the Board (with abstentions from relevant Directors where there is a conflict of interest). Where the Board considers that particular expertise or information is required, which is not available from within their number, appropriate external advice may be taken and reviewed prior to a final decision being made by the Board.

12. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

This statement outlines the main corporate governance practices in place during the financial year.

The Directors monitor the business affairs of the Company on behalf of Shareholders and have formally adopted a Corporate Governance Charter, which is designed to encourage Directors and other Shree personnel to focus their attention on accountability, risk management and ethical conduct. The Company has adopted the following policies, protocols and corporate governance structures:

- Structure of Board and Committees
- Nominations and Remuneration Committee Charter
- Audit and Risk Management Committee Charter
- Board Members' Code of Conduct
- Conflict of Interest Protocol
- Group Code of Conduct/Values
- Risk Management Policy
- Policy on the Trading of Company's Shares
- Release of Price Sensitive Information
- Board Calendar (Strategic Governance Issues)

- Board and Management Performance Enhancement Policy.

The Corporate Governance Charter was prepared with regard to the Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Best Practice Recommendations released by the ASX Corporate Governance Council in March 2003 (as amended) so as to ensure that its practices are largely consistent with those Recommendations from time to time. The Corporate Governance Charter will be reviewed and adjusted, as required, on an on-going basis including in line with the ASX Corporate Governance Council amendments to the Recommendations.