

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION POLICY

Version 5.3



Contents

- 1. OBJECTIVES 5
- 2. WHO DOES THIS POLICY APPLY TO? 5
- 3. LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND INDUSTRY STANDARDS RELEVANT TO THIS POLICY 5
- 4. PROTECTIONS AVAILABLE TO ELIGIBLE WHISTLEBLOWERS 5
- 5. PERSONAL WORK-RELATED GRIEVANCES 6
- 6. HOW YOU CAN MAKE A PROTECTED DISCLOSURE 6
- 7. HOW CAF WILL INVESTIGATE PROTECTED DISCLOSURES 6
- 8. KEY FUNCTIONS OF THE WHISTLEBLOWER INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE 7
- 9. INVESTIGATION PROCESS 8
- 10. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF WHISTLEBLOWERS 8
- 11. REPORTING 9
- 12. AVAILABILITY OF THE POLICY 9
- 13. FOR MORE INFORMATION 9

Version	Approval Date	Effective Date	Policy Owner
1.0	04/11/2011	04/11/2011	National Manager – Compliance & Policy
2.0	23/05/2013	27/05/2013	Corporate Manager - Legal
3.0	28/08/2014	28/08/2014	Operations Manager – Professional Standards
3.1	29/10/2015	11/12/2015	Compliance and Advice Risk Manager
3.2	21/11/2016	21/11/2016	Head of Professional Standards
4.0	21/06/2019	21/06/2019	Chief Legal Officer
4.1	21/08/2019	21/08/2019	Chief Legal Officer
4.2	15/05/2020	15/05/2020	Chief Legal Officer
5.0	23/06/2021	23/06/2021	Chief Legal Officer
5.1	01/11/2021	01/11/2021	Corporate Counsel
5.2	14/11/2022	14/11/2022	Head of Legal
5.3	23/02/2024	23/02/2024	Head of Legal

Term	Definition
APRA	Means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.
ASIC	Means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.
The Board	Means the Centrepont Alliance Limited Board of directors.
Bribery	is the offering, promising, giving, accepting or soliciting of an advantage as an inducement for action which is illegal, unethical or a breach of trust. A bribe is an inducement or reward offered, promised or provided in gain any commercial, contractual, regulatory or personal advantage and can take the form of gifts, loans, fees, rewards, secret commissions or other advantages.
Business Day	Means any day that is not a public holiday or weekend in the State of Queensland.
CAF	Means Centrepont Alliance Limited (ACN 052 507 507).
CAF Group	Means CAF and its related bodies corporate.
Corporations Act	Means the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth)
Corruption	Dishonest activities in which a director, officer, employee, authorised representative or contractor of any CAF Group member acts contrary to the interests of the CAF Group and abuses his/her position of trust in order to achieve some personal gain or advantage for himself, herself, or for another person or entity. Commonly this includes bribery or blackmail through the withholding or providing of services in return for personal gain.
Eligible Recipient	Means any person that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an officer or senior manager within the CAF Group; • an auditor, or member of an audit team conducting an audit within the CAF Group; or • a risk manager within the CAF Group (for example, a member of the RACC).
Eligible Whistleblower	Means any person that makes a disclosure in accordance with this Policy and wishes to avail themselves of the protections set out in this policy, and who is, or has been, any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an officer of CAF; • an employee of CAF; • an individual who supplies goods or services to CAF (whether paid or unpaid); • an employee of a person that supplies goods or services to CAF (whether paid or unpaid); • an individual who is an associate of CAF; or • a relative or dependent of an individual referred to above, or a dependent of the individual's spouse.

Term	Definition
RACC	<p>Means the CAF Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee.</p> <p>The RACC is responsible (among other things) for establishing and maintaining risk management to ensure the CAF Group complies with the applicable laws, statutory obligations and corporate policies (excluding those which are separately managed by another committee, e.g. financial services laws).</p>
Executive team	Means a team of senior executives within CAF, as nominated from time to time.
Fraud	Means dishonestly obtaining a benefit, or causing a loss, by deception or other means. This may include theft of funds from Centrepoint or its clients.
GARCC	<p>Means the CAF Group Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee.</p> <p>The GARCC is a committee of the Board established in accordance with the constitution of CAF. Accordingly, the GARCC is authorised by the Board to assist it in fulfilling its statutory and regulatory responsibilities.</p>
Improper Conduct	Means misconduct, or an improper state of affairs or circumstances in relation to the CAF Group. This includes, but is not limited to, Fraud, dishonesty, Corruption and illegal acts or omissions.
Protected Disclosure	<p>Means the disclosure of information by an Eligible Whistleblower to CAF (in accordance with this Policy), ASIC, APRA, an Eligible Recipient or a legal practitioner if the discloser has reasonable grounds to suspect that the information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concerns Improper Conduct in relation to any member of the CAF Group; or • indicates that a member of the CAF Group, or an officer or employee of a member of the CAF Group, has engaged in conduct that constitutes an offence against, or a contravention of, a provision of any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the Corporations Act; b) the <i>Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001</i> (Cth); c) the <i>Banking Act 1959</i> (Cth); d) the <i>Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001</i> (Cth); e) the <i>Insurance Act 1973</i> (Cth); f) the <i>Life Insurance Act 1995</i> (Cth); g) the <i>National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009</i> (Cth); h) the <i>Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993</i> (Cth); i) an instrument made under any Act referred to above; j) any other law of the Commonwealth that is punishable by imprisonment for a period of 12 months or more; or k) represents a danger to the public or the financial system.
Whistleblower Protection Officer (WPO)	<p>Means the CAF Head of Legal (or equivalent position).</p> <p>The WPO is responsible for ensuring that Eligible Whistleblowers are afforded protection in accordance with this Policy and the Corporations Act.</p>
Whistleblower Investigation Committee (WIC)	<p>Means a committee comprising at all times of three members including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the WPO; • the chair of the GARCC; and • one additional member selected by the two standing members on an investigation-by-investigation basis having regard to the nature of the disclosure. This member may or may not be an officer of the CAF Group.

1. OBJECTIVES

CAF is committed to a culture of corporate compliance and ethical behaviour. We have developed this Whistleblower Protection Policy (Policy) in accordance with section 1317AI of the Corporations Act.

This Policy details the type of protections that are afforded to Eligible Whistleblowers, as well as the steps that the CAF Group will take to ensure that Eligible Whistleblowers do not suffer any detriment following a Protected Disclosure.

Throughout this Policy, the CAF Group is referred to as 'we', 'us', 'our' or any variations.

2. WHO DOES THIS POLICY APPLY TO?

This Policy applies to all Eligible Whistleblowers.

In addition to the protection for Eligible Whistleblowers under this Policy, we will also consider (on a case-by-case basis) disclosures that otherwise satisfy the definition of 'Protected Disclosure' in accordance with this Policy where those disclosures are made by members of the following groups that are not otherwise Eligible Whistleblowers:

- organisations external to the CAF Group; and
- members of the public.

3. LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND INDUSTRY STANDARDS RELEVANT TO THIS POLICY

This Policy incorporates elements of the following laws, regulations and industry standards, which include:

- *Treasury Laws Amendment (Enhancing Whistleblower Protections) Act 2019* (Cth);
- The Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) & the Corporations Regulations;
- AS 8000 -2003 –Corporate governance – good governance principles; and
- AS 8004 -2003 –Whistleblower protection programs for entities.

4. PROTECTIONS AVAILABLE TO ELIGIBLE WHISTLEBLOWERS

We undertake to ensure that an Eligible Whistleblower under this Policy shall not be penalised, personally disadvantaged or suffer detriment because they have made a Protected Disclosure.

We will not subject an Eligible Whistleblower to any civil, criminal or administrative liability in relation to a Protected Disclosure, nor will we enforce a contractual obligation in relation to the Protected Disclosure (for example, the confidentiality clause in an employment agreement).

In addition, the WPO shall liaise with relevant managers, employees or officers of the CAF Group to ensure that the Eligible Whistleblower is not subject to any of the following:

- dismissal;
- injury;
- alteration of the Eligible Whistleblower's position or duties to their disadvantage;
- discrimination between an employee (if relevant) and other employees of the CAF Group;
- harassment or intimidation;
- harm, including psychological harm or bullying; and
- damage to the Eligible Whistleblower's property.

If an Eligible Whistleblower subsequently reports being disadvantaged for making a Protected Disclosure (as described above), that information will be assessed as a new disclosure and will be investigated as set out in this Policy.

5. PERSONAL WORK-RELATED GRIEVANCES

The WPO and chair of the GARCC may determine that a disclosure made by an Eligible Whistleblower is not a Protected Disclosure, but a personal work-related grievance. In this instance, a WIC will not be convened, and the individual will not be entitled to the protections set out in this Policy. The disclosure will be passed to the CAF Head of Human Resources. The CAF Head of Human Resources will handle the disclosure in accordance with relevant policies.

A disclosure will constitute a personal work-related grievance if it concerns a grievance about any matter in relation to the discloser's employment with the CAF Group, or former employment, having implications for the discloser personally and does not have significant implications for the CAF Group and does not otherwise fit the definition of a Protected Disclosure.

Before making a disclosure by email, through our online form, or to an Eligible Recipient, you should consider whether your disclosure is a personal work-related grievance.

6. HOW YOU CAN MAKE A PROTECTED DISCLOSURE

An Eligible Whistleblower makes a disclosure by doing one of the following:

- sending an email to georg.chmiel@outlook.com;
- submitting the anonymous whistleblower form found on the CAF website at <https://www.centrepoinalliance.com.au/complaints-whistleblower/>; or
- making a report to an Eligible Recipient.

In each instance, the disclosure will be shared with the WPO who together with the chair of the GARCC will determine whether the disclosure is a Protected Disclosure. If the disclosure involves the chair of the GARCC the disclosure will be referred to the Chairman of the Board of Directors. If the disclosure involves the WPO, the disclosure will be referred to the Corporate Counsel. If this is the case, subsequent references to the chair of the GARCC and the WPO should be read accordingly.

If the WPO and the chair of the GARCC determine that a disclosure is not a Protected Disclosure, they may determine that the disclosure is a personal work-related grievance. In this instance, the disclosure will be shared with the CAF Head of Human Resources.

The Human Resources department of CAF has existing procedures in place designed to deal with employee grievances.

7. HOW CAF WILL INVESTIGATE PROTECTED DISCLOSURES

Once the WPO and chair of the GARCC determine that a disclosure is a Protected Disclosure, a WIC will be convened to investigate the matter. The investigation shall be managed exclusively by the WIC.

The composition of the WIC will vary depending on the nature of the conduct to be investigated.

For each WIC convened, the WPO and the chair of the GARCC shall select a third member, having regard to the particular disclosure. This may include a member of the Executive Team, head of a CAF business unit, their delegates, or someone external to CAF if that is determined appropriate in the circumstances.

Three (3) members of the WIC will be required to investigate any given matter.

The WIC will endeavour to notify the Eligible Whistleblower within 10 Business Days of being convened to update the Eligible Whistleblower of the proposed action.

WIC recommendations in any given matter must be based on a two-thirds majority vote by the appointed WIC members.

In certain cases, the WIC may decide there is a need to refer the relevant report to an appropriate external investigator. Such external investigator may include external lawyers and/or accountants or other specialist third parties as appropriate.

A matter will not be investigated by any person who is either implicated in the subject matter of the Whistleblower's report or who is known to have a direct influence over the person investigated.

8. KEY FUNCTIONS OF THE WHISTLEBLOWER INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

The key functions of a WIC investigation are to:

- collate information relating to the allegation as quickly as possible;
- consider the information collected;
- make a recommendation based on the evidence in a manner that is fair, objective and affords procedural fairness to all parties involved;
- make contemporaneous notes of all discussions, phone calls and tapes of all interviews with witnesses when conducting an investigation;
- use its best endeavours to ensure confidentiality, including, but not limited to, establishing a confidential filing system for storing all information it has received, conducting interviews in private and taking all reasonable steps to protect the identity of the Eligible Whistleblower; and
- warn the Eligible Whistleblower where disclosure of the identity of the Eligible Whistleblower cannot be avoided due to the nature of the allegations.

If the WIC exercises its discretion in favour of allowing a witness to have legal representation all associated costs will be the responsibility of the party engaging that representation.

At the conclusion of the investigation by the WIC, the WPO will prepare a report of the WIC's findings/recommendations. These findings/recommendations will be presented to the Board via the GARCC.

Where an investigation shows that wrongdoing has occurred within the CAF Group, CAF is committed to changing its processes and taking action in relation to those CAF Group members who have behaved incorrectly.

Where illegal conduct may have occurred, this may involve reporting the matter to relevant authorities and, in some cases, to the police.

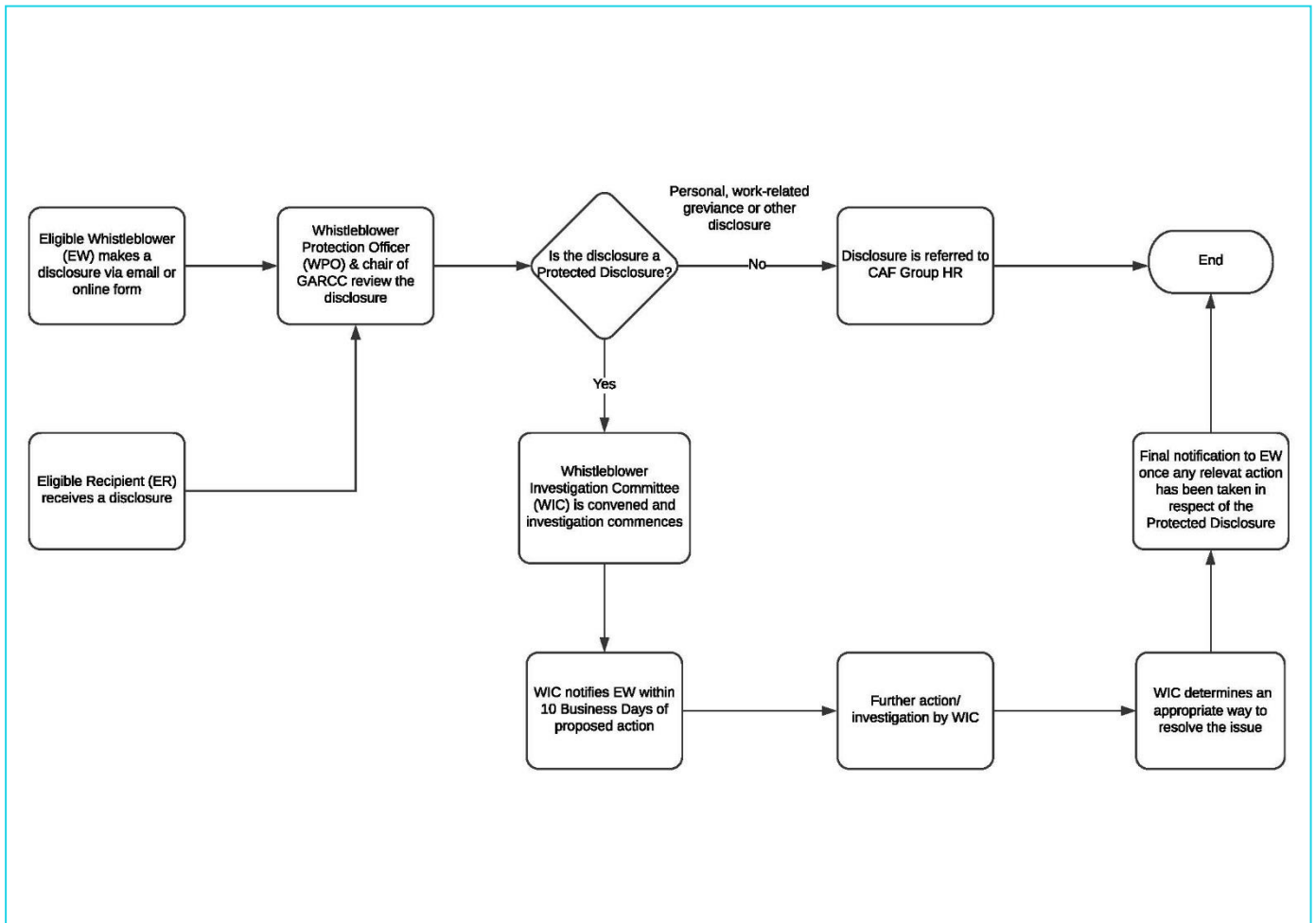
In some circumstances CAF may also be required to report instances of Improper Conduct to the relevant regulatory authorities, such as ASIC.

In addition, the WPO:

- Will examine the immediate welfare and protection needs of the relevant Eligible Whistleblower, if identified.
- Will also examine the immediate welfare of any CAF employees, officers or authorised representatives that are mentioned in a Protected Disclosure and take all necessary steps to ensure they are appropriately supported during and after an investigation.

9. INVESTIGATION PROCESS

The below flow chart details, at a high level, the process that will be followed by the WIC during the investigation.



10. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF WHISTLEBLOWERS

Eligible Whistleblowers must in all cases:

- when making a disclosure, not make a false disclosure knowing it to be false or being reckless about whether it is false; and
- assist with the investigation of the disclosure to the extent reasonably required.

The intentional making of a false disclosure is itself considered Improper Conduct which CAF has the right to act on. The making of any deliberately false or malicious allegations against the CAF Group may result in disciplinary action up to and including dismissal.

Eligible Whistleblowers must not attempt to obtain evidence they have no right to access. Such improper access may itself be considered Improper Conduct. Eligible Whistleblowers are essentially 'reporting parties' and for this reason should not attempt to conduct their own investigative activities.

Whistleblowers making a Protected Disclosure should be prepared to set out all known information regarding any reported allegations and provide evidence in support of any such allegations. We may require Eligible Whistleblowers to complete forms from time to time during the initial report and subsequent investigation.

Where possible, and assuming the identity of the Eligible Whistleblower is known, the Eligible Whistleblower will be kept informed of the outcome of the investigation of their report, subject to privacy and confidentiality considerations.

Protection of an Eligible Whistleblower's identity will be maintained to the extent possible within the law.

The Corporations Act allows CAF to pass on the identity and information provided by an Eligible Whistleblower to ASIC, the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, the Australian Federal Police, and legal practitioners without asking for permission from the Whistleblower.

The Corporations Act does not allow further disclosure of an Eligible Whistleblower's identity to be made without their consent.

The Eligible Whistleblower may, at any time during an investigation, contact CAF for a status update. CAF will use its best endeavours to provide the Eligible Whistleblower with a status update as soon as reasonably practicable.

11. REPORTING

The RACC must report all material incidents under this policy or breaches of the policy to the GARCC.

12. AVAILABILITY OF THE POLICY

For officers and employees of the CAF Group, this Policy is published on the secure staff portal.

This Policy is also available on the Corporate Governance section of the CAF website at <https://www.centrepoinalliance.com.au/investor-centre/corporate-governance/>.

13. FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you would like more information on this Policy, please contact the Whistleblower Protection Officer by calling 1300 557 598 or email whistleblower@cpal.com.au