

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION POLICY

1. Introduction

Select Harvest (SHV) is committed to operating in a legal and ethical manner and to identifying and responding to any illegal, improper, or unethical conduct.

To support this commitment and ensure compliance with relevant legislation, SHV encourages employees to raise concerns about any known or suspected improper conduct within SHV's operations. The processes outlined in this Whistleblower Protection Policy (**Policy**) are intended to encourage staff to confidentially raise serious concerns without fear of reprisal, dismissal or discriminatory treatment. Prompt and appropriate action will be taken to investigate each report received to ensure improper conduct is detected and addressed appropriately.

All employees are required to read this Policy carefully and are expected to fully comply with this Policy as amended and implemented from time to time.

To the extent that this Policy refers to obligations on SHV, they are guidelines for management or summaries of applicable legislative requirements only and are not contractual terms, conditions or representations on which a staff member may rely.

This Policy will be made available on SHV's Company Policy Register and hard copies will be available on request from a member of the People, Safety and Culture team.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to:

- encourage and support the reporting of Improper Conduct;
- give whistleblowers assurance that it is safe to report Improper Conduct by outlining the protections and support that will be provided by SHV;
- outline the processes to be followed in handling reports, including:
 - how disclosures of Improper Conduct can be reported and to whom;
 - how reports will be investigated;
 - how fair treatment of employees mentioned in disclosures (or to whom disclosures relate) will be ensured; and
- ensure that the Policy is made available and understood by all employees.

The Policy does not replace the standard channels for reporting concerns about workplace behaviour, and employees should continue to use existing processes, including raising issues to their managers or senior management in accordance with policies and procedures.

The procedures under this Policy should only be used where the matter is so serious that there is a genuine and reasonable belief the matter has not been or cannot be appropriately dealt with using normal reporting channels.

3. Scope

This policy applies to '**eligible whistleblowers**', i.e., individuals who have, or have had, a relationship with SHV. This can include officers, directors, employees, former employees, contractors, suppliers, as well as associates and family members of these individuals.

4. Definitions

In this Policy, words have the following meaning unless the context otherwise requires:

“ **Improper Conduct**” means misconduct by SHV or its officers/employees which is, or could be, a breach of general law, policy, or generally recognised principles of ethics and/or an improper state of affairs or circumstances including:

- Engaging in unethical behaviour or conduct or acting dishonestly;
- Engaging in improper conduct may cause financial or non-financial loss to SHV;
- Committing a criminal offence and/or fraud;
- Failing to comply with a legal obligation or engaging in illegal behaviour that is punishable by imprisonment for a period of 12 months;
- Endangering the health and safety of an individual or the public;
- Environmental damage;
- Breaches the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (**Corporations Act**);
- Breaches other financial sector laws enforced by ASIC or APRA; and
- Concealing any information relating to the above.

“**Personal Work-Related Grievances**” are generally grievances relating to an employee’s current or former employment or engagement (or that of their relative or dependent who is an employee) that have implications for that person personally, and that do not have broader implications for SHV. For example, an interpersonal conflict between employees, or a decision relating to employment or engagement, such as a transfer, promotion, or disciplinary action of an employee.

“**Protected Disclosure**” means a disclosure of Improper Conduct by a Whistleblower where the disclosure is based on Reasonable Grounds. Disclosures of Personal Work-Related Grievances (excluding taxation matters) are not Protected Disclosures under this Policy, except where:

- the disclosure concerns alleged victimisation of the Whistleblower;
- has significant implications extending beyond the Whistleblower; and/or
- the disclosure is made to a legal practitioner for the purposes of obtaining legal advice or representation.

“**Reasonable Grounds**” means that a reasonable person in the same position would also suspect the information indicates Improper Conduct or a breach of the law.

“**Regulator**” means the Australian Federal Police, Australian Securities and Investments Commission (**ASIC**), Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (**ACCC**), the Australian Tax Office (**ATO**) and/or any regulatory body responsible for enforcing the law in a relevant area and to which a Whistleblower may also make a report. .

“**Reprisal**” means any form of reprisal, adverse action, or detriment that a person takes or threatens to take against a Whistleblower because that person made or intends to make a disclosure in accordance with this Policy, or if they believe that the person has made a disclosure. For the purposes of this Policy, reprisals include (but are not limited to):

- Dismissal or demotion;
- Any form of victimisation, intimidation or harassment;
- Discrimination;
- Current or future bias;
- Action causing injury, financial loss or hardship, or damage to property; and

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION POLICY

- Threats (express or implied, conditional or unconditional) to cause detriment, as well as actually causing detriment.

“**Whistleblower**” means any person who reports Improper Conduct in accordance with this Policy.

5. Protection and Support for Whistleblowers

SHV adopts the following principles in relation to its whistleblowing program:

- SHV will support and protect Whistleblowers who act honestly and have Reasonable Grounds to make a Protected Disclosure from Reprisals;
- SHV, or an independent third party appointed by SHV, will conduct investigations in an objective and confidential manner. Appropriate corrective action will be taken as warranted by the investigation in SHV’s sole discretion;
- SHV will take all reasonable steps to protect staff who have been requested to assist in investigating Protected Disclosures from any Reprisals;
- SHV will not take any disciplinary action, or tolerate Reprisals, against a Whistleblower where a Protected Disclosure is unable to be substantiated or is found to be untrue, when the Protected Disclosure was made with a genuine or reasonable belief regarding the Improper Conduct;
- SHV will not prevent (whether through confidentiality agreement or otherwise) a Whistleblower from making a disclosure to a Regulator; and
- SHV prohibits its staff from undertaking Reprisals in respect of a Whistleblower, or a third party outside of SHV, who makes a Protected Disclosure. Any person who undertakes Reprisals in respect of a Whistleblower or a third party will be subject to disciplinary action, including possible termination of employment.

6. Protection from Reprisals

SHV prohibits its employees from undertaking Reprisals in respect of a Whistleblower who has made a Protected Disclosure. In certain circumstances, victimisation of Whistleblowers who have made a Protected Disclosure can result in a civil penalty and/or constitute a criminal offence and perpetrators may be liable to prosecution.

Any employee of SHV who undertakes Reprisals in respect of a Whistleblower who has made a Protected Disclosure will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

Such liability can arise even where:

- The Whistleblower has not yet made a Protected Disclosure;
- The victimiser does not have actual knowledge that a Protected Disclosure;
- The victimiser does not intend that the victimisation exposes the Whistleblower to a detriment.

Additionally, the Whistleblower may have recourse to claim compensation under the Corporations Act in relation to any such victimisation.

While the Corporations Act does not grant immunity to a Whistleblower for any misconduct that they were involved in that is revealed in the disclosure, the Corporations Act protects a Whistleblower against certain legal actions related to making the Protected Disclosure, including:

- criminal prosecution (and the Protected Disclosure cannot be used against the Whistleblower in a prosecution, unless the disclosure is false);

- civil litigation (such as for breach of an employment contract, duty of confidentiality, or other contractual obligation); or
- administrative action (including disciplinary action).

If a Whistleblower is the subject of legal action for breaching the Corporations Act arising out of a Protected Disclosure made by them, they may rely on this protection in their defence.

A Whistleblower's employment or their employment contract cannot be terminated on the basis that a Protected Disclosure constitutes a breach of that contract.

7. Duties and reporting requirements relating to Improper Conduct

a. Duty to report Improper Conduct

It is expected that all SHV employees will report known, suspected, or potential cases of Improper Conduct, whether such cases involve SHV, or other parties with which SHV has (or did have) dealings. This includes reporting Improper Conduct disclosed to SHV by a third party to whom this Policy does not apply.

Failure to report Improper Conduct may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

b. How to report Improper Conduct

Eligible Whistleblowers are encouraged to report concerns of Improper Conduct which would constitute a breach of SHV's policies through the standard channels set out in the particular policy.

Where an employee, irrespective of the reason, feels unable to raise their concern(s) regarding Improper Conduct via standard channels or where the matter relates to Improper Conduct in relation to other parties or to Improper Conduct disclosed by a third party, they should report the matter as a Protected Disclosure to either of the following:

- Their immediate manager/supervisor;
- The General Manager, People and Culture, who is the designated Whistleblower Protection Officer;
- The Chief Executive Officer; or
- Officers, senior officers or auditors of SHV. If an independent contact point is preferred the following two options are available:
 - Dan Feldman – Partner of HRLegal
dfeldman@hrlegal.com.au
0418 562 492
 - Alison Milner – Audit Partner PwC
alison.milner@pwc.com
0411 163 704

Protected Disclosures should include as much information as possible, including but not limited to:

- the names of any person(s) involved in the Improper Conduct;
- the dates, times, location on which the Improper Conduct occurred;
- the whereabouts of any evidence of the Improper Conduct, if known; and
- a description of what the conduct involved.

Whistleblowers are not discouraged from making a report if they do not have evidence, as this is not a bar to the activation of SHV's investigative procedures.

A Whistleblower must have Reasonable Grounds to suspect that the information they are disclosing about SHV concerns Improper Conduct. Disciplinary or other action may be taken against a person making a report which is false, misleading or malicious, including possible termination of employment.

If the Whistleblower does not wish to make a report of Improper Conduct in accordance with this Policy, they can consider making reports to the legal authorities/Regulator responsible for the enforcement of the law in the relevant area (eg, Australian Federal Police, APRA or ASIC), or their lawyer.

In limited extreme circumstances, public interest and emergency disclosures to a journalist or parliamentarian may also be protected, although SHV recommends Whistleblowers seek legal advice before making such a disclosure.

8. Confidentiality and anonymity

Whistleblowers do not have to reveal their identity when reporting Improper Conduct. It is an offence to disclose the Whistleblower's identity without their consent or without Court order.

SHV recognises that maintaining confidentiality is crucial in ensuring Whistleblowers disclose Improper Conduct in a timely manner and without fear of Reprisals.

While Protected Disclosures can be made anonymously, it is important to note that if a Whistleblower chooses to make a Protected Disclosure anonymously, this may hinder SHV's ability to fully investigate the matter.

In the event a Whistleblower reveals their identity, subject to any legal requirements, all employees, including the Whistleblower, must protect and maintain the confidentiality surrounding Protected Disclosures, including the identity of people they know or suspect may have made a Protected Disclosure, or those who are the subject of a Protected Disclosure.

It must be recognised that the identity of a Whistleblower and the details of a report of Improper Conduct may be disclosed in some circumstances. These include:

- Disclosure to law enforcement bodies where potentially criminal behaviour is involved;
- Disclosure required by law; and
- Disclosure in the course of investigation which may involve interviewing people and providing them an opportunity to respond to allegations.

SHV will also take all reasonable steps to reduce the risk of the Whistleblower's identity becoming apparent in the course of investigating the Improper Conduct. Whether or not the Whistleblower

reveals their identity when reporting Improper Conduct, the Whistleblower will be entitled to the same protections under this Policy.

9. Investigation

a. *Investigation Process*

All reports of Improper Conduct will, so far as is reasonably practicable, be investigated in a timely, thorough, and impartial manner with due regard to the rights of all people involved in the allegation.

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION POLICY

SHV will determine the appropriate method for the investigation. SHV may elect to appoint an internal investigator or an independent body or person(s) as an investigator. Where appropriate, SHV may ask for the assistance of any internal or external accounting expertise or legal counsel or any other professional services that SHV deems necessary.

Allegations in relation to fraud will be investigated according to the procedures in the SHV Fraud Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy.

Where an investigation is initiated, it will be a fair and independent process, without bias. Investigations will be independent of the business unit in respect of which allegations have been made, the person who has made the disclosure, or any person who is the subject of the improper conduct.

The Board and relevant Board appointed committees [Audit & Risk Committee] are to be notified of the investigation and provided with updates, as appropriate.

The Whistleblower will be informed of the final outcome of the investigation, as appropriate.

Where appropriate, the matter may be referred to external authorities.

All records relating to Protected Disclosures are to be retained in secure storage for a minimum period of seven years unless requirements in applicable legislation specify a greater retention period.

b. Person against whom the Protected Disclosure is made.

SHV aims to ensure that a fair process is afforded to the individual/s who is/are the subject of a Protected Disclosure and, unless special circumstances apply, the individual/s generally has/have the right to:

- Be informed as to the substance of the allegations against them; and
- Be given the opportunity to answer the allegations before a final decision is made.

c. Keeping the Whistleblower informed and protected.

The Whistleblower (if not anonymous) will be kept appropriately informed of the progress of action taken in respect of the Protected Disclosures made by them. The extent to which the Whistleblower will be informed of actions taken in response to the Protected Disclosure will vary on a case-by-case basis at SHV's discretion.

The Whistleblower (if not anonymous) will be contacted, as soon as practicable, to discuss their welfare if appropriate and to establish a process of communicating with them during the investigation,

if needed. The Whistleblower will also be informed of the expected timeframes for completion of the investigation.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Whistleblower may be informed of the outcome. The extent of the details provided to the Whistleblower as to the outcome of the investigation will vary on a case-by-case basis at SHV's discretion.

d. Findings

At the conclusion of the investigation, where there is a finding that the Improper Conduct has occurred, corrective actions may be recommended to prevent the Improper Conduct from occurring

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION POLICY

in the future, as well as any action that should be taken to remedy any harm or loss arising from the Improper Conduct having regard to the gravity and sensitivity of the matter.

This may include disciplinary action against the individual/s responsible for the Improper Conduct and the referral of the matter to appropriate authorities as is deemed necessary.

In finalising the matter, actions that may be taken by SHV may include:

- Disciplinary action against the individuals found to be involved in the Improper Conduct such as warnings or termination of employment;
- Deciding on the corrective actions to be taken to prevent the Improper Conduct from occurring in the future as well as any action that should be taken to remedy any harm or loss arising from the Improper Conduct (including implementing the investigator's recommendations);
- Referring the matter to the police (where the Whistleblower discloses that a criminal offence may have occurred), the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption, or the appropriate Minister or to a federal or state department, agency or body (for instance where Improper Conduct involves other parties such as a statutory corporation);
- In the case of a Protected Disclosure involving other parties, a decision whether it is appropriate to notify the other party;
- No further action; or
- Any other action deemed appropriate.

Subject to the terms outlined above, should the Whistleblower themselves be implicated in the Improper Conduct, the fact that the Whistleblower made the Protected Disclosure will not protect them from any civil or criminal liability associated with the Improper Conduct. However, to the extent the Whistleblower cooperates with SHV in making a Protected Disclosure, SHV may take into account their cooperation in determining any disciplinary action that may be taken against them, as is appropriate in the circumstances.

10. Reference material / other related policies:

- Australian Standard AS 8001 – “Fraud & Corruption Control”
- Australian Standard AS 8004 – “Whistleblower Protection Programs for Entities”
- *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth)
- Fraud Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy
- *Treasury Laws Amendment (Enhancing Whistleblower Protections) Bill 2019* (Cth)
- Converge (free and confidential counselling service) – 1300 687 327
- HCA000A – Code of Conduct

11. Authorisation and Approval:

Document Name	Whistleblower Policy
Document Manager	Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary
Document Department	Finance
Contact	Brad Crump
Approval Authority	David Surveyor – Managing Director
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