



BOARD CHARTER

**50-50 Foundation Limited
ACN 161 685 776**

Adopted on 18 July 2024



BOARD CHARTER

1 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The Board of Directors of 50-50 Foundation Limited (**Company**) has adopted this Board Charter (**Charter**) to outline the manner in which the respective roles and responsibilities of its Board and management will be exercised and discharged having regard to principles of effective corporate governance.

The Constitution ultimately governs matters relating to the Board and its functions. This Charter explains and interprets the Constitution. The Constitution prevails to the extent of any inconsistency between this Charter and the Constitution.

2 BOARD COMPOSITION

2.1 Board composition and size

- (a) Directors are appointed by the Board and elected or re-elected by the members.
- (b) The Directors will determine the Board size and composition, subject to the limits set out in the Company's Constitution.
- (c) The Board will periodically review the mix of skills and diversity represented by Directors and determine whether that mix remains appropriate.

2.2 Independent Directors

- (a) A majority of the Board shall be independent Directors.
- (b) In assessing independence, the Board will have regard to the factors set out in the criteria for independence set out in Schedule 1.
- (c) The independence of Directors will be assessed annually or as soon as practicable after there is a change in circumstances in respect of a Director which may affect their independence.

2.3 Chairperson

- (a) Where practicable, the Board will elect one of the independent, non-executive Directors to the office of chairperson.
- (b) The Board will, if practicable, identify an independent non-executive Director to act as an alternate chairperson if the chairperson is unable to perform their role for any reason.

3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Role of the Board

The Board is responsible for the overall performance of the Company and accordingly takes accountability for monitoring the Company's business and affairs and setting its strategic direction, establishing policies and overseeing the Company's financial position and performance.

The Board is responsible for:

- (a) demonstrating leadership;
- (b) defining the Company's purpose and setting its strategic objectives;



- (c) approving the Company's statement of values and code of conduct to underpin a culture of acting lawfully, ethically and responsibly;
- (d) approving and monitoring the Company's strategy, business performance objectives and financial performance objectives;
- (e) overseeing management in its implementation of the Company's strategic objectives, instilling of the Company's values and performance generally;
- (f) overseeing and monitoring the establishment of an appropriate risk management framework (for both financial and nonfinancial risks) and setting the risk appetite within which the Board expects management to operate;
- (g) implementing an appropriate framework for relevant information to be reported by management to the Board, and whenever required, challenging management and holding it to account; and
- (h) monitoring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, ethical standards and external commitments and, generally, safeguarding the reputation of the Company.

3.2 Specific responsibilities of the Board

The Board has reserved some matters to itself for decision and, save for those matters, has delegated authority for all other matters to the Third Party Operator .

In addition to matters expressly required by law to be approved by the Board, the following powers are reserved for the Board:

- (a) approving the Company's operating budget and major capital expenditure;
- (b) overseeing the integrity of the Company's accounting and corporate reporting systems, including the external audit;
- (c) monitoring the adequacy, appropriateness and operation of internal controls including reviewing and approving the Company's compliance systems and corporate governance practices;
- (d) overseeing the process for making timely and balanced disclosure of all material information and continuous disclosure of information to the public and/or members as required by law;
- (e) approval of:
 - (i) the Company's periodic financial statements and reports;
 - (ii) the Company's remuneration policy , including:
 - (A) industrial instruments or agreements of general application to some or all of the Company's employees; and
 - (iii) significant changes to the organisational structure of the Company;
 - (iv) the acquisition, establishment, disposal or cessation of any significant assets of the Company;
 - (v) the amount, nature and term of the Company's debt facilities;



- (vi) the issue of any shares, options, equity instruments or other equity securities in the Company;
- (vii) any public statements which reflect significant issues of the Company performance, policy or strategy;
- (viii) any changes to the discretions delegated by the Board;
- (ix) the Company's policies, including the corporate governance policies;
- (f) the appointment and removal of the Chairperson of the Board;
- (g) [the appointment and removal of the Third Party Operator?]
- (h) reviewing, succession planning for board members ;
- (i) the appointment, reappointment or replacement of the external auditor; and
- (j) any matters in excess of any discretions that the Board may have delegated to the Third Party Operator .

Subject to the limitations imposed by the Company's Constitution, statute and other external regulation, the Board remains free to alter the matters reserved for its decision.

3.3 Roles and responsibilities of the Chairperson

The roles and responsibilities of the Chairperson are to:

- (a) ensure the efficient organisation and conduct of the Board's functions;
- (b) facilitate the effective contribution of all Directors;
- (c) promote constructive and respectful relations between Board members and between the Board and management;
- (d) be responsible for ensuring that the principles and processes of the Board are maintained;
- (e) review the agenda for each meeting prepared by the Company Secretary (any Director may request that an item be added to the agenda);
- (f) report to the Board as appropriate on decisions and actions taken between meetings of the Board; and
- (g) chair annual, general and extraordinary meetings of the Company's members.

4 DIVISION OF AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Delegation to the Third Party Operator

- (a) The Company has entered into a Third Party Operating Agreement with the Third Party Operator. The Board has delegated to the Third Party Operator, the authority to manage the day to day affairs of the Company and to control the affairs of the Company in relation to all matters.
- (b) The Directors have complete and open access to the Third Party Operator and may make any enquiries to fulfil their responsibilities.



- (c) The Board will review when needed the appropriateness of the third party agreement to ensure that it continues to be appropriate to the needs of the Company.

4.2 Company Secretary

The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is a matter for the Board as a whole. The Company Secretary is accountable to the Board, through the Chairperson, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.

The roles and responsibilities of the Company Secretary are to:

- (a) advise the Board and its committees on governance matters;
- (b) monitor that Board and committee policies and procedures are followed;
- (c) coordinate the timely completion and dispatch of Board and committee papers;
- (d) ensure that business at Board and committee meetings is accurately captured in the minutes;
- (e) if requested by the board, facilitate the induction and professional development (if applicable) of Directors; and
- (f) communicate with regulatory bodies and the Australian Securities Exchange and attend to all statutory and other filings.

The Company Secretary's advice and services shall be available to all Directors of the Board.

5 CONDUCT OF DIRECTORS

5.1 Duties

Each Director must have regard to their general law and statutory duties, which require, among other things, that each Director:

- (a) exercises due care and diligence;
- (b) exercises their power and discharges their duties in good faith in the best interests of the Company;
- (c) not improperly use his or her position or misuse information of the Company; and
- (d) commits the time necessary to discharge effectively his or her role as a Director.

Directors commit to the collective, group decision-making processes of the Board. Directors will debate issues openly, constructively and respectfully, and will be free to question or challenge the opinions presented at meetings where their own judgement differs from that of other Directors.

All Directors are expected to utilise their range of relevant skills, knowledge and experience for all matters discussed at Board meetings.

Directors will use all reasonable endeavours to attend Board meetings in person. Members unable to attend a meeting must advise the Chairperson and Company Secretary.



5.2 Conflict of interest and conflict of duty

If a Director has a material personal interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the Company, or a situation has arisen where the Director's duty to the Company conflicts with a duty to another person, the Director must:

- (a) act in accordance with the Company's Constitution, any applicable policy of the Company and any applicable law; and
- (b) abstain from voting or taking part in any discussion concerning the matter or at a Directors' meeting where that matter is being considered.

Where necessary, the Company Secretary will implement appropriate procedures designed to ensure that the interests of the Company are protected and the Director acts in accordance with his or her legal obligations.

6 BOARD MEETINGS

6.1 Conduct of meetings

- (a) All Board meetings must be conducted in accordance with the Company's Constitution.
- (b) Any Director may convene a meeting of the Board by contacting the Chairperson or the Company Secretary.
- (c) The Company Secretary must distribute the agenda and any Board papers to the Directors prior to each Board meeting to enable them to read the papers and properly prepare for the Board meeting.
- (d) Any Director may request that an item be added to the agenda for a Board meeting.
- (e) The Board may request or invite management or external consultants to attend Board meetings, where necessary or desirable.
- (f) Where deemed appropriate by the Board, meetings and subsequent approvals and recommendations may occur by written resolution or conference call or other electronic means of audio or audio-visual communication.

6.2 Minutes

- (a) The Company Secretary must prepare draft minutes of each Board meeting and promptly provide them to the Chairperson for review after each Board meeting.
- (b) Once the draft minutes have been reviewed by the Chairperson, the draft minutes must be tabled at the next Board meeting for final review and approval.

7 BOARD COMMITTEES

- (a) The Board will establish committees (including ad hoc committees) to assist the Board in the exercise of its authority.
- (b) The committees will have access to sufficient resources to carry out their activities effectively.
- (c) Each committee will have their own charters setting out the membership, responsibilities and the authority delegated by the Board to the committee.



- (d) Committees will maintain minutes of their meetings and the Chairperson of each committee will report back on committee meetings to the Board at the next full Board meeting.

8 INDUCTION AND TRAINING

New Directors will be provided with an induction programme to assist them in becoming familiar with the Company, its managers and its business following their appointment. Directors may, with the approval of the Chairperson, undertake appropriate professional development opportunities (at the expense of the Company) to maintain their skills and knowledge needed to perform their role.

9 INDEPENDENT ADVICE

Directors may, with the consent of the Chairperson seek independent professional advice at the expense of the Company on any matter connected with the discharge of their responsibilities. A copy of any advice so received will be made available to all Directors.

10 PERIODIC EVALUATION

The Board will annually evaluate the performance of:

- (a) the Board;
- (b) each Director;
- (c) each Board Committee; and
- (d) the Third Party Operator.

Evaluations will be undertaken against a set criterion and where appropriate seek to identify areas where performance could be improved. Where the Board considers it appropriate, third party advisers may be engaged to provide assistance.

The Board will disclose in the Company's annual reporting documentation whether a performance evaluation has been undertaken during the relevant reporting period.

11 REVIEW OF CHARTER

The Board Charter will be reviewed periodically and updated as required to ensure it remains consistent with the Board's objectives and developments in current law and practice. The latest version of this Charter can be found on the Company's website or obtained from the Company Secretary.

12 MATERIAL REVISIONS

VERSION	APPROVAL DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	DETAILS
1.0	18 JULY 2024		Charter approved by the Board.



SCHEDULE 1 - GUIDELINES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS – INDEPENDENCE OF DIRECTORS

Section 2.2 of the Board Charter refers to the 'independence' of Directors.

Without limiting the Board's discretion, the Board has adopted the following guidelines to assist in considering the independence of Directors.

The Board considers an independent Director to be a non-executive Director who is free of any interest, position, association or relationship that might influence, or reasonably be perceived to influence, in a material respect, his or her capacity to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues before the Board and to act in the best interests of the Company as a whole rather than in the interests of an individual member or other party.

Examples of interests, positions and relationships that might raise issues about the independence of a Director of the Company include if the Director:

- (a) is, or has been, employed in an executive capacity by the Company or any of its subsidiaries and there has not been a period of at least three years between ceasing such employment and serving on the Board;
- (b) receives performance-based remuneration (including options or performance rights) from, or participates in an employee incentive scheme of, the entity;
- (c) is, or has been within the last three years, in a material business relationship (e.g. as a supplier, professional adviser, consultant or customer) with the Company or any its subsidiaries, or is an officer of, or otherwise associated with, someone with such a relationship;
- (d) is, represents, or is or has been within the last three years an officer or employee of, or professional adviser to, a substantial holder;
- (e) has close personal ties with any person who fall within any of the categories described at paragraphs (a) to (d) above; or
- (f) has been a Director of the Company for such a period that their independence from management and substantial holders may have been compromised.

Materiality thresholds

The Board will consider thresholds of materiality for the purposes of determining 'independence' on a case by case basis, having regard to both quantitative and qualitative principles. Without limiting the Board's discretion in this regard, the Board has adopted the following guidelines:

- (a) The Board will determine the appropriate base to apply (eg revenue, equity or expenses), in the context of each situation.
- (b) In general, the Board will consider a holding of 5% or more of the Company's shares to be material.
- (c) In general, the Board will consider an affiliation with a business which accounts for less than 5% of the relevant base to be immaterial for the purposes of determining independence. However, where this threshold is exceeded, the materiality of the particular circumstance with respect to the independence of the particular Director should be reviewed by the Board.
- (d) Overriding the quantitative assessment is the qualitative assessment. Specifically, the Board will consider whether there are any factors or considerations which may mean that the Director's interest, business or relationship could, or could be reasonably perceived to, materially interfere with the Director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company.