



# Continuous Disclosure Policy

## 1 Why does Resolute have this Policy?

RSG must make timely and balanced disclosure of all matters that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of RSG securities. Resolute wants to promote fair markets, honest management and full and fair disclosure.

The purpose of this Policy is to:

- summarise RSG's disclosure obligations;
- explain what information needs to be disclosed;
- identify who is responsible for disclosure; and
- establish a framework to enable Resolute to provide shareholders and the market with timely and balanced disclosure of relevant information about Resolute.

## 2 Who is covered by the Policy?

This Policy applies to all Personnel.

Failure to comply strictly with this Policy may result in serious civil or criminal liability for Resolute and its officers and could damage Resolute's reputation. If you fail to comply with this Policy, it may lead to disciplinary action being taken against you, including removal or dismissal in serious cases.

You are not permitted to comment publicly on matters confidential to Resolute.

You need to be aware of your obligation to keep non-public information about Resolute confidential.

You must preserve the confidentiality of any price-sensitive information concerning Resolute that you have. Disclosure of price-sensitive information must occur only in accordance with this Policy.

In some circumstances, you may be asked to sign a confidentiality agreement.

## 3 What has to be announced to the market?

RSG has continuous disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules, in addition to periodic and specific disclosure obligations.

RSG must immediately tell ASX any information concerning Resolute of which RSG becomes **aware** that a reasonable person would expect to have a **material effect** on the price or value of Resolute securities (**price-sensitive information**).

## 4 When is Resolute aware of information?

RSG is **aware** of information if you have (or ought reasonably to have) come into possession of the information in the course of performing your duties as a Director or Employee.

A reasonable person would expect information to have a **material effect** on the price or value of RSG’s shares if the information would, or would be likely to, influence anyone who commonly invests in RSG’s shares in deciding to buy or sell them.

**Price-sensitive information** may come from Resolute’s internal activities or from external sources, such as a business in which Resolute invests or a court decision, as long as it “concerns” Resolute.

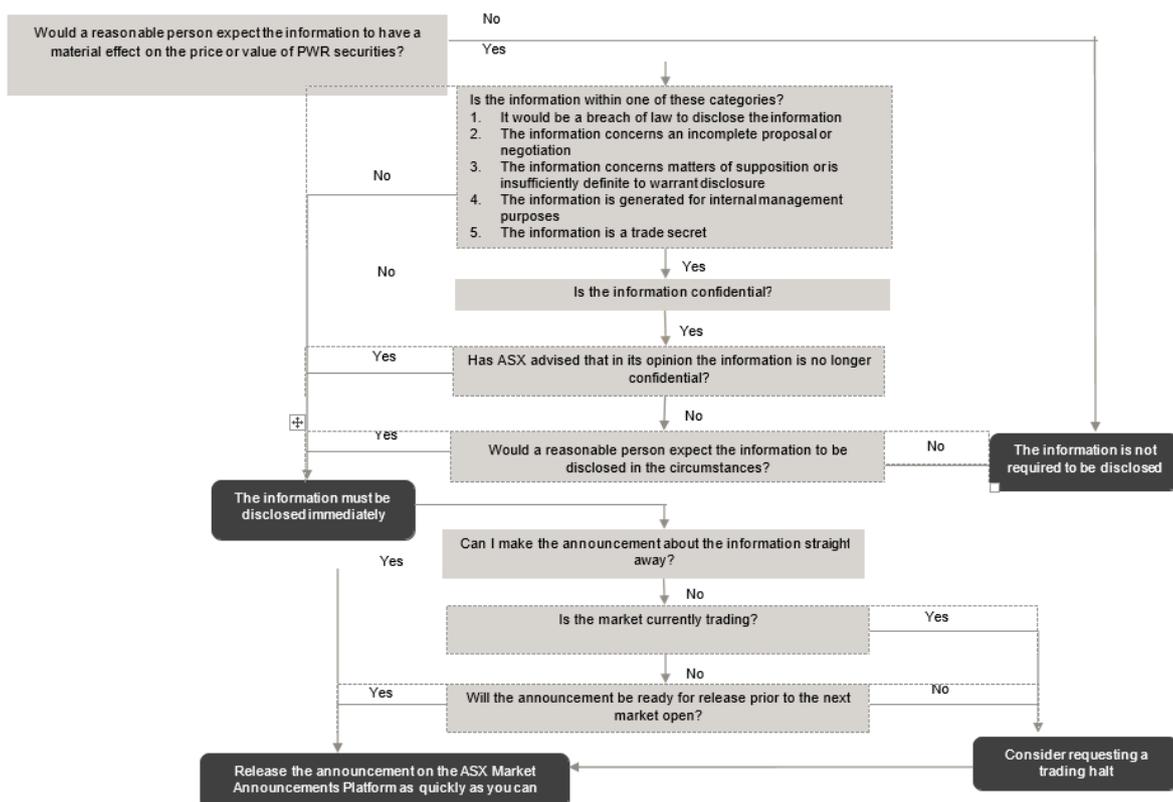
Annexure A sets out some examples of the kinds of **price-sensitive** information that RSG may have to disclose.

## 5 Does all information have to be announced?

RSG does not have to announce price-sensitive information if, and only if, each of the three following conditions is and remains satisfied:

- one or more of the following five situations applies:
  - it would be a breach of a law to disclose the information;
  - the information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation (for example, a negotiation to enter into a new contract);
  - the information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure;
  - the information is generated for internal management purposes; or
  - the information is a trade secret;
- the information is confidential and ASX has not formed the view that it has ceased to be confidential (i.e, not in the public domain); and
- a reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed (for example, because the result of disclosure would be unreasonably prejudicial to Resolute).

As soon as any one of the above three elements is no longer satisfied (for example if an incomplete proposal nears completion or information ceases to be confidential) RSG must disclose the information to ASX immediately.



## 6 Who is responsible for disclosing information?

### 6.1 What is the Disclosure Committee?

The Disclosure Committee is responsible for administering this Policy and is comprised of:

- the CEO;
- the CFO; and
- the Company Secretary.

### 6.2 What does the Disclosure Committee do?

The Disclosure Committee is responsible for:

- administering this Policy, monitoring its effectiveness and proposing amendments to this Policy to the Board;
- ensuring that RSG complies with its disclosure obligations;
- determining what information can or should be disclosed to the market;
- overseeing and coordinating the disclosure of information to ASX, shareholders, analysts, stockbrokers, media and the public;
- educating Personnel (where appropriate) and raising awareness about this Policy;
- preparing (or overseeing the preparation of), reviewing and approving proposed external announcements, other than administrative or routine announcements, and consulting with appropriate members of the Board, management and external advisers where appropriate;
- implementing reporting processes and determining guidelines for materiality of information;
- ensuring that announcements relating to significant matters are referred to the Board; and
- approving the disclosure of information to ASX in relation to other matters.

In performing its functions the Disclosure Committee will act through such of its members as are reasonably available to perform the relevant function (whether two or three members on any occasion).

### 6.3 What is the Board's role?

The Board is responsible for approving this Policy and any amendments.

The Board must approve all material announcements, including those relating to financial operating reports, financial projections, statements regarding future financial performance, changes to business strategy or other material updates, prior to release to the market.

The Board is responsible for monitoring compliance with RSG's continuous disclosure obligations.

### 6.4 What is the Company Secretary's role?

Administrative or routine ASX announcements may be prepared by the Company Secretary without requiring approval or formal consideration by the Disclosure Committee or the Board.

The Company Secretary is responsible for communication with ASX in relation to Listing Rule matters.

### 6.5 What should be included in ASX disclosure?

Where a decision is made by the Board or the Disclosure Committee to disclose information or to recommend disclosure of information, the Disclosure Committee must ensure that the information disclosed:

- is balanced, factual and accurate;
- is disclosed in accordance with the procedures set out in this Policy; and
- takes into account information previously disclosed by RSG to the market, including financial expectations, commentary on likely results and detailed business plans or strategies.

## 6.6 Who should you report price-sensitive information you become aware of to?

If you become aware of information that is, or may be, price-sensitive, you should immediately refer that information to the Company Secretary or, if that is not possible, to another member of the Disclosure Committee.

## 7 How is information disclosed?

### 7.1 When must information be released to ASX?

RSG must immediately notify ASX of any undisclosed price-sensitive information in accordance with RSG's legislative and regulatory disclosure obligations and the procedures set out in this Policy.

If RSG becomes aware that information that should be released to ASX has become generally available or is available to a sector of the market, and that information has not been given to ASX, RSG must immediately give the information to ASX.

Disclosure of price-sensitive information to ASX must be made by RSG acting through the Company Secretary.

### 7.2 When can information be released to the public?

RSG must not publicly disclose price-sensitive information until that information has been given to ASX and RSG has received an acknowledgment from ASX that the information has been released to the market.

After an acknowledgment has been received from ASX, information disclosed in compliance with this Policy should be provided by email to all Directors and senior managers and promptly placed on Resolute's website in the section containing investor information.

The Board may also determine that the disclosed information should be released to major news services and other news outlets.

## 8 Who is authorised to speak for Resolute?

The number of Resolute's authorised spokespersons will be kept to a minimum to avoid inconsistent communications and reduce the risk of material information being inadvertently disclosed to the market.

Only the following persons may act as Resolute's authorised spokespersons:

- the Chair, the CEO and the CFO; and
- on specific occasions, the Board or CEO may authorise other Directors or executives to act as authorised spokespersons.

The CEO must approve the content of all public comments proposed to be made by an authorised spokesperson.

## 9 Dealing with outsiders

### 9.1 What is insider trading?

It is unlawful for you to buy, sell or otherwise deal in RSG's shares while in possession of undisclosed price-sensitive information (for example, prior to the release of Resolute's financial results).

It is also unlawful if you are in possession of undisclosed price-sensitive information, to encourage someone else to deal in RSG's shares or pass the information on to someone you know or suspect may use the information to do so.

Resolute's policy on trading of RSG's shares is contained in Resolute's Securities Trading Policy.

## 9.2 Can you speak to the media?

Only authorised spokespersons can speak to the media.

The Board or CEO may invite the media to attend Resolute's presentations to investors and analysts.

## 9.3 How does Resolute engage with analysts?

### 9.3.1 One-on-one and group briefings

Resolute does not permit selective disclosure of material information. All investors are to be treated in a balanced and fair fashion. One-on-one and group briefings with investors or analysts will be restricted to discussion of previously disclosed information. If price-sensitive information is inadvertently disclosed at a briefing, RSG must immediately release that information to ASX.

Information provided to analysts and investors during a one-on-one or group briefing (such as slides) must be provided to ASX for release to the market and posted on Resolute's website as soon as practical to ensure all shareholders and investors have equal access to Resolute's information.

### 9.3.2 Analyst, shareholder and investor queries

In responding to analyst, shareholder and investor queries, an authorised spokesperson must:

- only discuss information that has been publicly released;
- ensure all responses are balanced, factual and truthful; and
- confine comments on market analysts' financial projections to errors in factual information or underlying assumptions.

Where a query can only be answered by disclosing price-sensitive information, an authorised spokesperson must decline to answer that query. He or she should then refer the query to the Disclosure Committee so a formal decision can be made as to whether or not it is appropriate for Resolute to disclose information in response to the query.

### 9.3.3 Analyst reports and forecasts

Where the Disclosure Committee resolves that Resolute should comment on a report prepared by an analyst, Resolute's comment must be restricted to information that has been publicly disclosed or information that is in the public domain.

Resolute will not comment on analyst forecasts about Resolute's earnings projections except:

- where the forecast differs significantly from its published earnings projections (if relevant); or
- to correct any factual errors in publicly issued information and company statements.

Resolute will not endorse, or be seen to endorse, analyst reports or the information they contain. Resolute will not:

- externally distribute individual analyst projections or reports;
- refer to individual analyst recommendations on its website; or
- publicly comment on individual analyst recommendations or proprietary research (except where necessary to correct a factual error).

Where Resolute becomes aware that the market's earnings projections for Resolute differ significantly from published earnings projections or earnings estimates, RSG will issue a profit warning or company statement, if considered necessary by the Board to avoid a false market.

## 9.4 Can Resolute respond to market speculation?

Resolute will not comment on market speculation and rumour unless:

- there are material factual errors contained in the speculation or rumour;

- there is a move in the price of its securities which is reasonably referable (in the opinion of the Board) to the speculation or rumour; or
- it receives a formal request from ASX or a regulator.

Any comments made by Resolute in response to market speculation and rumour must be authorised by the Board and must be limited to correcting factual errors.

Resolute is committed to ensuring that a false market is not created in respect of RSG securities. If ASX considers that there is, or is likely to be, a false securities market and asks RSG to give information to correct or prevent a false market, RSG will give ASX any information needed to correct or prevent the false market.

## 9.5 When is a trading halt appropriate?

In order to maintain a fully informed, fair and transparent market in respect of RSG securities, RSG may request a trading halt from ASX where:

- confidential information about Resolute is inadvertently made public and further time is required to enable Resolute to prepare an appropriate public announcement; or
- RSG is preparing to make a major company announcement and is concerned to prevent speculative or insider trading (for example, where Resolute plans to announce a joint venture enterprise or profit warning; or
- RSG is not in a position to make an announcement about the information to the market promptly and without delay.

The only persons authorised to request a trading halt are the Company Secretary, a member of the Disclosure Committee or the Board.

# 10 Communications

## 10.1 What should Resolute's website include?

To ensure relevant information about Resolute is readily available to shareholders, investors and stakeholders, Resolute will provide the following information on its website:

- all company announcements made to ASX;
- annual reports and results announcements;
- speeches and support material (including slides) given at investor conferences, briefings or presentations;
- company profile and contact details; and
- all written information provided to investors or stockbroking analysts.

All information posted on Resolute's website must be approved by the Disclosure Committee and will be regularly reviewed and updated for accuracy and relevance.

## 10.2 When will Resolute issue publications and other communications?

Where approved by the Disclosure Committee, Resolute may issue company statements or publications regarding previously disclosed information, including:

- press releases;
- fact books and other corporate publications;
- publications on Resolute's website; and
- email broadcast to Resolute's shareholders and other key stakeholders.

## 11 Monitoring compliance

### 11.1 When will this Policy be reviewed?

The Board will review this Policy regularly (at least annually) to determine whether it is effective.

Resolute encourages all of you to actively consider RSG's disclosure obligations and offer suggestions as to how to improve this Policy to the Company Secretary.

### 11.2 What training is required?

As part of Resolute's commitment to its continuous disclosure obligations the Disclosure Committee will implement appropriate training programs for:

- Directors; and
- Employees who are likely to come into possession of price-sensitive information about Resolute to ensure they are aware of Resolute's continuous disclosure obligations and this Policy.

This Policy will be placed on Resolute's website.

## 12 Definitions

**ASX** means ASX Limited ACN 008 624 691 or the stock market operated by it, as the context requires.

**Board** means the board of directors of RSG.

**CEO** means the chief executive officer of RSG.

**CFO** means the chief financial officer of RSG.

**Chair** means the chair of the Board.

**Company Secretary** means the company secretary of RSG.

**Corporations Act** means *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

**Director** means a director of RSG.

**Disclosure Committee** means the committee described in section 6.1 of this Policy.

**Employee** means an employee of, or consultant to, Resolute.

**Listing Rules** means the listing rules of ASX, as amended from time-to-time.

**Personnel** means all Directors and Employees.

**Policy** means this Continuous Disclosure Policy, as amended from time-to-time.

**Resolute** means RSG and its subsidiaries and related entities.

**RSG** means Resolute Mining Limited ACN 097 088 689.

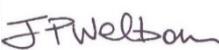
**you** means any Director or Employee.

## 13 Related documents

- Securities Trading Policy.

## 14 Approval and review

This document is to be reviewed annually by the Board.

Version	RIGS Document Category	Date	Status	RIGS Document Owner	Reviewer	Approver	Approval Date
1.0	Board	23 August 2018	Reviewed				23 August 2018
				<b>Amber Stanton</b>	<b>John Welborn</b>	<b>Martin Botha</b>	
				<i>General Counsel &amp; Company Secretary</i>	<i>Managing Director &amp; CEO</i>	<i>Chair</i>	

## Examples of price-sensitive information

Examples of price-sensitive information that might need to be disclosed include the following:

- A transaction that will lead to a significant change in the nature or scale of Resolute's activities.
- A material acquisition or disposal.
- The entry into, variation or termination of a material agreement.
- Becoming a plaintiff or defendant in a material lawsuit.
- The fact that Resolute's earnings will be materially different from market expectations.
- The appointment of a liquidator, administrator or receiver.
- The commission of an event of default under, or other event entitling a financier to terminate, a material financing facility.
- Under subscriptions or over subscriptions to an issue of securities.
- Giving or receiving a notice of intention to make a takeover.
- Any rating applied by a rating agency to an entity or its securities and any change to such a rating.