

Coronary Artery Disease. We see you.

Market Disclosure Policy

Artrya Limited

Adopted by the Board on 23 September
2021

1 Purpose of this policy

The Company is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and has significant obligations under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (Corporations Act) and the ASX Listing Rules to keep the market fully informed of information which may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities.

The purpose of this Policy is to reinforce the Company's commitment to its continuous disclosure obligations, and to describe the processes in place that enable the Company to provide shareholders with timely disclosure in accordance with those obligations.

2 Continuous disclosure obligations

ASX Listing Rule 3.1 requires that, subject to the exceptions set out in Attachment 1, the Company must immediately notify the ASX of any information the Company becomes aware of concerning itself that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities.

See Attachment 1 for information about the continuous disclosure rule, including:

- what is meant by 'immediate' disclosure;
- what is meant by a 'material effect' on the price or value of the securities;
- the exceptions that apply to ASX Listing Rule 3.1; and
- the consequences for the Company and individuals involved in any contravention of Listing Rule 3.1.

3 Reporting disclosable events

- (a) The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) have ultimate management responsibility for compliance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligation. This includes responsibility for approving ASX announcements and trading halts and determining when announcements are to be referred to the Board for approval and input in accordance with section 5.
- (b) The Company Secretary has been appointed as the Disclosure Officer. The Disclosure Officer is responsible for ensuring there is an adequate system in place for the disclosure of all material information to the ASX and advising the CEO and CFO in relation to the disclosure of information reported to him or her. See section 4 for further information regarding the Disclosure Officer.
- (c) All employees are required to escalate potentially material information to their manager, who should ensure the information is reported to the Disclosure Officer (or if the Disclosure Officer is not available, the CEO) promptly and without delay.
- (d) If management becomes aware of any potentially material information, the information must be reported immediately to the Disclosure Officer. A similar obligation also arises where a Non-executive Director becomes aware of potentially material information in their capacity as a Director of the Company.
- (e) Managers must ensure they have appropriate procedures in place within their areas of responsibility to ensure that all potentially materially price sensitive information is reported to them immediately for on-forwarding in accordance with this Policy.
- (f) All potentially material information must be reported to the Disclosure Officer, even if management is of the view that it is not 'material'. Management's view on materiality can (and

should) be shared with the Disclosure Officer but will not be determinative. It is important for management to understand that just because information is reported to the Disclosure Officer that does not mean that it will be disclosed to the ASX. The Disclosure Officer will determine whether information is material and requires disclosure.

- (g) Personnel are responsible for ensuring that the responsibilities assigned to them under this Policy are satisfied, including by ensuring that appropriate delegations are in place if they are unavailable at any time.
- (h) Where any information is reported to the Disclosure Officer under this Policy, the Disclosure Officer will (as appropriate):
 - review the information in question;
 - urgently seek any advice that is needed to assist the Disclosure Officer to interpret the information (provided that disclosure of the information cannot be delayed if the information is clearly materially price sensitive on its face);
 - determine whether any of the information is required to be disclosed to the ASX;
 - consider whether it is necessary to seek a trading halt to facilitate an orderly, fair and informed market in the Company's securities or to manage disclosure issues;
 - coordinate the actual form of disclosure with the relevant members of management; and
 - seek approval from any of the CEO, the CFO or the Chair (or Board approval where required in accordance with section 5) for the proposed disclosure.
- (i) All announcements under Listing Rules 3.1 or 3.1B must be approved by any of the CEO, CFO or Chair before the announcement is made or disclosure released through the Company Secretary. The exception to this rule is an ASX announcement relating to matters listed in section 5 which require Board approval.
- (j) Rapid Response Process: If the CEO, CFO and Chair are unavailable to determine whether to make or approve an ASX announcement, the Chair of the Board may authorise the disclosure.
- (k) If the Disclosure Officer determines that the circumstances are developing but the information is not presently disclosable, the Disclosure Officer must oversee the preparation of an appropriate draft announcement to facilitate immediate disclosure of the information if it later becomes disclosable (for example, as a result of confidentiality being lost through a 'leak').
- (l) The Company has a duty not to disclose information in a way that could mislead the market. Appropriate care must therefore be taken to ensure that the content of any announcement accurately discloses the material information.
- (m) The Board will be provided with copies of all material market announcements after they have been made to ensure the Board has timely visibility over the information being disclosed to the market.
- (n) Continuous disclosure is a standing agenda item at Senior Management meetings for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the Company's obligations.

4 Role of the Disclosure Officer

The Disclosure Officer is responsible for ensuring there is an adequate system in place for the disclosure of all material information to the ASX and advising the CEO, CFO or Chair in relation to the disclosure of information reported to him or her.

The Disclosure Officer is the Company Secretary (or delegate). Responsibilities of the Disclosure Officer include:

- reviewing information which is brought to his/her attention to determine if there is a disclosable matter and, if so, whether any Listing Rule non-disclosure exception applies;
- overseeing and coordinating disclosure of information to ASX, Analysts, Brokers, Shareholders, the media and the public;
- establishing and maintaining the Company's disclosure policies and procedures and ensuring that there is an adequate system in place for the disclosure of all material information to the ASX and other authorities in a timely fashion;
- considering any enquiries received from the ASX, including any 'false market' response letters;
- reviewing, and advising the Board on, any infringement notice, or written statement of reasons issued to the Company by ASIC; and
- educating management and staff on the Company's disclosure policies and procedures.

In addition, the Company Secretary is responsible for all communication with the ASX in relation to Listing Rule matters. In particular, the Company Secretary is responsible for:

- liaising with the ASX in relation to continuous disclosure issues;
- preparing or overseeing the preparation of all announcements to be released on the ASX in accordance with the process described in section [3](#) and the Company's procedures for lodgement of documents with ASX;
- lodging announcements with ASX in relation to continuous disclosure matters and ensuring announcements are placed promptly on the Company's website following receipt of acknowledgement from ASX that it has released the information to the market;
- implementing procedures to ensure that the Company's PIN and individual passwords are secure;
- ensuring this Policy is reviewed and updated periodically as necessary; and
- maintaining an accurate record of all announcements sent to the ASX and all correspondence with ASX and ASIC in relation to the Company's continuous disclosure obligations.

The CEO is responsible for ensuring that the responsibilities assigned to the Company Secretary under this Policy are satisfied, including by ensuring that appropriate delegations are in place if the Company Secretary is unavailable at any time.

5 Role of the Board

The usual procedure for making disclosures under Listing Rule 3.1 is through the Disclosure Officer as outlined in section 3.

Board approval and input will only be required in respect of matters that are clearly within the reserved powers of the Board (and responsibility for which has not been delegated to management) or matters that are otherwise of fundamental significance to the Company. Such matters will include, but not limited to:

- profit upgrades or downgrades;
- dividend policy or declarations;
- company-transforming events; and
- any other matters that are determined by the Disclosure Officer or the Board to be of fundamental significance to the Company.

Where an announcement is to be considered and approved by the Board, the Disclosure Officer must look to ensure that the Board is provided with all relevant information necessary to ensure that the Board is able to fully appreciate the matters dealt with in the announcement.

Rapid response process: If an announcement that would ordinarily require Board approval must immediately be disclosed to the market in accordance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations, all reasonable efforts must be made to have the announcement urgently considered and approved by the Board prior to release.

However, if that is not possible, the usual procedure for making disclosures under section 3 will be followed to ensure compliance with the continuous disclosure laws. The announcement must then be considered by the Board at the first possible opportunity following its release to determine what, if any, further steps need to be taken.

It is a standing agenda item at all Board meetings to consider whether any matters reported to or discussed at a Board meeting should be disclosed to the market pursuant to the Company's continuous disclosure obligation.

6 Trading halts and suspensions from trading

The Company may request a trading halt or, in exceptional circumstances, a voluntary suspension, to prevent trading in the Company's shares taking place on an uninformed basis, to correct or prevent a false market, or to otherwise manage the Company's disclosure obligations.

Any two of the CEO, CFO or Chair are authorised to call a trading halt or voluntary suspension and will alert and keep the Chair of the Board informed of any request for a trading halt or voluntary suspension.

Rapid response process: If the CEO, CFO and Chair are unavailable to request a trading halt or voluntary suspension, the Chair of the Board is authorised to request a trading halt or voluntary suspension.

7 Public comment and statements

In order to ensure the Company meets its continuous disclosure obligation, it is important to exercise strict control over what is said publicly, and by whom. It is therefore necessary to limit who is authorised to issue statements or make verbal comment to the media.

The Disclosure Officer will ensure all announcements to the ASX made under this Disclosure Policy are placed promptly on the Company's website following receipt of acknowledgement from the ASX that it has released the information to the market.

8 Financial markets communications

8.1 The Company's contact with the market

Throughout the year the Company has scheduled times for disclosing information to the financial market on its performance. The Company provides information at these times that supports such announcements. The financial results announcements, and the supporting information, must be lodged with the ASX.

If 'outlook statements' or forecasts are included in the Company's Annual Report or results announcements for a previous period, any material change in earnings expectations (either upwards or

downwards) must be announced to the ASX before being communicated to anyone outside the Company.

In addition, the Company interacts with the market in several ways which can include one-on-one briefings, speeches etc. At all times when interacting with the financial community, the Company must adhere to its continuous disclosure obligation and must not selectively disclose material price sensitive information to an external party unless that information has first been released to the ASX.

8.2 Authorised spokespersons

In order to ensure the Company meets its continuous disclosure obligations, it is important to exercise strict control over what is said publicly, and by whom. It is therefore necessary to limit who is authorised to issue statements or make verbal comments on behalf of the Company.

The only Company representatives authorised to speak on behalf of the Company to the media, major investors and stockbroking analysts are the:

- Chair;
 - CEO; and
 - CFO,
- or their delegates nominated for a specific purpose (authorised spokespersons).

The CFO has additional responsibilities under this section 8 of the Policy and may delegate any of these responsibilities as he/she determines is appropriate.

Authorised spokespersons must not provide any material price sensitive information that has not already been announced to the market nor make comment on anything that may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities.

Any questions or enquiries from the financial community (whether received in writing, verbally or electronically including via the website) should be referred in the first instance to the CFO (or his or her delegate). Any questions or enquiries from the media should be referred in the first instance to the CEO (or his or her delegate).

8.3 Communication blackout periods

The Company imposes a communication blackout period from:

- the end of a reporting period (i.e. 30 June and 31 December) until
- the announcements of the financial results for that reporting period,

in order to avoid the risk of creating a false market by inadvertently disclosing information that is incomplete or uncertain. The Company may also announce that other periods are to be treated as "communication blackout periods" for the purposes of this Policy.

The Company's policy is that during blackout periods it will not discuss financial information concerning the Company and will not hold any open briefings to discuss anything other than information which has been announced to the ASX.

Any proposal to deviate from this Policy must be approved in advance by the CFO and, if any briefings or meetings are held during a blackout period, there must be no discussion or provision of financial or other information in breach of the Company's continuous disclosure obligation.

8.4 Open briefings to Institutional Investors and stockbroking analysts

The Company may hold open briefing sessions, often when the Company has posted results or made other significant announcements. The Company will not disclose any information in these sessions that may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities unless such information has already been announced to the ASX.

The Company will lodge all presentation materials with the ASX prior to the presentation commencing and place such information on the Company's website promptly following completion of the briefing.

The Company may webcast its open briefings at the time they occur and if so, will keep a clearly dated historical archive record of the webcast for at least a 6 month period. This information will be retained by the CFO (or his or her delegate).

Public speeches will often be categorised as open briefings and these will be lodged first with the ASX if they contain material price sensitive information and will also be posted on the Company's website.

The CFO (or his or her delegate) is responsible, including by liaising with the Disclosure Officer as appropriate, for ensuring the policy requirements in relation to open briefings are met.

8.5 One-on-one briefings with the financial community / institutional investors

From time to time the Company may conduct one-on-one briefings with the financial community or institutional investors. Where such briefings occur, no information will be provided which may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities unless it has been announced previously to the ASX.

8.6 Broker sponsored investor and general conferences

Where the Company's Executives give speeches or presentations to, or participate in, conferences or forums, it is important that the same protocols are maintained as for presentations to investors or analysts.

8.7 Review of briefings, meetings, visits and presentations

Immediately following any briefings, meetings, or presentations referred to in this section 8 the CFO (or, in his/her absence, the Senior Executive involved) will review the matters discussed and presented (including any questions and answers provided).

Where they believe any information has been disclosed inadvertently which may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities, they must immediately report the matter to the Disclosure Officer for consideration.

8.8 Review of analyst reports and forecasts

The Company recognises the importance placed on reports by stockbroking analysts. Any comment by the Company in relation to an analyst's report or financial projections should be confined to errors in factual information and underlying assumptions, provided such comment of itself does not involve a breach of the Company's continuous disclosure obligation or amount to a selective briefing.

The CFO (or his or her delegate) will maintain a record of analysts' earnings forecasts.

The CFO (or his or her delegate) will monitor a range of analysts' forecast earnings relative to the Company's internal forecasts and any forecasts previously published by the Company. If the CFO (or his or her delegate) becomes aware of a divergence between the 'consensus' of the analysts' forecasts and management's own expectations that may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities, the CFO (or his or her delegate) will immediately refer the matter to the Disclosure Officer for consideration.

Consideration given by the Disclosure Officer to any matter referred under this section 8.9 must be shared without delay with the CEO or, in the CEO's absence, the Chair.

During an analyst briefing, if the Company is concerned that the analyst's 'forecast' diverges from the Company's internal expectations, then there is a risk that even a carefully scripted communication limited to previously disclosed information may be interpreted by the analyst as an upgrade or downgrade and thus amounts to 'selective disclosure'. Accordingly, analyst briefings should not be used to manage analysts' expectations.

8.9 Monitor media and share price movements

The CFO (or his or her delegate) will monitor:

- media reports about the Company;
- media reports about significant drivers of the Company's business;
- significant investor blogs, chat-sites or other social media they are aware of that regularly posts comments about the Company; and
- the Company's share price movements.

If the CFO (or his or her delegate) identifies unusual or unexpected media reports or price movements, or the circumstances suggest that a false market may have emerged in the Company's securities, the CFO will determine whether the circumstances should be reviewed by the Disclosure Officer.

8.10 ASX price query letters

The ASX can issue a price query letter if there is a material movement in the Company's share price that is not explained by an announcement or by information that is generally observable. The ASX will give the Company a short period (often no more than 24 hours) to respond and will publish both the query and the Company's response on the Markets Announcement Platform.

The questions that the ASX may ask in conjunction with a price query can be quite broad. The preparation of a response can be particularly difficult in the period leading up to the Company's results announcement because of the heightened possibility that the Company may be forced to make a premature announcement of incomplete information.

In order to be in a position to deal promptly with any price query, the Disclosure Officer should have a system in place which will enable rapid discussion and review of the proposed response. Draft language should also be prepared in advance where a development can be anticipated as being likely to occur.

If the Company receives an ASX price query letter, the Disclosure Officer (with the Board where appropriate) must oversee the Company's response to the letter.

8.11 ASIC Infringement notices

If ASIC has reasonable grounds to believe that the Company has contravened its continuous disclosure obligations, ASIC may issue an infringement notice to the Company. The receipt of any written statement of reasons or infringement notice issued to it by ASIC must be reported immediately to the Disclosure Officer.

If the Company receives an infringement notice, the Disclosure Officer (in consultation with the Board where appropriate) must oversee the Company's response to the infringement notice.

9 Policy breaches

The Company regards its continuous disclosure obligation very seriously. Breach of this Policy may lead to disciplinary action being taken against the employee, including dismissal in serious cases.

10 Reviewing and maintaining the Policy

The Policy is to be reviewed at least every two years to ensure reports or breaches are appropriately recorded, investigated and responded to, that it continues to operate effectively and confirm whether any changes are required to the Policy.

Attachment 1

Continuous disclosure obligations

Listing Rule 3.1 requires that the Company must immediately notify the ASX of any information the Company becomes aware of concerning itself that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities.

Some of these concepts are described in further detail below.

1.1 Material effect on the price of securities

A reasonable person is taken to expect information to have a material effect on the price or value of securities if it would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether or not to subscribe for, buy or sell the securities.

Whether information may have a material effect on the price or value of securities must be assessed having regard to all the relevant background information, including past announcements that have been made by the Company and other generally available information.

Strategic or reputational matters clearly have the potential to be very significant issues for the Company. They can be just as important as (or even more important than) financial and other 'quantifiable' matters.

Some examples of information that may require disclosure include:

- material changes in actual financial performance or projected financial performance from the previously disclosed actual or projected information;
- events likely to have a material effect on financial performance – either for the current period, or over a longer term;

- mergers, acquisitions, divestments, joint ventures or material changes in assets;
- significant new contracts or projects;
- changes in strategy, including entry into or exit from sectors and markets;
- material changes to capital structure or funding;
- industry issues which have, or which may have, a material impact on the Company;
- decisions on significant issues affecting the Company by regulatory bodies;
- information that may have an adverse effect on the reputation of the Company;
- new contracts, orders or changes in suppliers that are material to the Company's business;
- material changes in products or product lines;
- proposed changes in regulations or laws that could materially affect the Company's business;
- major litigation (brought by or brought against the Company);
- significant changes in the Company's accounting policies; and
- any rating applied by a rating agency to the Company, or securities of the Company and any change to such a rating.

1.2 Release of information to others

The Company must not release material price sensitive information to any person (eg the media or any analysts) until it has given the information to the ASX and has received an acknowledgement that the ASX has released the information to the market.

1.3 What does 'immediately' mean?

'Immediate' disclosure under Listing Rule 3.1 requires disclosure to be made 'promptly and without delay'. The information must be disclosed to the ASX as quickly as possible in the circumstances and must not be deferred, postponed or put off to a later time.

1.4 Information that is generally available

The Company will not breach Listing Rule 3.1 if the information is already generally available. Information is generally available if it:

- (a) consists of readily observable matter;
- (b) has been made known in a manner that would, or would be likely to, bring it to the attention of persons who commonly invest in any of the classes of securities issued by the Company and since it was made known, a reasonable period for it to be disseminated among those persons has elapsed. (i.e. the information has been released to the ASX or published in an annual report or similar document and a reasonable time has elapsed after the information has been released); or
- (c) consists of deductions, conclusions or inferences made or drawn from information referred to in 1.3(a) or information made known as mentioned in 1.3(b), or both.

1.5 Exceptions to continuous disclosure obligation

Disclosure is not required to the market under Listing Rule 3.1 if each of the following conditions is and remains satisfied:

1. one or more of the following apply:
 - it would be a breach of a law to disclose the information;
 - the information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation;

- the information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure;
 - the information is generated for the internal management purposes of the Company; or
 - the information is a trade secret; and
2. the information is confidential and ASX has not formed the view that the information has ceased to be confidential; and
 3. a reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed.

As soon as any one of these 3 conditions is no longer satisfied (eg the information is reported in the media and is therefore no longer confidential), the Company must immediately comply with its continuous disclosure obligation.

If the ASX forms the view that the information has ceased to be confidential, then such information will no longer be regarded as confidential and must be released to the market. The ASX will generally hold this view where there is a rumour circulating or there is media comment about the information and the rumour or comment is reasonably specific. This highlights the importance of maintaining confidentiality of sensitive information.

1.6 False market

If the ASX considers that there is or is likely to be a false market in the Company's securities it may ask the Company to give it information to correct or prevent a false market. The Company is obliged to give this information even if an exception described in section 1.4 of this attachment applies.

1.7 Contraventions and consequences

The Company contravenes its continuous disclosure obligations if it fails to notify the ASX of information required by ASX Listing Rule 3.1. Either the ASX or ASIC may take action upon a suspected contravention. The consequences of contravention include:

- suspending trading in the Company's shares or, in extreme cases, delisting the Company from the ASX;
- criminal liability which attracts substantial monetary fines;
- civil liability for any loss or damage suffered by any person as a result of the failure to disclose relevant information to the ASX; and
- risk of class action being brought against the Company.

The Company's officers (including its Directors), Employees or Advisers who are involved in any contravention of the Company's continuous disclosure obligations may also face criminal penalties and civil liability. Substantial penalties or imprisonment, or both, may apply.