



**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2025**

This Corporate Governance Statement is current as at 18 September 2025 and has been approved by the Board of the Company.

This Corporate Governance Statement discloses the extent to which the Company has, during the financial year ending 30 June 2025, followed the recommendations set by the ASX Corporate Governance Council in its publication Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (4th Edition) (Recommendations). The Recommendations are not mandatory, however the Recommendations that have not been followed for any part of the reporting period have been identified and reasons provided for not following them along with what (if any) alternative governance practices were adopted in lieu of the recommendation during that period.

The Company has adopted a Corporate Governance Plan which provides the written terms of reference for the Company's corporate governance duties.

The Company's Corporate Governance Plan is available on the Company's website at www.asqg.com.au.

RECOMMENDATIONS (3rd EDITION)	COMPLY	EXPLANATION
Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight		
Recommendation 1.1 A listed entity should have and disclose a board charter setting out: (a) the respective roles and responsibilities of its board and management; and (b) those matters expressly reserved to the board and those delegated to management.	YES	<p>The Company has adopted a Board Charter that sets out the specific roles and responsibilities of the Board, the Chair and management and includes a description of those matters expressly reserved to the Board and those delegated to management.</p> <p>The Board Charter sets out the specific responsibilities of the Board, requirements as to the Board's composition, the roles and responsibilities of the Chairman and Company Secretary, the establishment, operation and management of Board Committees, Directors' access to Company records and information, details of the Board's relationship with management, details of the Board's performance review and details of the Board's disclosure policy.</p> <p>A copy of the Company's Board Charter, which is part of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan, is available on the Company's website.</p>
Recommendation 1.2 A listed A listed entity should: (a) undertake appropriate checks before appointing a director or senior executive or putting someone forward for election as a director; and (b) provide security holders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director.	YES	<p>(a) The Company has guidelines for the appointment and selection of the Board in its Corporate Governance Plan. The Company's Nomination Committee Charter (in the Company's Corporate Governance Plan) requires the Nomination Committee (or, in its absence, the Board) to ensure appropriate checks (including checks in respect of character, experience, education, criminal record and bankruptcy history (as appropriate)) are undertaken before appointing a person, or putting forward to security holders a candidate for election, as a Director.</p> <p>(b) Under the Nomination Committee Charter, all material information relevant to a decision on whether or not to</p>

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		elect or re-elect a Director must be provided to security holders in the Notice of Meeting containing the resolution to elect or re-elect a Director.
<p>Recommendation 1.3</p> <p>A listed entity should have a written agreement with each Director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.</p>	YES	<p>The Company's Nomination Committee Charter requires the Nomination Committee (or, in its absence, the Board) to ensure that each Director and senior executive is a party to a written agreement with the Company which sets out the terms of that Director's or senior executive's appointment.</p> <p>The Company has had written agreements with each of its Directors and senior executives for the past financial year.</p>
<p>Recommendation 1.4</p> <p>The company secretary of a listed entity should be accountable directly to the Board, through the Chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.</p>	YES	<p>The Board Charter outlines the roles, responsibility and accountability of the Company Secretary. In accordance with this, the Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.</p>
<p>Recommendation 1.5</p> <p>A listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have and disclose a diversity policy;</p> <p>(b) through its board or a committee of the board set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity in the composition of its board, senior executives and workforce generally; and</p> <p>(c) disclose in relation to each reporting period:</p> <p>(1) the measurable objectives set for that period to achieve gender diversity;</p> <p>(2) the entity's progress towards achieving those objectives; and</p> <p>(3) either:</p> <p>(A) the respective proportions of men and women on the board, in senior executive positions and across the whole workforce (including how the entity has defined "senior executive" for these purposes); or</p> <p>(B) if the entity is a "relevant employer" under the Workplace Gender Equality Act, the entity's most recent "Gender Equality Indicators", as defined in and published under that Act.</p>	PARTIALLY	<p>(a) The Company has adopted a Diversity Policy which provides a framework for the Company to establish and achieve measurable diversity objectives, including in respect of gender diversity. The Diversity Policy allows the Board to set measurable gender diversity objectives, if considered appropriate and to assess annually both the objectives if any have been set and the Company's progress in achieving them. Due to the current size of the Company there were no objectives set</p> <p>(b) The Diversity Policy is available, as part of the Corporate Governance Plan, on the Company's website.</p> <p>(c) The Board did not set measurable gender diversity objectives for the past financial year, due to the size of the company</p> <p>- the Board did not anticipate there would be a need to appoint any new Directors or senior executives due to limited nature of the Company's existing and proposed activities and the Board's view that the existing Directors and senior executives have sufficient skill and experience to carry out the Company's plans; and</p> <p>- if it became necessary to appoint any new Directors or senior executives, the Board considered the application of a measurable gender diversity objective requiring a specified proportion of women on the Board and in senior executive roles will, given the small size of the Company and the Board, unduly limit the Company from applying the Diversity Policy as a whole and the Company's policy of appointing based on skills and merit: and</p> <p>(i) There were no women on the board or in senior executive positions (direct report to CEO) and there were 0% of women across the whole organisation for the past financial year.</p>
<p>Recommendation 1.6</p>		<p>(a) The Company's Nomination Committee (or, in its absence, the Board) is responsible for evaluating the performance</p>

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<p>A listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the Board, its committees and individual Directors; and</p> <p>(b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process.</p>	YES	<p>of the Board, its committees and individual Directors on an annual basis. It may do so with the aid of an independent advisor. The process for this is set out in the Company's Corporate Governance Plan, which is available on the Company's website.</p> <p>(b) The Company's Corporate Governance Plan requires the Company to disclose whether or not performance evaluations were conducted during the relevant reporting period. The Company has completed performance evaluations in respect of the Board, its committees (if any) and individual Directors for the past financial year in accordance with the above process.</p>
<p>Recommendation 1.7</p> <p>A listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have and disclose a process for evaluating the performance of its senior executives at least once every reporting period; and</p> <p>(b) disclose for each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation has been undertaken in accordance with that process during or in respect of that period.</p>	YES	<p>(a) The Company's Nomination Committee (or, in its absence, the Board) is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Company's senior executives on an annual basis. The Company's Remuneration Committee (or, in its absence, the Board) is responsible for evaluating the remuneration of the Company's senior executives on an annual basis. A senior executive, for these purposes, means key management personnel (as defined in the Corporations Act) other than a non-executive Director.</p> <p>The applicable processes for these evaluations can be found in the Company's Corporate Governance Plan, which is available on the Company's website.</p> <p>(b) The Company has completed performance evaluations in respect of the senior executives during the past financial year in accordance with the applicable processes.</p>
Principle 2: Structure the Board to be effective and add value		
<p>Recommendation 2.1</p> <p>The Board of a listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have a nomination committee which:</p> <p>(i) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent Directors; and</p> <p>(ii) is chaired by an independent Director,</p> <p>and disclose:</p> <p>(iii) the charter of the committee;</p> <p>(iv) the members of the committee; and</p> <p>(v) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or</p> <p>(b) if it does not have a nomination committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs to address Board succession issues</p>	PARTIALLY	<p>The Company had a Nomination Committee for the past financial year. The Company's Nomination Committee Charter provides for the creation of a Nomination Committee (if it is considered it will benefit the Company), with at least three members, a majority of whom are independent Directors, and which must be chaired by an independent Director. Due to the lack of Independent Directors, the members of the Nomination Committee were not all independent as required by the recommendation (see comments below under Recommendation 2.3), the number of times the committee met during the last financial year and the individual attendances of the members are disclosed in the Annual Report.</p>

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and to ensure that the Board has the appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.		
<p>Recommendation 2.2</p> <p>A listed entity should have and disclose a Board skill matrix setting out the mix of skills that the Board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership.</p>	YES	<p>Under the Nomination Committee Charter (in the Company's Corporate Governance Plan), the Nomination Committee (or, in its absence, the Board) is required to prepare a Board skill matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the Board currently has (or is looking to achieve) and to review this at least annually against the Company's Board skills matrix to ensure the appropriate mix of skills and expertise is present to facilitate successful strategic direction.</p> <p>The Company has, for the past financial year, had a Board skill matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the Board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership.</p> <p>The Board Charter requires the disclosure of each Board member's qualifications and expertise. Full details as to each Director and senior executive's relevant skills and experience are available in the Company's Annual Report.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2.3</p> <p>A listed entity should disclose:</p> <p>(a) the names of the Directors considered by the Board to be independent Directors;</p> <p>(b) if a Director has an interest, position, affiliation or relationship of the type described in Box 2.3 but the Board is of the opinion that it does not compromise the independence of the Director, the nature of the interest, position or relationship in question and an explanation of why the Board is of that opinion; and</p> <p>(c) the length of service of each Director</p>	YES	<p>(a) The Board considers that the Chairman Mr Robert Nash was an Independent Director during the past financial year. No other Directors were considered independent as all were either executives or major shareholders. The Board views the shareholdings of directors as important as it more correctly aligns the Board with shareholder interests. The Board believes the current structure is appropriate given the Company's current size and activities. The existing directors provide the necessary diversity of qualifications, skills and experience and bring quality and independent judgement to all relevant issues.</p> <p>(b) The Board considers Mr Nash to be an Independent Director even though in 2016 he provided legal counsel to the Company under a legal retainer agreement. The Board is of the opinion that it does not compromise his ability to operate independently and there is no conflict which could impede that independence</p> <p>(c) The Company's Annual Report discloses the length of service of each Director, as at the end of each financial year.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2.4</p> <p>A majority of the Board of a listed entity should be independent Directors.</p>	NO	<p>Only Mr Nash meets the independence criteria under the ASX Corporate Governance Council Recommendations, as all other Directors are either executives or major shareholders in the Company within the last three years. The Board recognises the Corporate Governance Council's recommendation that a majority of a Board should consist of independent directors. The Board views the shareholdings of Directors as important, although this is outside the ASX Recommendations criteria for independence, as it believes it more correctly aligns the Board with shareholder interests. In considering the independence of Directors, the Board considers issues of materiality and relies on</p>

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		<p>thresholds for qualitative and quantitative materiality as contained in the Board Charter which is disclosed on the Company's web site.</p> <p>The Board believes the current structure is appropriate given the Company's current size and activities. The existing Directors provide the necessary diversity of qualifications, skills and experience and bring quality and independent judgement to all relevant issues.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2.5</p> <p>The Chair of the Board of a listed entity should be an independent Director and, in particular, should not be the same person as the CEO of the entity.</p>	YES	<p>The Board Charter provides that, where practical, the Chair of the Board should be an independent Director and should not be the CEO/Managing Director.</p> <p>The Chair of the Company during the past financial year was an independent Director and was not the CEO/Managing Director.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2.6</p> <p>A listed entity should have a program for inducting new directors and for periodically reviewing whether there is a need for existing directors to undertake professional development to maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as directors effectively.</p>	YES	<p>In accordance with the Company's Board Charter, the Nominations Committee (or, in its absence, the Board) is responsible for the approval and review of induction and continuing professional development programs and procedures for Directors to ensure that they can effectively discharge their responsibilities. The Company Secretary is responsible for facilitating inductions and professional development.</p>
Principle 3: Instill a culture of acting lawfully, ethically and responsibly		
<p>Recommendation 3.1</p> <p>A listed entity should articulate and disclose its values.</p>	YES	<p>(a) The Company's Corporate Code of Conduct applies to the Company's Directors, senior executives and employees.</p> <p>(b) The Company's Corporate Code of Conduct (which forms part of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan) is available on the Company's website.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3.2</p> <p>A listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have and disclose a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees; and</p> <p>(b) ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that code.</p>	YES	<p>(a) The Company's Corporate Code of Conduct applies to the Company's Directors, senior executives and employees.</p> <p>(b) The Company's Corporate Code of Conduct (which forms part of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan) is available on the Company's website.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3.3</p> <p>A listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have and disclose a whistleblower policy; and</p> <p>(b) ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material incidents reported under that policy.</p>	YES	<p>The Company has a whistleblower policy that is included on the Company website and requires the board to be made aware of any material incidents reported under the policy.</p>

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<p>Recommendation 3.4</p> <p>A listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have and disclose an anti-bribery and corruption policy; and</p> <p>(b) ensure that the board or committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that policy.</p>	YES	<p>The Company currently does not have an anti-bribery and corruption policy due to the current size and relative simplicity of its operations. The board will keep this position under review and will put a policy in place when deemed necessary.</p>
Principle 4: Safeguard the integrity of corporate reports		
<p>Recommendation 4.1</p> <p>The board of a listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have an audit committee which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) has at least three members, all of whom are non-executive directors and a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, who is not the chair of the board, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the committee; and (5) in relation to each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or <p>(b) if it does not have an audit committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs that independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its corporate reporting, including the processes for the appointment and removal of the external auditor and the rotation of the audit engagement partner.</p>	PARTIALLY	<p>The Board has established an audit committee comprised of Mr Lithgow Chairman (who is not independent), Mr Nash (who is independent) and Mr Atkins (who is not independent). The Audit Committee follows the Audit Committee charter located on the Company's website and there were two meetings held during the year so as to ensure the integrity of the Financial Statements of the Company and the independence of the external auditor.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4.2</p> <p>The Board of a listed entity should, before it approves the entity's financial statements for a financial period, receive from its CEO and CFO a declaration that the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.</p>	YES	<p>The Company's Audit and Risk Committee Charter requires the CEO and CFO (or, if none, the person(s) fulfilling those functions) to provide a sign off on these terms.</p> <p>The Company has obtained a sign off on these terms for each of its financial statements in the past financial year.</p>

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Recommendation 4.3 A listed entity should disclose its process to verify the integrity of any periodic corporate report it releases to the market that is not audited or reviewed by the external auditor.	YES	The CEO and CFO prepare and review all periodic corporate reports prior to the Board undertaking a final review and signoff before being released to the market
Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure		
Recommendation 5.1 A listed entity should have and disclose a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the listing rule 3.1	YES	(a) The Board Charter provides details of the Company's disclosure policy. In addition, the Corporate Governance Plan details the Company's disclosure requirements as required by the ASX Listing Rules and other relevant legislation. (b) The Corporate Governance Plan, which incorporates the Board Charter, is available on the Company website.
Recommendation 5.2 A listed entity should ensure that its board receives copies of all material market announcements promptly after they have been made	YES	A board members receive copies of all market announcements immediately they are made
Recommendation 5.3 A listed entity that gives a new and substantive investor or analyst presentation should release a copy of the presentation materials on the ASX Market Announcements Platform ahead of the presentation.	YES	All presentation materials made to investors or analysts are released to the market prior to the presentations being given
Principle 6: Respect the rights of security holders		
Recommendation 6.1 A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.	YES	Information about the Company and its governance is available in the Corporate Governance Plan which can be found on the Company's website.
Recommendation 6.2 A listed entity should have an investor relations program that facilitates effective two-way communication with investors.	YES	The Company has adopted a Shareholder Communications Strategy which aims to promote and facilitate effective two-way communication with investors. The Strategy outlines a range of ways in which information is communicated to shareholders and is available on the Company's website as part of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan.
Recommendation 6.3 A listed entity should disclose how it facilitates and encourages participation at meetings of security holders.	YES	Shareholders are encouraged to participate at all general meetings and AGMs of the Company. Upon the despatch of any notice of meeting to Shareholders, the Company Secretary shall send out material stating that all Shareholders are encouraged to participate at the meeting.

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<p>Recommendation 6.4</p> <p>A listed entity should ensure all substantive resolutions at a meeting are decided by a poll rather than by a show of hands</p>	YES	All substantive resolutions are decided by a poll at general meetings
<p>Recommendation 6.5</p> <p>A listed entity should give security holders the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the entity and its security registry electronically.</p>	YES	<p>The Shareholder Communication Strategy provides that security holders can register with the Company to receive email notifications when an announcement is made by the Company to the ASX, including the release of the Annual Report, half yearly reports and quarterly reports. Links are made available to the Company's website on which all information provided to the ASX is immediately posted.</p> <p>Shareholders queries should be referred to the Company Secretary at first instance.</p>
Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk		
<p>Recommendation 7.1</p> <p>The Board of a listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have a committee or committees to oversee risk, each of which:</p> <p>(i) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent Directors; and</p> <p>(ii) is chaired by an independent Director,</p> <p>and disclose:</p> <p>(iii) the charter of the committee;</p> <p>(iv) the members of the committee; and</p> <p>(v) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or</p> <p>(b) if it does not have a risk committee or committees that satisfy (a) above, disclose that fact and the process it employs for overseeing the entity's risk management framework.</p>	PARTIALLY	<p>(a) The Company had an Audit and Risk Committee for the past financial year. The Company's Corporate Governance Plan contains an Audit and Risk Committee Charter that provides for the creation of an Audit and Risk Committee, with at least three members, all of whom where possible must be independent Directors, and which must be chaired by an independent Director.</p> <p>A copy of the Corporate Governance Plan is available on the Company's website. The members of the Audit and Risk Committee, the number of times the committee met during the last financial year, and the individual attendances of the members, are disclosed in the Annual Report.</p> <p>(b) The Company had an Audit and Risk Committee for the past financial year however not all members were independent (refer comments above).</p>
<p>Recommendation 7.2</p> <p>The Board or a committee of the Board should:</p> <p>(a) review the entity's risk management framework with management at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound and that the entity is operating with due regard to the risk appetite set by the board; and</p>	YES	<p>(a) The Audit and Risk Committee Charter requires that the Audit and Risk Committee (or, in its absence, the Board) should, at least annually, satisfy itself that the Company's risk management framework continues to be sound.</p> <p>(b) The Company's Audit and Risk Committee has completed a review of the Company's risk management framework in the past financial year.</p>

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(b) disclose in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place.		
<p>Recommendation 7.3</p> <p>A listed entity should disclose:</p> <p>(a) if it has an internal audit function, how the function is structured and what role it performs; or</p> <p>(b) if it does not have an internal audit function, that fact and the processes it employs for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its risk management and internal control processes.</p>	YES	<p>(a) The Audit and Risk Committee Charter provides for the Audit and Risk Committee to monitor the need for an internal audit function.</p> <p>(b) The Company did not have an internal audit function for the past financial year.</p>
<p>Recommendation 7.4</p> <p>A listed entity should disclose whether it has any material exposure to environmental and social risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.</p>	YES	<p>The Audit and Risk Committee Charter requires the Audit and Risk Committee (or, in its absence, the Board) to assist management determine whether the Company has any material exposure to environmental and social risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.</p> <p>The Company discloses this information in its Annual Report and on its ASX website as part of its continuous disclosure obligations.</p>
Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly		
<p>Recommendation 8.1</p> <p>The Board of a listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have a remuneration committee which:</p> <p>(i) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent Directors; and</p> <p>(ii) is chaired by an independent Director, and disclose:</p> <p>(iii) the charter of the committee;</p> <p>(iv) the members of the committee; and</p> <p>(v) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or</p> <p>(b) if it does not have a remuneration committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for setting the level and composition of remuneration for Directors and senior executives and</p>	PARTIALLY	<p>(a) The Company had a Remuneration Committee for the past financial year. The Company's Corporate Governance Plan contains a Remuneration Committee Charter that provides for the creation of a Remuneration Committee (if it is considered it will benefit the Company), with at least three members, a majority of whom if possible must be independent Directors, and which must be chaired by an independent Director.</p> <p>The members of the Remuneration Committee, the number of times the committee met during the last financial year, and the individual attendances of the members, are disclosed in the Annual Report.</p> <p>(b) The Company had a Remuneration Committee for the past financial year, however not all members are independent (refer comments above).</p>

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ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.		
<p>Recommendation 8.2</p> <p>A listed entity should separately disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive Directors and the remuneration of executive Directors and other senior executives.</p>	YES	The Company's Corporate Governance Plan requires the Board to disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of Directors and senior executives, which is disclosed in the Company's Annual Report.
<p>Recommendation 8.3</p> <p>A listed entity which has an equity-based remuneration scheme should:</p> <p>(a) have a policy on whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme; and</p> <p>(b) disclose that policy or a summary of it.</p>	YES	<p>(a) The Company had an equity based remuneration scheme during the past financial year. The Company did have a policy on whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme.</p> <p>(b) A summary of the policy from the Performance Rights Plan is as follows; that a participant must not enter into any arrangement for the purpose of hedging, or otherwise effecting their economic exposure, to their Performance Rights. If the participant was to breach the rule then the Performance Rights would lapse</p>