



1. Purpose of this policy

This policy supports OFX's commitment to the highest standards of ethical conduct in all its business activities. It applies to OFX Group Limited and its subsidiaries and affiliates (**OFX**).

OFX encourages a culture of reporting actual or suspected conduct which is illegal, unacceptable or undesirable. Any person who reports such conduct (a **Whistleblower**) who has reasonable grounds to suspect the concerns they disclose will be supported and protected.

This policy will be made available on OFX's website.

Capitalised terms used in this policy have the meaning given in section 14.

2. Who is covered

Whistleblowers who are protected by this policy include all current and former:

- a. employees and officers of OFX and related bodies corporate;
- b. suppliers of goods or services to OFX and their employees;
- c. associates (e.g. a director or related entity) of OFX and related bodies corporate; and
- d. relatives, spouses, children or dependents of any of these people.

In the United Kingdom, only 'workers' (being employees, former employees, self-employed workers, agency staff and trainees of OFX) are eligible Whistleblowers.

Eligible Whistleblowers also include people on work experience in the EU and applicants for employment in the US.

3. How to submit a report

A Whistleblower can:

- a. report the matter to a Whistleblower Protection Officer by:
 - Email: whistleblower@ofx.com; or
 - Letter: Attention: Whistleblower Protection Officer, OFX, Level 19, 60 Margaret Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia;
- b. for OFX operating jurisdictions outside of the United Kingdom complete an Online Disclosable Matters Form through the OFX online reporting portal ofx.whispli.com/speakup, which is available to internal and external parties;
- c. for the United Kingdom only, contact Protect, an independent whistleblowing charity in the United Kingdom which provides free help to prospective Whistleblowers and advice on whistleblowing laws:
 - Phone: 020 3117 2520; and
 - Website: protect-advice.org.uk;



- d. in the United States of America, a report can also be submitted to the US Securities and Exchange Commission online www.sec.gov/whistleblower/submit-a-tip in order to qualify for protections and rights under the law;
- e. report the matter to any one of the persons or organisations set out in section 5.

Examples of support provided by OFX to Whistleblowers are outlined in section 8 and includes:

- a. a Whistleblower hotline;
- b. a fair and objective investigation process; and
- c. support from the People & Culture team.

Whistleblowers are encouraged to clearly communicate that they are making a disclosure of a Disclosable Matter and to provide as much information as possible, including any known details related to the Disclosable Matter and the steps (if any) that have been taken to disclose the matter elsewhere in an attempt to resolve the concern.

Whistleblowers qualify for protection regardless of which listed channel they choose to report through.

4. What conduct can be reported

This policy protects any Whistleblower who has reasonable grounds to suspect in relation to OFX:

- a. misconduct; or
- b. an improper state of affairs or circumstances.

As a general rule, conduct that can be reported as Disclosable Matters includes conduct that:

- a. is dishonest, corrupt or illegal;
- b. constitutes fraudulent activity;
- c. constitutes harassment, discrimination or bullying;
- d. is unethical or otherwise has the potential to damage OFX's reputation;
- e. abuses human rights, including modern slavery or human trafficking within OFX's supply chain or customers;
- f. breaches OFX's policies or Code of Conduct;
- g. is a contravention of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001* (Cth), the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cth) or similar and analogous securities laws;
- h. represents a danger to the public or the financial system;
- i. in the United Kingdom, anything that would be a 'qualifying disclosure' as defined in section 43B of the *Employment Rights Act 1996* (UK), including a breach of any rule made by the Financial Conduct Authority.

In the United Kingdom, there must be a reasonable belief that the disclosure is in the public interest.

Personal work-related grievances are not Disclosable Matters under this policy. Examples of Disclosable Matters **that are and are not covered** by this policy are included in Appendix A.

Retaliation against any person who raises concerns of Disclosable Matters under this policy or against anyone who helps address a concern that is raised is also Disclosable Matters.



If you are unsure whether something you are concerned about is Disclosable Matters, you may seek confidential guidance from a Whistleblower Protection Officer.

Whistleblowers are not expected to investigate their concerns or to provide details of their validity prior to making a disclosure of Disclosable Matters.

5. Who should you report your concern about Disclosable Matters to

Whistleblowers are encouraged to report any concerns about Disclosable Matters to any of the following:

- a. to your immediate or next higher-level manager;
- b. to one of the following Whistleblower Protection Officers at OFX:
 - i. the Chief Legal Officer; or
 - ii. the Chief People and Culture Officer;
- c. through the OFX online reporting portals listed in section 3;
- d. to any director or Global Executive Team member of OFX; or
- e. to OFX's internal or external auditor, including a member of an audit team conducting an audit.

A Whistleblower Protection Officer receives specialist training to understand the process and procedures for receiving and handling disclosures, including training relating to confidentiality and the prohibitions against detrimental conduct. Individuals investigating reports and assessing claims are independent from the whistleblower, others involved and the Disclosable Matters.

Whistleblowers qualify for protection if Disclosable Matters are disclosed to a lawyer, the police or a regulatory body.

In exceptional circumstances a Whistleblower who makes a report to a member of parliament or journalist will be entitled to protection if the Whistleblower reasonably believe there is an imminent risk of serious harm or danger to public health or safety, or to the financial system if the information is not acted on immediately, and if a reasonable period has passed since the Disclosable Matter was first disclosed to one of the recipients outlined above.

OFX does not discourage disclosure to a lawyer, regulatory body, member of parliament or a journalist but encourages initial contact to a Whistleblower Protection Officer or independent legal practitioner prior to making such a disclosure to obtain advice regarding whether the disclosure qualifies for protection.

In the United Kingdom, the report should be made through OFX, but it can also be made through any of the 'prescribed persons' set out at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/blowing-the-whistle-list-of-prescribed-people-and-bodies--2

6. How can you make a report anonymously

Disclosable Matters may be reported anonymously, confidentially, securely and outside of business hours:

- through the OFX Online Reporting Portal ofx.whispli.com/speakup by choosing to remain anonymous;
- by sending an anonymised email to whistleblower@ofx.com; or
- by sending an anonymous written report directly to a Whistleblower Protection Officer at Level 19, 60 Margaret Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia.



7. What happens after you make a report

The process for investigation of a Whistleblower's report of Disclosable Matters is set out in Appendix B.

Where investigations substantiate an allegation arising from the disclosure of Disclosable Matters, the matter will be dealt with in accordance with established administrative or disciplinary procedures, which may result in disciplinary action, including termination of employment or engagement. A matter may be referred to external parties where appropriate (e.g. in matters that may involve criminal behaviour).

While we cannot always guarantee the outcome you are seeking, we will try to deal with your concern fairly and in an appropriate way. By using this policy, you can help us to achieve this.

If you are not happy with the way in which your concern has been handled, you can raise it with one of the other key contacts in section 3 or section 5.

8. What protection will you receive if you submit a report

OFX supports Whistleblowers who have reasonable grounds to suspect illegal, improper, or unacceptable conduct. In addition, OFX will not tolerate any retaliation against any person who raises a report of Disclosable Matters or helps to address a concern raised.

OFX will take disciplinary action, which may include dismissal, against any person who causes detriment or threatens to cause detriment to a person because they believe or suspect that the person has made or proposes to make a disclosure under this policy.

For the purposes of this policy, 'detriment' includes dismissal, alteration of a person's position or duties to their disadvantage, discrimination, harassment, intimidation, harm or injury to a person including psychological harm, damage to property, reputation, business or financial position, and any other damage to a person.

OFX is committed to providing appropriate support to any person who reports Disclosable Matters. The nature of the support will depend on the nature of the conduct reported and the personal circumstances of the person who discloses the Disclosable Matters.

Examples of the support provided by OFX include:

- a. the provision of the Whispli hotline or, in the UK, Public Concern at Work;
- b. a fair and objective investigation process;
- c. support from the People & Culture team; and
- d. if a current OFX employee and on a case-by-case basis, changes to working arrangements.

Whistleblowers also have certain protections granted to them under relevant legislation, including the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (Cth). Legislative protections available may include:

- a. identity protection;
- b. protection from detrimental conduct including compensation, injunctions, and reinstatement; and
- c. civil, criminal and administrative liability protection.

Whistleblowers can seek legal recourse if these protections are not provided.

In the United Kingdom, OFX must ensure that any settlement agreement entered into with a Whistleblower expressly states that despite any provision in the agreement, the worker may still make protected disclosures under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998* (UK)/Employment Rights Act 1996 (UK).



9. Fair treatment of employees mentioned in a report

Any OFX employee who is the subject of, or mentioned in, a report of Disclosable Matters will be:

- a. informed about the matter in accordance with the principles of natural justice and procedural fairness;
- b. given a reasonable opportunity to put their case to the Whistleblower Investigation Officer if any investigation is conducted; and
- c. informed of the outcome of the investigation (but will not be given a copy of the investigation report).

Where an investigation does not substantiate a disclosure made in a report, the fact that an investigation has been carried out, the results of the investigation, and the identity of any person the subject of the report will remain confidential, unless the subject of the report requests otherwise.

10. False reporting

We treat all reports of Disclosable Matters seriously and ensure that Whistleblowers who raise concerns in accordance with this policy have the benefit of the protections afforded by this policy. However, deliberate false reporting will not be tolerated.

Whistleblowers cannot be protected for a report they know is false. You must only report concerns if you have reasonable grounds to suspect Disclosable Matters. False reports could have significant effects on the reputation of OFX and the personal reputations of other people. Any person found to have made a deliberate false report will be subject to disciplinary action.

11. Your report will be treated confidentially

We are committed to ensuring that all Whistleblower reports are managed with appropriate confidentiality in accordance with all laws (including the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (Cth) where applicable).

When implementing this policy, OFX will:

- a. obtain the Whistleblower's consent before disclosing any particulars that suggest the identity of the Whistleblower (noting that this may not be possible in exceptional circumstances, such as a criminal act);
- b. ensure that any disclosure with the Whistleblower's consent is on a strictly confidential basis to a restricted number of people who are directly involved in handling and investigating the disclosure;
- c. take reasonable steps to reduce the risk that a Whistleblower is identified as part of any process conducted under this policy; and
- d. retain all files and records created from an investigation under strict security and confidentiality.

The unauthorised release of information without a Whistleblower's consent to any person not involved in the investigation is a breach of this policy.

Nothing in this policy prevents OFX or any person disclosing information required by law.

Whistleblowers can seek legal recourse if the confidentiality obligations outlined in this provision are breached by OFX.



12. Reporting

A Whistleblower Protection Officer must report to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee of the OFX Group Limited Board on reports of Disclosable Matters received and investigations undertaken. The Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee must provide a report to the OFX Group Limited Board with details of all reports of Disclosable Matters received and investigations undertaken.

Any material breach of this policy must be reported immediately to the Chair of the OFX Group Limited Board.

If a person who makes a disclosure of Disclosable Matters considers that their disclosure has not been dealt with in accordance with this policy, or that they have been subject to retribution or other detriment as a result of making the disclosure, the matter should be escalated to the Whistleblower Protection Officer in the first instance or otherwise to the Chair of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee. The Whistleblower Protection Officer, in consultation with the Chair of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee, will determine the most appropriate course for handling the matter, which may include informal resolution options or a formal investigation.

Through the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee the OFX Group Limited Board maintains oversight of all Whistleblower investigations.

Any matters of a criminal nature will be reported by a Whistleblower Protection Officer, in consultation with the Chair of the Board, to the police and, if appropriate, other appropriate regulatory authorities.

13. Training

OFX provides training to employees in respect of their rights and obligations under this policy and provides training to managers and others who may receive disclosures made under this policy on how to handle those disclosures.

14. Definitions

Board means the board of directors of OFX Group Limited.

Disclosable Matter means those matters outline in section 4 and [Appendix A](#).

Global Executive Team means the Chief Executive Officer and those persons who are designated as Global Executive Team members and who generally have a direct reporting line to the Chief Executive Officer.

OFX means OFX Group Limited ACN 165 602 273 or any of its Related Bodies Corporate.

Related Body Corporate has the meaning given in the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

Whistleblower means a person who reports actual or suspected conduct which is illegal, unacceptable or undesirable.

Whistleblower Investigation Officer means such individual that is a specialist with appropriate knowledge and objectivity to investigate matters referred to them by a Whistleblower Protection Officer.

Whistleblower Protection Officer means the Chief Legal Officer or the Chief People and Culture Officer.



15. Policy review

The Board will review this policy to assess whether it is operating effectively and whether changes are required:

- a. at least once in every two years; and
- b. more regularly as legislative requirements change and best practice evolves.

This policy can be amended by resolution of the Board.

Updated: 17 September 2025

Author: Chief Legal Officer and Company Secretary

Approved by: OFX Group Limited Board

Next review date: September 2027



Appendix A: Examples of conduct that are and are not Disclosable Matters under this policy

Disclosure that is covered by this policy

Examples of conduct that constitutes Disclosable Matters include failure to comply with a financial services license and failure to comply with reporting obligations under anti-money laundering or counter-terrorism financing laws in any country where OFX is operating.

Disclosable matters include conduct that may not involve a contravention of a particular law. For example, 'misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances' may not involve unlawful conduct in relation to OFX generally but may indicate a systemic issue that the relevant regulator should know about to properly perform its functions. It may also relate to dishonest or unethical behaviour and practices, conduct that may cause harm, conduct that is contrary to human rights or conduct prohibited by OFX's Code of Conduct or policies.

Disclosure that is not covered by this policy

Whistleblowers may only disclose Disclosable Matters based on information that is directly known to them. The Whistleblower must have reasonable grounds to suspect the alleged Disclosable Matters has occurred or is likely to occur. This does not include rumours of Disclosable Matters or hearsay.

Disclosure of information that is not related to Disclosable Matters is not covered by this policy and does not qualify for protection under the applicable legislation.

This policy does not cover disclosures that relates solely to a person's employment or former employment with OFX which has implications for that employee personally but:

- a. does not have significant broader implications for OFX; and
- b. does not relate to anything done or alleged to be done by the person in relation to Disclosable Matters.

Matters that might constitute personal work-related grievances that are not covered by this policy include:

- a. a decision relating to an employee's engagement or the terms and conditions of engagement, including a decision regarding any transfer or promotion applied for;
- b. raising with an employee matters relating to their performance in their role, or any other matters arising in the ordinary course of their engagement;
- c. any investigation of alleged misconduct by an employee, or a decision to take disciplinary action, suspend or terminate their engagement; or
- d. an interpersonal conflict between an employee and another employee.

Sometimes a disclosure about one of these matters may also constitute a report about Disclosable Matters, for example if the disclosure relates to information that suggests misconduct beyond the discloser's own circumstances or a larger or more systemic issue about the culture or environment of OFX.

If you do have a personal work-related grievance that does not involve any Disclosable Matters but would like internal assistance to resolve that grievance, then please contact your direct reporting manager or your People & Culture Manager.



Appendix B: Process for investigation of Disclosable Matters

Upon receipt of a report from a Whistleblower the following process will apply:

- a. the Recipient will notify a Whistleblower Protection Officer as soon as reasonably possible;
- b. if the Whistleblower can be contacted, the Whistleblower Protection Officer will acknowledge the disclosure within a reasonable period after the disclosure is received, but in all cases no later than seven calendar days following receipt;
- c. the Whistleblower Protection Officer will determine whether further investigation is appropriate;
- d. if it is determined that there is insufficient information or evidence to warrant further investigation, the Whistleblower will be informed (if the disclosure was not confidential), no later than three months following the original disclosure, and no further action will be taken;
- e. if it is determined that further investigation is appropriate, then no later than three months following the original disclosure, the matters will be referred by the Whistleblower Protection Officer to an individual that is a specialist with appropriate knowledge and objectivity to investigate (Whistleblower Investigation Officer) and the following will occur;
 - i. if the Whistleblower can be contacted the Whistleblower Investigation Officer will contact the Whistleblower as soon as practicable:
 - A. to inform the Whistleblower about the appointment to investigate;
 - B. to discuss the Whistleblower's welfare; and
 - C. to establish a process, including expected timeframes, for reporting to the Whistleblower on the progress of dealing with the disclosure;
 - ii. the Whistleblower Protection Officer will undertake a formal investigation as soon as practicable that is objective, fair, thorough, confidential and without bias. Investigations will be independent of the business unit in respect of which allegations have been made, the Whistleblower, or any person who is the subject of the Disclosable Matters.