

Appendix 4G

Key to Disclosures

Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Name of entity

Zoono Group Limited

ABN/ARBN

73 006 645 754

Financial year ended:

30 June 2026

Our corporate governance statement¹ for the period above can be found at:²

☐ These pages of our annual report:

☒ This URL on our website:

<https://www.zoono.com.au/pages/investors>

The Corporate Governance Statement is accurate and up to date as at 27 August 2026 and has been approved by the board.

The annexure includes a key to where our corporate governance disclosures can be located.³

Date: 27 August 2026

Name of authorised officer authorising lodgement: Elissa Hansen

¹ "Corporate governance statement" is defined in Listing Rule 19.12 to mean the statement referred to in Listing Rule 4.10.3 which discloses the extent to which an entity has followed the recommendations set by the ASX Corporate Governance Council during a particular reporting period.

Listing Rule 4.10.3 requires an entity that is included in the official list as an ASX Listing to include in its annual report either a corporate governance statement that meets the requirements of that rule or the URL of the page on its website where such a statement is located. The corporate governance statement must disclose the extent to which the entity has followed the recommendations set by the ASX Corporate Governance Council during the reporting period. If the entity has not followed a recommendation for any part of the reporting period, its corporate governance statement must separately identify that recommendation and the period during which it was not followed and state its reasons for not following the recommendation and what (if any) alternative governance practices it adopted in lieu of the recommendation during that period.

Under Listing Rule 4.7.4, if an entity chooses to include its corporate governance statement on its website rather than in its annual report, it must lodge a copy of the corporate governance statement with ASX at the same time as it lodges its annual report with ASX. The corporate governance statement must be current as at the effective date specified in that statement for the purposes of Listing Rule 4.10.3.

Under Listing Rule 4.7.3, an entity must also lodge with ASX a completed Appendix 4G at the same time as it lodges its annual report with ASX. The Appendix 4G serves a dual purpose. It acts as a key designed to assist readers to locate the governance disclosures made by a listed entity under Listing Rule 4.10.3 and under the ASX Corporate Governance Council's recommendations. It also acts as a verification tool for listed entities to confirm that they have met the disclosure requirements of Listing Rule 4.10.3.

The Appendix 4G is not a substitute for, and is not to be confused with, the entity's corporate governance statement. They serve different purposes and an entity must produce each of them separately.

² Tick whichever option is correct and then complete the page number(s) of the annual report, or the URL of the web page, where your corporate governance statement can be found. You can, if you wish, delete the option which is not applicable.

³ Throughout this form, where you are given two or more options to select, you can, if you wish, delete any option which is not applicable and just retain the option that is applicable. If you select an option that includes "OR" at the end of the selection and you delete the other options, you can also, if you wish, delete the "OR" at the end of the selection.

See notes 4 and 5 below for further instructions on how to complete this form.

ANNEXURE – KEY TO CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
PRINCIPLE 1 – LAY SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT			
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.	☒ and we have disclosed a copy of our board charter at: https://www.zoono.com.au/pages/investors	
1.2	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.	☒	
1.3	A listed entity should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.	☒	
1.4	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.	☒	

⁴ Tick the box in this column only if you have followed the relevant recommendation **in full** for the **whole** of the period above. Where the recommendation has a disclosure obligation attached, you must insert the location where that disclosure has been made, where indicated by the line with “*insert location*” underneath. If the disclosure in question has been made in your corporate governance statement, you need only insert “our corporate governance statement”. If the disclosure has been made in your annual report, you should insert the page number(s) of your annual report (eg “pages 10-12 of our annual report”). If the disclosure has been made on your website, you should insert the URL of the web page where the disclosure has been made or can be accessed (eg “www.entityname.com.au/corporate governance/charters/”).

⁵ If you have followed all of the Council’s recommendations **in full** for the **whole** of the period above, you can, if you wish, delete this column from the form and re-format it.

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
1.5	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a diversity policy; (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 (c) disclose in relation to each reporting period: (1) the measurable objectives set for that period to achieve gender diversity; (2) the entity's progress towards achieving those objectives; and (3) either: (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 (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. If the entity was in the S&P / ASX 300 Index at the commencement of the reporting period, the measurable objective for achieving gender diversity in the composition of its board should be to have not less than 30% of its directors of each gender within a specified period.	We have disclosed a copy of our diversity policy at: https://www.zoono.com.au/pages/investors	☒ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
1.6	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors; and (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.	☒ and we have disclosed the evaluation process referred to in paragraph (a) in our Corporate Governance Statement and whether a performance evaluation was undertaken for the reporting period in accordance with that process in our Corporate Governance Statement.	

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation <u>in full</u> for the <u>whole</u> of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
1.7	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a process for evaluating the performance of its senior executives at least once every reporting period; and (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.	☒ and we have disclosed the evaluation process referred to in paragraph (a) in our Corporate Governance Statement and whether a performance evaluation was undertaken for the reporting period in accordance with that in our Corporate Governance Statement.	

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

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PRINCIPLE 2 - STRUCTURE THE BOARD TO BE EFFECTIVE AND ADD VALUE			
2.1	The board of a listed entity should: (a) have a nomination committee which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) 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 (b) if it does not have a nomination committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs to address board succession issues 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.	☒ and we have disclosed the fact that we do not have a nomination committee and the processes we employ to address board succession issues 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 in our Corporate Governance Statement.	
2.2	A listed entity should have and disclose a board skills matrix setting out the mix of skills that the board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership.	☒ and we have disclosed our board skills matrix in our Corporate Governance Statement.	
2.3	A listed entity should disclose: (a) the names of the directors considered by the board to be independent directors; (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 (c) the length of service of each director.	☒ and we have disclosed the names of the directors considered by the board to be independent directors in our Corporate Governance Statement and the length of service of each director in our Corporate Governance Statement.	

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
2.4	A majority of the board of a listed entity should be independent directors.		☒ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
2.5	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.		☒ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
2.6	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.	☒	
PRINCIPLE 3 – INSTIL A CULTURE OF ACTING LAWFULLY, ETHICALLY AND RESPONSIBLY			
3.1	A listed entity should articulate and disclose its values.	☒ and we have disclosed our values in our Corporate Governance Statement.	
3.2	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees; and (b) ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that code.	☒ and we have disclosed our code of conduct at: https://www.zoono.com.au/pages/investors	
3.3	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a whistleblower policy; and (b) ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material incidents reported under that policy.	☒ and we have disclosed our whistleblower policy at: https://www.zoono.com.au/pages/investors	
3.4	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose an anti-bribery and corruption policy; and (b) ensure that the board or committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that policy.	☒ and we have disclosed our anti-bribery and corruption policy at: https://www.zoono.com.au/pages/investors	

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PRINCIPLE 4 – SAFEGUARD THE INTEGRITY OF CORPORATE REPORTS			
4.1	The board of a listed entity should: (a) have an audit committee which: (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 (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.	We have disclosed a copy of the charter of the committee at: https://www.zoono.com.au/pages/investors and the information referred to in paragraphs (4) and (5) in our Annual Report.	☒ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
4.2	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, in their opinion, 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.	☒	
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 an external auditor.	☒	

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
PRINCIPLE 5 – MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE			
5.1	A listed entity should have and disclose a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under listing rule 3.1.	☒ and we have disclosed our continuous disclosure compliance policy at: https://www.zoono.com.au/pages/investors	
5.2	A listed entity should ensure that its board receives copies of all material market announcements promptly after they have been made.	☒	
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.	☒	
PRINCIPLE 6 – RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS			
6.1	A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.	☒ and we have disclosed information about us and our governance on our website at: https://www.zoono.com.au/pages/investors	
6.2	A listed entity should have an investor relations program that facilitates effective two-way communication with investors.	☒	
6.3	A listed entity should disclose how it facilitates and encourages participation at meetings of security holders.	☒ and we have disclosed how we facilitate and encourage participation at meetings of security holders in our Corporate Governance Statement.	
6.4	A listed entity should ensure that all substantive resolutions at a meeting of security holders are decided by a poll rather than by a show of hands.	☒	
6.5	A listed entity should give security holders the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the entity and its security registry electronically.	☒	

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

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PRINCIPLE 7 – RECOGNISE AND MANAGE RISK			
7.1	The board of a listed entity should: (a) have a committee or committees to oversee risk, each of which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) 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 (b) if it does not have a risk committee or committees that satisfy (a) above, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for overseeing the entity's risk management framework.	We have disclosed a copy of the charter of the committee at: https://www.zoono.com.au/pages/investors and the information referred to in paragraphs (4) and (5) in our Annual Report.	☒ set out in our Corporate Governance Statement
7.2	The board or a committee of the board should: (a) review the entity's risk management framework 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 (b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place.	☒ and we have disclosed whether a review of the entity's risk management framework was undertaken during the reporting period at in our Corporate Governance Statement.	
7.3	A listed entity should disclose: (a) if it has an internal audit function, how the function is structured and what role it performs; or (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 governance, risk management and internal control processes.	☒ and we have disclosed the fact that we do not have an internal audit function and the processes we employ for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of our risk management and internal control processes in our Corporate Governance Statement.	

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation <u>in full</u> for the <u>whole</u> of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
7.4	A listed entity should disclose whether it has any material exposure to environmental or social risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.	☒ and we have disclosed whether we have any material exposure to environmental and social risks in our Corporate Governance Statement.	

Key to Disclosures Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations

Corporate Governance Council recommendation		Where a box below is ticked, ⁴ we have followed the recommendation <u>in full</u> for the <u>whole</u> of the period above. We have disclosed this in our Corporate Governance Statement:	Where a box below is ticked, we have NOT followed the recommendation in full for the whole of the period above. Our reasons for not doing so are: ⁵
PRINCIPLE 8 – REMUNERATE FAIRLY AND RESPONSIBLY			
8.1	The board of a listed entity should: (a) have a remuneration committee which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) 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 (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 ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.	☒ and we have disclosed the fact that we do not have a remuneration committee and the processes we employ for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive in our Corporate Governance Statement.	
8.2	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.	☒ and we have disclosed separately our remuneration policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives in our Annual Report.	
8.3	A listed entity which has an equity-based remuneration scheme should: (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 (b) disclose that policy or a summary of it.	☒ and we have disclosed our policy on this issue or a summary of it in our Corporate Governance Statement.	

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ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS THAT APPLY ONLY IN CERTAIN CASES			
9.1	A listed entity with a director who does not speak the language in which board or security holder meetings are held or key corporate documents are written should disclose the processes it has in place to ensure the director understands and can contribute to the discussions at those meetings and understands and can discharge their obligations in relation to those documents.		
9.2	A listed entity established outside Australia should ensure that meetings of security holders are held at a reasonable place and time.		
9.3	A listed entity established outside Australia, and an externally managed listed entity that has an AGM, should ensure that its external auditor attends its AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.		
ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES APPLICABLE TO EXTERNALLY MANAGED LISTED ENTITIES			
-	<i>Alternative to Recommendation 1.1 for externally managed listed entities:</i> The responsible entity of an externally managed listed entity should disclose: (a) the arrangements between the responsible entity and the listed entity for managing the affairs of the listed entity; and (b) the role and responsibility of the board of the responsible entity for overseeing those arrangements.		
-	<i>Alternative to Recommendations 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 for externally managed listed entities:</i> An externally managed listed entity should clearly disclose the terms governing the remuneration of the manager.		

ZOONO[®]

Zoono Group Limited

2026 Corporate

Governance Statement

APPROVED BY THE BOARD on 27 August 2026

Introduction

Effective corporate governance is critical for the long-term success of Zoono Group Limited (**Zoono or Company**). The board of Zoono (**Board**) is committed to maintaining and enhancing a strong corporate governance framework for the Company and is responsible for the overall corporate governance of the Company.

The Board monitors the operational and financial position, and overall performance of Zoono, and oversees its business strategy, including approving its strategic goals. The Board is committed to maximising performance, generating shareholder value and financial returns, and sustaining the growth and success of the Company.

With these objectives in mind, the Board seeks to ensure that Zoono is properly managed and ensure the Company, its directors (**Directors**), officers and employees operate in an appropriate environment of corporate governance. Accordingly, the Board has created a framework for managing Zoono, including adopting relevant internal controls, risk management processes, and corporate governance policies and practices which it believes are appropriate for the Company's business and which are designed to promote the responsible management and conduct of Zoono.

ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations

The ASX Corporate Governance Council has developed and released its fourth edition of the corporate governance recommendations for Australian listed entities (**ASX Recommendations**) in order to promote investor confidence and to assist companies to meet stakeholder expectations. The recommendations are not prescriptions, but guidelines and under the ASX Listing Rules, Zoono is required to provide an annual corporate governance statement disclosing the extent to which it has followed the ASX Recommendations in the relevant reporting period. Where Zoono does not follow a recommendation, it must identify the recommendation that has not been followed and give reasons for not following it and must also disclose what (if any) alternative governance practices it adopted in lieu of the recommendation during that period.

The Company's current departures from the ASX Recommendations are included in Section 15 below.

The key aspects of the Company's corporate governance practices are summarised below. These charters and policies are available on its website at

<https://www.zoono.com.au/pages/investors#corporategovernance>.

1. Lay Solid Foundations for Management and Oversight

During the period, the Board appointed an additional director to fill a casual vacancy, Marc Braterman, and is currently comprised of four directors, two of whom (half) are independent:

Mr. Paul Hyslop

Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer

Years of Service - 9, age 67

Paul founded Zoono Group in 2007 to address the need for a highly effective, alternative method of combating bacteria and microbes and quickly realised the business opportunity surrounding this technology. Prior to establishing Zoono, Paul was involved in several successful entrepreneurial ventures ranging from the establishment of a successful private car sales business in Auckland in 1990, to real estate development and business brokerage. He also set up a franchise business in the USA 2002 – 2005.

Extremely adept at dealing with businesses and consumers alike, he co-established the Business Brokerage Division at Bayley's Real Estate – one of the largest real estate and business brokerages in New Zealand, where he was twice awarded the "Salesman of the Year" award.

Paul's experience in business development dates back to the 1970s, when he started a personal-care services business after high school, grew it into eight locations and later sold it to his employees. He has also been a commercial flying instructor and Airline pilot, having flown commuter planes for Eagle Air, owned by Air New Zealand.

Mr. Don Clarke LLB (Hons)

Independent, Non-Executive Director

Years of Service: 9, age 71

Don was a Partner of Minter Ellison's Melbourne Corporate Group, from 1988- 2015. He currently acts as a consultant to them. Don has advised leading corporate clients on broad corporation law issues focused on equity capital markets, private equity, mergers and acquisitions and corporate restructures.

He is able to draw on his first-hand experience as a corporate lawyer and a director when undertaking his role on the Board, particularly in the context of the legal and practical issues faced at head office, the duties and responsibilities of directors and best practice corporate governance.

Don is Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Ms. Elissa Hansen B. Comm, Grad. Dip. Applied Corp. Gov. GAICD, FGIA

Independent, Non-Executive Director

Years of Service: 11, age 52

Elissa has over 20 years' experience advising boards and management on corporate governance, compliance, investor relations and other corporate related issues. She is a Chartered Secretary who brings best practice governance advice, ensuring compliance with the Listing Rules, Corporations Act and other relevant legislation.

Elissa is a member of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Mr. Marc Braterman BA (Economics), ACCA 2009-2012

Non-Executive Director

Years of Service: 6 months, age 40

Marc is the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of OSY Group Limited a food technology company focused on innovation cross the food supply chain, with an emphasis on improving sustainability, reducing waste and enhancing product quality. OSY Group develops and commercialises a range of technologies, including solutions aimed at extending the shelf life of fresh food, using the Zoono technology.

Marc is a member of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Further information on the Directors, including the number of meetings attended and other listed company directorships can be found in the Annual Report and at:

<https://www.zoono.com.au/pages/investors#annualreports>.

1.1. Role and Responsibilities of the Board

The Board's role is to act in the best interests of the Company as a whole and is accountable to shareholders for the overall direction, management and corporate governance of the Company and the Group.

The Board Charter sets out the Board's role and responsibilities and describes those matters expressly reserved for the Board and those matters delegated to management (principally the Managing Director).

The Managing Director is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Company, supported by the Company's senior executives. However, the ultimate responsibility for governance and strategy resides with the Board.

1.2. Director Appointment, Election and Re-Election

The Company undertakes appropriate checks before appointing and/or putting forward any person as a candidate for election as a Director and provides security holders with all material information in its possession relevant to the election (or re-election) of each Director. The Board provides an induction program to all new Directors.

The Company has a written agreement with each Director setting out the terms of their appointment. It also has a program for inducting new directors and 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.

Under Zoono's Constitution, with the exception of the Managing Director, Directors may not hold office without facing re-election beyond the third Annual General Meeting (**AGM**) following their initial election or most recent re-election. Any director appointed to fill a casual vacancy since the previous AGM, must submit themselves for election at the next AGM.

The Company provides shareholders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director.

1.3. Company Secretary

Ms. Elissa Hansen is the Company Secretary. She is accountable directly to the Board on all matters to do with the proper function of the Board.

The role of the Company Secretary is set out in more detail in the Board Charter.

1.4. Diversity

Zoono is committed to diversity and inclusion in its workplace. Given the size of its workforce and stage of the Company, the Board believes it is appropriate not to have adopted a formal diversity policy to date. When it is appropriate to do so, it will adopt a formal diversity policy which will be made available on the Company's website

Proportions of men and women on the board and senior executives during the period was as follows:

	Board Members	Senior Executives	Other Roles
Number	4	3	4
Male	75%	100%	75%
Female	25%	0%	25%
Unspecified	0%	0%	0%

1.5. Board Performance Evaluation

Zoono is committed to transparency in determining Board membership and in assessing the performance of the Board, Board Committees and individual Directors.

The Board conducts regular evaluations of its performance, the performance of its Committees, the Chair and of individual Directors. This includes assessment, review and analysis of how the Board and the Directors function, time spent considering matters and whether the Board and each Committee has complied with its Charter. In its evaluations, the balance of skills, experience, independence and knowledge are all taken into consideration as well as how the Board works together as a unit.

A performance evaluation of the Board, Committees and individual Directors was not undertaken in FY2026.

1.6. Senior Executives Performance Evaluation

Senior executives manage the day-to-day tasks of the Company under the guidance and direction of the Chief Executive Officer. Zoono recognises the importance of its senior executives to the Company's growth and performance. Accordingly, the Company undertakes regular evaluations of its senior executives to review their effectiveness and performance on an ongoing basis.

The Chief Executive Officer reviews the performance of senior executives annually. These evaluations assess the completeness and effectiveness of each senior executive in meeting their KPIs; whether the executive has the appropriate mix of skills and experience to allow the Company to meet its corporate goals; and whether the executive provides a safe, secure, productive, harmonious and inclusive environment for their employees to perform at their best.

A performance review of senior executives was undertaken by the Chief Executive Officer this year.

1.7. Professional Development

The Board reviews whether the Directors have the skills, knowledge and familiarity with the entity and its operating environment required to fulfil their role on the Board and Committees effectively and, where gaps are identified, consider what training or development could be undertaken to fulfil those gaps.

It is noted that the independent Directors during the period were also required to undertake their own continuing professional development in connection with their respective professional backgrounds - Mr. Clarke (Legal Services Board of Victoria) and Ms. Hansen (Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD) and the Governance Institute of Australia).

2. Structure the Board to be Effective and Add Value

2.1. Nomination

Zoono does not have a nomination committee. The Board as a whole is responsible for Board succession ensuring the induction and continuing professional development for directors, implementing a process for evaluating the performance of the Board and directors, recruiting new directors including evaluating the balance of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity on the Board, the appointment and re-election of directors and ensuring plans are in place to manage succession of the CEO and other senior executives.

2.2. Board Skills Matrix

Zoono is committed to ensuring the composition of the Board includes Directors who bring the appropriate mix of skills, experience, expertise and diversity to Board decision making. It considers that having a diversity of skills background, knowledge and gender are important to effectively govern the Company.

The Board considers that its Directors and Senior Management have the necessary skills and experience to discharge their responsibilities.

Director skills/experience matrix during the period:

Skill/Experience	Board
Total Number of Directors	4
Financial Acumen	
Experience in financial accounting and reporting, corporate finance and internal financial controls	4
Commercial Capability	
Broad range of commercial skills and experience	4
Strategy	
Experience in developing and implementing a successful strategy over the long-term	4
FMCG Experience	
Experience working with fast moving consumer goods	3
Global Experience	
Experience in a global business exposed to a range of cultural, political and regulatory environments	3
Sales and Marketing Experience	
Sales and Marketing Experience	3
Corporate Governance and Compliance	
Committed to a high level of governance, business ethics and regulatory compliance	4
Investor Relations	
Understanding of investor relations and the steps required to develop long-term value for shareholders	4

In addition to the skills and experience set out above, the Board considers that each Director has the ability to:

- Act with honesty and integrity
- Focus on the material issues

- Think strategically and take an organisation-wide perspective
- Understand the external environment and deal with pressure from external sources
- Influence effectively at the board table
- Respect alternative viewpoints
- Hold management accountable

2.3. Independence

The Board considers an independent Director to be a non-executive director who is free of any interest, position or relationship which might influence, or reasonably be perceived to influence, his or her capacity to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues before the Board and to act in the best interests of the Company. The Board will consider the materiality of any given relationship on a case-by-case basis and has adopted guidelines to assist in this regard. The Board reviews the independence of each Director in light of interests disclosed to the Board from time to time.

The Board Charter sets out guidelines of materiality (in accordance with the ASX Recommendations) for the purpose of determining the independence of each director. It has adopted a definition of independence that is based on that set out in the ASX Recommendations.

The Board will consider whether there are any factors or considerations which may mean that a directors' interests, positions, associations or relationships might influence, or reasonably be perceived to influence, the capacity of the Director to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues before the Board and to act in the best interests of Zoono and its securityholders generally.

During the period, the majority of the Board was independent, as recommended by ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations however, following the appointment of Mr. Braterman as a director in February 2026, only half of the Board is now independent (Mr. Braterman is not considered independent by the Board as he is the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of OSY Group Limited, the Company's partner in the shelf-life extension project).

The Board will continue to assess its composition and may look to appoint additional suitably qualified and experienced independent persons to the Board.

2.4. Induction

The Company provides an induction program to all new Directors and periodically reviews whether the Directors have the skills, knowledge and familiarity with the entity and its operating environment required to fulfil their role on the Board and Committees effectively and, where gaps are identified, consider what training or development could be undertaken to fulfil those gaps.

It is noted that the independent Directors during the period were also required to undertake their own continuing professional development in connection with their respective professional backgrounds - Mr. Clarke (Legal Services Board of Victoria) and Ms. Hansen (Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD) and the Governance Institute of Australia).

3. Instil a Culture of Acting Lawfully, Ethically and Responsibly

Zoono is committed to acting ethically and responsibly, including acting with honesty and integrity. To support this, the Company has developed various policies that set out the values and expectations as to how the Company and its employees will work and behave.

3.1. Values

Zoono's values include:

- Ensuring sound standards of corporate governance and compliance with all applicable laws;
- Being honest, transparent and accountable in all business dealings;
- Fostering innovation, enterprise and continuous learning within the organisation;
- Respecting and embracing diversity through openness, sharing, trust, teamwork and cooperation.

3.2. Code of Conduct

Zoono is committed to a high level of integrity and ethical standards in all business practices. Accordingly, the Board has adopted a formal Code of Conduct that outlines how it expects its representatives to behave and conduct business in the workplace and includes rules regarding legal compliance and guidelines on appropriate ethical standards.

The Code of Conduct is designed to provide a benchmark for professional behaviour throughout the Company's business, support its business reputation and corporate image within the community and make the Company's Directors and employees aware of the consequences if they breach the policy.

The Board is required to be informed of any material breaches to the Company's Code of Conduct. Failure to comply with the Code is viewed as a serious matter which may lead to disciplinary action including dismissal and/or legal action.

A copy of the Code can be found at https://zoono.com/investors/#corporategovernance_

3.3. Whistleblower

Zoono's Whistleblower Policy sets out the types of disclosures that qualify for protection under the Whistleblower Protection Scheme, information about the protections available under the Scheme and how the Company will support whistleblowers and protect them from detriment.

The Board is required to be informed of any material incidents reported under the Whistle-blower Protection Policy.

The policy is made available to all officers, employees and contractors and can be found on the Company's website.

3.4. Anti-bribery and Corruption

Zoono is committed to complying with all laws of the jurisdictions in which it operates, including those relating to bribery and corruption. The Company's Anti-bribery and Corruption Policy sets out the responsibilities of the Company's personnel, including in their dealings with, and through, third parties. It addresses protection of the Company's personnel in seeking to comply with this policy, investigations, consequences for breach, examples of improper conduct, contact with government officials, in-kind gifts and corporate hospitality, political and charitable contributions and secret commissions.

A copy of the Anti-bribery and Corruption Policy can be found on the Company's website. The Board must be notified of any material breaches to this policy.

3.5. Anti-corruption and Fraud

Zoono has zero tolerance for unfair or unethical conduct in business. It believes acting fairly and ethically will protect the Company's assets and create value for our business partners, customers and shareholders.

The Company recognises that compliance with local and international bribery and anti-corruption laws is essential to protect its reputation and preserve its ability to continue to develop its business.

Zoono has adopted a Fraud and Corruption Policy which reinforces the Board, senior management and employees' commitment to refraining from corrupt and fraudulent conduct and its responsibility for identifying fraudulent and corrupt activities and for establishing policies, controls and procedures for prevention and detection of these activities. A copy of the policy is available on the Company's website.

3.6. Conflicts of Interest

Zoono's Code of Conduct also includes guidelines in managing conflicts of interest.

In accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 (*Cth*), Directors who have a material personal interest in a matter must not be present when the matter is being considered. The other Directors, however, may allow such Director/s to participate and vote in relation to the issue if they are satisfied that the interest should not disqualify the Director/s from voting or being present.

3.7. Dealing in Zoono Securities

Zoono has adopted a Securities Trading Policy that is intended to explain the types of conduct in relation to dealing in securities that are prohibited by law and to establish procedures for the buying and selling of securities to ensure that confidence is maintained in the reputation and integrity of the Company and its Directors and employees, and in the trading of the Company's securities.

As detailed in the Company's Securities Trading Policy, Directors and restricted employees may only deal in the Company's securities when not in possession of any inside information and only within agreed trading windows (and with the approval of the Chair or Managing Director). The Company's trading windows for dealing in the Company's securities are the periods commencing prior to the close of trading on the day after the dates on which:

- (i) the Company announces its half-yearly results to ASX;
- (ii) the Company announces its full year results to ASX; and
- (iii) the Company holds its annual general meeting (assuming an update of the full year's results is given at the meeting); and
- (iv) the commencement date of any additional periods determined by the Board from time to time.

A copy of the Policy is available on the Company's website.

4. Safeguard the Integrity of Corporate Reports

The Board fulfills its responsibilities with respect to corporate governance and financial reporting, including overseeing the external audit functions with the assistance of the Audit and Risk Committee. The Committee provides recommendations to the Board in relation to the quality and reliability of the financial information prepared by the Company, independently verifying the content and safeguarding the integrity of corporate reporting.

The Audit and Risk Committee works with the external auditor and reviews any non-audit services provided by the external auditor to confirm they are consistent with maintaining external audit independence. The Audit and Risk Committee also reviews the appointment and removal of the external auditor and rotation of the audit engagement partner.

4.1. Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee had two members during half of the period, each of whom are independent and a further non-executive director was appointed to the Committee in February. The Committee is chaired by an independent director who is not the chairman of the Board.

Members of the Audit and Risk Committee are Mr. Don Clarke, Independent Non-Executive Director, Chair and Ms. Elissa Hansen, Independent Non-Executive Director and Mr. Marc Braterman, Non-Executive Director.

The Committee operates within its Board approved Charter which sets out the role, responsibilities, membership requirements and meeting procedures for the Committee.

The committee ordinarily meets as required and no less than twice a year. Two Audit and Risk Committee meetings were held during the period. Details of the number of meetings held and attendance at those meeting is set out in the Company's Annual Report.

4.2. CEO and CFO Declaration

The Board received a declaration from both the CEO (Managing Director) and CFO, that, in their opinion, the financial records 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 Group, and their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively before the Board, approved the Company's financial statements for the FY26 financial period and will continue to ensure such declarations are received in the future.

4.3. Verification of Periodic reports

Zoono releases quarterly cashflow and activity reports that are not audited or reviewed by an external auditor. The Company has embedded processes to ensure the accuracy of these reports and to ensure they are balanced and provide investors with appropriate information to make informed investment decisions.

5. Make Timely and Balanced Disclosure

5.1. Continuous Disclosure

Zoono has continuous disclosure obligations arising from legislation and the ASX Listing Rules. To safeguard the effective dissemination of information and to ensure the Directors and employees are aware of their obligations, the Company has adopted a written Market Disclosure Protocol to establish the procedure to ensure the Company immediately discloses all price-sensitive information to ASX in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act 2001 (*Cth*).

A copy of the Protocol is available on the Company's website.

The Board approves all material announcements prior to lodgment with ASX and receives copies of all material market announcements promptly after they have been made.

Any new investment and/or analyst presentations are lodged and released on ASX prior to any such presentation being made to any other party.

6. Respect the Rights of Security Holders

Zoono believes effective communication with its shareholders, potential shareholders and other market participants is of utmost importance for any listed company and is committed to promoting the highest standards of disclosure to ensure a fully informed market.

Zoono has established a Shareholder Communication Policy to promote effective communication with shareholders and encourage effective participation at general meetings. Included in this is the requirement for the Company to provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website. A copy of the Shareholder Communication Policy is available on the Company's website.

Information about Zoono Group Limited and its governance policies and practices are available on the Company's website at <https://zoono.com>.

6.1. Investor relations

Zoono has an investor relations program that facilitates two-way communication with investors. The program is designed to allow investors and other financial market participants to gain greater understanding of Zoono's business, governance, financial performance and prospects.

6.2. Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting (**AGM**) is an important occasion for updating shareholders on the Company's performance. The AGM provides the opportunity for shareholders to ask questions of and hear from the Board. Zoono encourages shareholder participation at its AGM as an opportunity to allow the Board to listen and respond to shareholder feedback. Shareholders who can not attend the meeting can submit questions to the Board either by emailing the Company Secretary or through the Company's share registry when logging into the share registry's website to vote online. Further details are provided to Shareholders in the Notice of Meeting for the AGM.

The Company ensures that its external auditor attends all AGMs and is available to answer queries from shareholders relevant to the audit and any substantive resolutions are decided by a poll rather than a show of hands.

6.3. Electronic Communication

The Company gives its shareholders the option to send and receive all communications to the Company

and its share registry electronically. Shareholders are encouraged to update their communication preferences and elect to receive all communication electronically with the share registry at <https://www.investorserve.com.au/>.

7. Recognise and Manage Risk

The Audit and Risk Committee assists the Board to fulfil its responsibilities with respect to risk. The Committee oversees the Company's risk management processes in relation to the risk management frameworks, policies, procedures, control effectiveness and systems. It ensures that risks are identified, assessed and appropriately managed. The Committee reviews the Company's risk management framework at least annually. Should the Company determine it has any material exposure to economic, environmental or social sustainability risks, it will disclose how it will manage those risks.

A full review of all risks was undertaken this year.

7.1. Internal Audit

The Company does not have an internal audit function. Due to its size and current activities, the Board does not believe that an internal audit function is warranted at this time. The Board evaluates and monitors internal control processes in order to continually improve the effectiveness of its risk management practices and will re-evaluate the Company's requirement for an internal audit function as the Company grows.

7.2. Environmental and Social Risk

The Company does not have any material exposure to environmental or social risks at this time and can assist with food security through its shelf-life extension project.

8. Remunerate Fairly and Responsibly

Zoono does not have a remuneration committee. The Board sets the level and composition of remuneration for Directors and senior executives and ensures that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.

Information on the remuneration of the Directors and senior executives including the policies and practices regarding the remuneration is provided annually in the Remuneration Report found in the Company's Annual Report.

The Company may grant securities to employees under the Company's Employee Incentive Scheme. Employees must comply with the Company's Security Trading Policy with respect to any securities granted to them. The Company's Security Trading Policy restricts speculative trading and entering into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk associated with those securities.

9. Compliance with ASX Recommendation

Zoono has complied fully with 30 of the 35 ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (relevant to the Company) during the period. Given the nature and scale of the Company, the Board believes its compliance with the Recommendations to be appropriate at this time.

The Recommendations the Company did not comply with are:

- **Recommendation 1.5.** The Board continues to assess the need for developing a Diversity Policy

with measurable objectives for gender diversity across the Company. However, at this stage in the Company's growth, the Board believes that it would not add value to the Company. The Company is a merit based employer and currently seeks to engage the best person, regardless of race, sex, nationality and religion, for each role.

- **Recommendation 2.4:** Following the appointment of an additional director in February 2026, only half of the Board is now considered to be independent as opposed to the majority set out in Recommendation 2.4 however, the Directors believe that, despite not having a majority of independent directors, they are able to objectively analyse the issues before them in the best interests of all Shareholders and in accordance with their duties as Directors.
- **Recommendation 2.5:** The Company does not have a nominated chairman at present. It is the Company's intention to appoint further Directors, as and when warranted. Board meetings are currently chaired by one of the independent Directors. It is not proposed that will change (and, in particular, that the chief executive officer and chairman roles will be held by the same person); and
- **Recommendations 4.1 and 7.1:** While Zoono has an Audit and Risk Committee chaired by an independent director, as there were only two non-executive and independent directors, the Committee had only two members (instead of the required three) for half of the period. The Committee now has three members all of whom are non-executive and the majority of whom are independent in accordance with the Recommendations.