

Corporate Governance Statement

Tian An Australia Limited's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing the corporate governance framework of the Company and its related bodies corporate. In establishing this framework, the Board has considered and reports against the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (4th Edition) as published by the ASX Corporate Governance Council (**ASX Corporate Governance Principles**).

This Corporate Governance Statement has been approved by the Tian An Australia Board and summarises the corporate governance practices and procedures that was either in place or was implemented throughout the financial year commencing 1 January 2019 and to the date of this statement. In addition to the information contained in this statement, the Company's website at www.tianan.com.au contains additional details of its corporate governance practices and procedures.

The ASX Listing Rules require listed companies to include in their Annual Report or website a statement disclosing the extent to which they have complied with the ASX Corporate Governance Principles in the reporting period. The recommendations are not prescriptive and if a company considers that a recommendation is inappropriate having regard to its particular circumstances, the company has the flexibility not to adopt it. Where the Company has considered it was not appropriate to presently comply with a particular recommendation, the reasons are set out in the relevant section of this Corporate Governance Statement.

With the exception of the departures detailed in this Corporate Governance Statement, the corporate governance practices of the Company during the reporting period were compliant with the ASX Corporate Governance Principles.

The table below provides a summary of the Company's compliance with each of the eight ASX Corporate Governance Principles (and the additional recommendations, where applicable):

Recommendation		Recommendation Followed
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.	Yes Yes
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 re-elect a director.	Yes Yes
1.3	A listed entity should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment	Yes
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.	Yes
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:	Yes Yes Yes

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	<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>	
1.6	<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 for each reporting period whether a performance evaluation has been undertaken in accordance with that process during or in respect of that period.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
1.7	<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>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
Principle 2 – Structure the board to be effective and add value		
2.1	<p>The board of a listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have a nomination committee which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (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; <p>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 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>	<p>Not applicable</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.2	<p>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.</p>	<p>No</p>
2.3	<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>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.4	<p>A majority of the board of a listed entity should be independent directors.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
2.5	<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>	<p>Yes</p>
2.6	<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>	<p>Yes</p>

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Principle 3 – Act ethically and responsibly		
3.1	A listed entity should articulate and disclose its values.	Yes
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.	Yes Yes
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.	Yes Yes
3.4	A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose an anti-bribery and corruption policy; and (b) ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that policy.	No No
Principle 4 – Safeguard integrity in 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 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.	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Not applicable
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.	Yes
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.	Yes
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.	Yes
5.2	A listed entity should make sure that its board receives copies of all material market announcements promptly after they have been made.	Yes
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
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.	Yes
6.2	A listed entity should have an investor relations program that facilitates effective two-way communication with investors.	Yes
6.3	A listed entity should disclose how it facilitates and encourages participation at meetings of security holders.	Yes
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.	Yes

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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.	Yes
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.	Yes Not applicable
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.	Yes Yes
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 evaluation and continually improving the effectiveness of its risk management and internal control processes.	Not applicable Yes
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.	Yes
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 employees for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.	Not applicable Yes
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.	Yes
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.	Yes Yes
Principle 9 – Additional recommendations that only apply in certain cases		

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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	Not applicable
9.2	A listed entity established outside Australia should ensure that meetings of security holders are held at a reasonable place and time	Not applicable
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.	Not applicable

Role of the Board

The Company has established the functions that are reserved to the Board. The Board acts on behalf of the shareholders and is therefore accountable to the shareholders. It also has other obligations of a regulatory or ethical nature. In addition, the Board is responsible for identifying areas of significant business risk and ensuring arrangements are in place to appropriately manage those risks.

The Board's role is to govern the consolidated entity. Without limiting the generality of that stated role, the key matters reserved specifically for the Board include:

- Overseeing the Company, including its control and accountability systems;
- Appointing and removing the Chief Executive Officer;
- Where appropriate, ratifying the appointment and the removal of senior executives;
- Providing input into and final approval of senior executives' development of corporate strategy and performance objectives;
- Reviewing, ratifying and monitoring systems of risk management and internal compliance and control, codes of conduct and legal compliance;
- Monitoring senior executives' performance and implementation of strategy;
- Ensuring appropriate resources are available to senior executives;
- Approving and monitoring the progress of major capital expenditure, capital management, acquisitions and divestments;
- Reviewing and approving remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer and senior executives;
- Satisfying itself that the financial statements of the Company fairly and accurately set out the financial position and financial performance of the Company for the period under review;
- Appointment, re-appointing or removing the Company's external auditors (on the recommendation of the Audit and Risk Committee); and assuring itself that proper audit procedures are in place; and
- Monitoring and overseeing the management of shareholder and community relations.

For a complete list of the functions reserved to the Board and a copy of the Board's charter, please refer to the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website at www.tianan.com.au.

While the Board retains full responsibility for guiding and monitoring the consolidated entity, in discharging its stewardship it may make use of sub-committees. Specialist committees are able to focus on a particular responsibility and provide informed feedback to the Board.

To achieve this objective, the Board has established the Audit and Risk Committee.

Refer to the Corporate Charters section of the Company's website at www.tianan.com.au for further detail on the roles and responsibilities of the Audit and Committee.

Due to the size of the Board and the stage of the Company's operations, the Board has opted not to establish a Remuneration or Nomination Committee. The nomination and remuneration responsibilities are discharged by the full Board, in accordance with a Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter.

Responsibilities of Senior Executives

The responsibility for the day to day operation and administration of the consolidated entity, in accordance with the direction of the Board, is delegated by the Board to the Chief Operating Officer and the executive team. The Board ensures that this team is appropriately qualified and experienced to carry out their responsibilities and has in place procedures to assess the performance of the Chief Operating Officer and the executive team. In delegating this power, the Board must also be satisfied that the Chief Operating Officer and senior executives will exercise their powers reliably and competently, and in accordance with the requirements of the Board.

The matters and functions delegated by the Board to the Chief Operating Officer and other senior executives include progressing the strategic direction provided by the Board.

For a complete list of the functions delegated to the Chief Operating Officer and the executive team, please refer to the Corporate Charters section of the Company's website at www.tianan.com.au.

Performance evaluation of Board and Senior Executives

The Board has adopted a policy for regular evaluation of the performance of the Board, including its committees and Directors, a copy of which is available on its website. Informal evaluation of the Board, its committees and Directors took place in the reporting period and was carried out on a continual basis by the Chairman. Although the evaluation was not in accordance with the process disclosed in this document, the Board is satisfied that the evaluation undertaken was effective given the size and nature of its operations.

The Board is responsible for an annual evaluation of the Chief Operating Officer, to be coordinated by the Chairman.

This review took place on an ongoing and informal basis during the financial year. Although the evaluation was not formalised in accordance with the Company's Corporate Governance Statement, the Board is satisfied that the evaluation undertaken was effective given the size and nature of the Company's operations.

The Chief Operating Officer is responsible for an annual evaluation of senior executives. These evaluations took place during the financial year.

Structure of the Board and Skills Matrix

To ensure the Board is well equipped to discharge its responsibilities it has established guidelines for the nomination, selection, induction and ongoing professional development of Directors. These guidelines include a requirement to undertake appropriate background checks prior to the appointment of a person as a director, including but not limited to undertaking police and solvency checks. The Board has a formal induction or professional development policy which facilitates Directors to build their knowledge and make an effective contribution in a timely manner, and the provision of appropriate professional development opportunities for Directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their roles as Directors effectively.

The Directors in office and the term of their appointment at the date of this Corporate Governance Statement are:

Name	Position	Date of Appointment
Mr P Brown	Chairman, Independent Non-Executive Director	1 April 2019
Mr A Dew	Non-Executive Director	3 December 2015
Ms C Fu	Independent Non-Executive Director	8 April 2013
Mr M Seow	Independent Non-Executive Director	1 October 2013
Mr P Curry	Non-Executive Director	15 March 2019

Mr M Wong

Alternate to Mr A Dew

3 December 2015

The skills, experience and expertise relevant to the position of Director held by each Director at the date of this Statement are included in the Company's 2019 Annual Report.

The composition of the Board is reviewed regularly by the Board to ensure that the Directors between them bring the range of skills, knowledge and experience necessary to direct the Company's operations. The Board has not developed a formal skills matrix however the Chairman reviews the collective skill set of the Board on a continual basis to ensure representation of skills considered suitable for the Board of the Company at its current stage and into the future, taking into account its current strategy, operations and expectations for changes in the nature and scope of its activities. Currently, the Board collectively holds across its membership experience in the property industries, business, finance and executive management.

The Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chairman, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board. All Directors have unfettered access to the Company Secretary. In addition, Directors are entitled, in furtherance of their duties, to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Board has adopted a Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter. As noted above, during the 2019 financial year, the full Board undertook the responsibilities for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the Directors and senior executives and ensuring that the Board continues to operate within the established guidelines, including when necessary, selecting candidates for the position of Director. For further details regarding the procedure for the nomination, selection and appointment of new Directors and re-election of incumbents, as well as a copy of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter, please refer to the Corporate Charters section of the Company website at www.tianan.com.au.

For further details on the remuneration policy of the Company, including a description of the structure of Non-Executive Directors' remuneration, see pages 8 to 14 of the Company's Annual Report.

There is no scheme to provide retirement benefits (other than superannuation) for Non-Executive Directors.

For additional details please refer to the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website at www.tianan.com.au.

Audit & Risk Committee

The Board has established an Audit & Risk Committee which operates under a charter approved by the Board. It is the Board's responsibility to ensure that an effective internal control framework exists within the entity. This includes internal controls to deal with both the effectiveness and efficiency of significant business processes such as the safeguarding of assets, the maintenance of proper accounting records and the reliability of financial information, as well as non-financial considerations including the benchmarking of operational key performance indicators. The Board has delegated the responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of a framework of internal control and ethical standards for the management of the consolidated entity to the Audit and Risk Committee. The Audit & Risk Committee provides the Board with additional assurance regarding the reliability of financial information for inclusion in the financial reports. The Committee is also responsible for the nomination of the external auditor and reviewing the adequacy of the scope and quality of the annual statutory audit and half year audit review.

For further details regarding the procedures for selection, appointment and rotation of external audit partners, as well as a copy of the Audit and Risk Committee's charter, please refer to the Corporate Charters section of the Company's website at www.tianan.com.au.

The members of the Audit and Risk Committee during the year were Ms C Fu (Chair), Mr A Dew and Mr M Seow.

For details of membership and attendance at meetings of the Audit & Risk Committee, refer to page 6 of the Directors' Report in the Company's 2019 Annual Report.

Communication with Shareholders

Pursuant to Principle 6, the Board aims to ensure that the shareholders are provided with full and timely information about the Company's activities. To promote effective communication with shareholders, the Company has designed a Shareholder Communication policy. Information is communicated to the shareholders through:

- the Annual Report which is made available to all shareholders;
- announcements made through the ASX companies announcements platform;
- the Company's website (www.tianan.com.au) which has a dedicated Investors section for the purpose of publishing all important Company information and relevant announcements made to the market; and
- the annual general meeting and any other meetings called to obtain approval for Board action as appropriate.

In addition, shareholders are encouraged to make their views known or to seek clarification on information available in the public arena by contacting the Company (including the Company's share registry, which facilitates electronic correspondence) or attending the annual general meeting. The external auditors also attend, and are available to answer queries on the preparation and content of the independent Audit Report, the accounting policies adopted by the Company in relation to the preparation of accounts and the independence of the Auditor in relation to the conduct of the audit at the Company's annual general meetings.

For further information regarding the Company's strategy to promote effective communication with Shareholders, please refer to the Governance section of the Company's website at www.tianan.com.au.

Diversity Policy

Tian An Australia is committed to promoting equality and diversity in the workplace and aims to be an organisation where diversity is valued, respected and celebrated. All decisions relating to employees will be based strictly on merit, without regard to gender, ethnicity, age, relationship status or any other irrelevant factor not applicable to the position.

Pursuant to Recommendation 1.5, the Company has established a Diversity Policy. However due to the small size of the organisation and its current stage of operations, the introduction of specific measurable objectives at this stage has not been implemented.

Whilst the Board of the Company strongly endorses the concept of gender diversity, until the Company's human resource base has grown to a point where fully implementing specific measurable objectives will become more meaningful, the Company will, in accordance with its Diversity Policy, continue to recruit the best person for each role, regardless of gender, ethnicity, age, relationship status or any other irrelevant factor not applicable to the position.

In accordance with Recommendation 1.5(c)(1), the table below shows the proportion of women in the whole organisation, women in senior executive positions and women on the Board. The Company defines "senior executive" as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, during the financial year. To provide an accurate reflection of the proportion of women across the whole organisation, the Company has opted to include contractors in the below percentages, which show the proportion of women in the organisation as at the date of this Statement:

Board: 20%
Senior Executive: 0%
Employees/Contractors: 33%

Share Trading

The Constitution of the Company permits Directors and officers to acquire shares in the Company.

In accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act and the listing Rules of the ASX, Directors must advise the Company and the ASX of any transactions they conduct in securities of the Company.

The Company has established a Securities Dealing Policy concerning trading in the Company's securities by Directors and employees. This policy provides a brief summary of the law on insider trading and other relevant laws, sets out the restrictions on dealing in securities by people who work for or who are associated with Tian An Australia, and is intended to assist in maintaining market confidence in the integrity of dealings in the Company's securities.

The policy stipulates that the only appropriate time for a Director or employee to deal in the Company's securities is when he or she is not in possession of 'price sensitive information' that is not generally available to the share market. A Director wishing to deal in the Company's securities may only do so after first having received approval from the Chairman. All staff wishing to deal must obtain approval from the Chief Operating Officer.

Confirmation of any dealing must also be given by the Director or employee to the Company Secretary within two business days after the dealing.

Trading in the Company's securities is also subject to specified blackout periods, which are set out in the Company's Securities Dealing Policy or as otherwise determined by the Board from time to time. The Company prohibits directors and employees from entering into transactions in associated products which limit the economic risk of participating in unvested entitlements under any equity-based remuneration schemes.

A copy of the Company's Securities Dealing Policy is available in the Governance section of Tian An Australia's website.

Integrity of Financial Reporting and Risk Management Policies

The Board has primary responsibility to ensure that the Company presents and publishes accounts which present a true and fair view of its results and financial position and that the accounting methods adopted are appropriate to the Company and consistently applied in accordance with relevant accounting standards and the applicable laws.

Under section 295A of the *Corporations Act*, the Chief Executive function and the person who performs the Chief Financial function are each required to provide a written statement to the Board that the Company's annual financial report presents a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the Company's financial condition and operational results and that it is in accordance with the relevant accounting standards.

Recommendation 4.2 extends this requirement such that it applies to financial statements for any financial period and that the Chief Executive function and the person who performs the Chief Financial function must also confirm that this statement is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance which implements the policies adopted by the Board and that the Company's risk management and internal compliance and control system is operating effectively in all material respects. The Board confirms that it has received written statements to this effect from the Chief Operating Officer and the Financial Controller for the half year and annual financial reports from 1 January 2019 to the date of this report.

Due to the size of the Company and its current level of activity and operations, the Company does not have a formal internal audit function. Periodically, internal reviews of the Company's financial systems, documents and processes will be undertaken and any recommendation for improvement actioned by management, and where material, reported to the Board.

The Company is committed to the management of risks throughout its operations to protect all of its stakeholders. Risk management is carried out through the Audit and Risk Committee and the processes and procedures mentioned above.

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The Board has delegated to the Audit and Risk Committee the primary responsibility for ensuring that risks are identified and monitored. The Audit and Risk Committee has in turn required management to design and implement a risk management and control system to manage the Company's material business risks.

The Company's Risk Oversight Policy deals with the management and oversight of material business risks and provides the guiding principle for management in the identification of risks across the organisation as a whole, and within individual business units. The Audit and Risk Committee reviews the risk management framework at least annually.

The Risk Management and Internal Control Policy provides a framework for systematically understanding and identifying the types of material business risks that may threaten the Group as a whole or specific business activities within the Company and includes risk mitigation strategies.

The Board has formed the view that the Company does not currently have any material exposure to economic, environmental or social sustainability risk. Notwithstanding, as part of its risk management and control system, management monitors all categories of risk identified and implements mitigation strategies where appropriate.

For a summary of the Company's Risk Management and Internal Control Policy, please refer to the Governance section of the Company's website at www.tianan.com.au.

Code of Conduct and Continuous Disclosure Policy

The Company has a Code of Conduct and Continuous Disclosure Policy, which can be found in the Governance section of the Company's website at www.tianan.com.au.

Whistleblower and Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy

The Company has a Whistleblower Policy which can be found in the Governance section of the Company's website at www.tianan.com.au.

The Company is in the process of implementing an anti-bribery and corruption policy, but it ensures that any material anti-bribery or corruption matter is notified to the Company's Board.