



QUOTED FINANCIAL
PRODUCT TRADING
CODE OF CONDUCT

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CODE OF CONDUCT FOR QUOTED FINANCIAL PRODUCT TRADING (Code)

BY DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGERS AND EMPLOYEES OF TURNERS AUTOMOTIVE GROUP LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Approved by the Board of Turners Automotive Group Limited (Board)

1. INTRODUCTION

Insider trading is regulated in New Zealand by the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (the **FMC Act**). The basic principle behind the FMC Act is to impose liability upon persons who have non-public information concerning a listed issuer that, if it were generally available to the market, would have a material effect on the price of its quoted financial products (in this Code “price sensitive” or “Material information”) where those persons:

- Trade in the quoted financial products of Turners Automotive Group Limited (the **Company**); or
- Advise or encourage or procure other persons, directly or indirectly, to trade or hold the Company’s quoted financial products; or
- Disclose the information to others knowing, or where the persons ought reasonably to know, that the other persons might trade in quoted financial products in the Company,

before that information is published or is otherwise reflected in the market prices. This Code sets out in detail the New Zealand laws regarding insider trading and market manipulation and is intended to help Turners manage the risk of insider trading. The Australian insider trading and market manipulation laws are not identical but they are similar. In this Code ‘trade’ includes buying or selling quoted financial products, or agreeing to do so, whether as principal or agent, but it does not include subscription for, or the issue of, new financial products.

This Code has been adopted by the Company to regulate trading in the Company’s quoted financial products by persons with non-public price sensitive information concerning the Company and other improper use of that information. This Code applies to all directors, senior managers and employees of the Company or a subsidiary (**Group**) and outlines the procedure which directors, senior managers and employees must use to buy or sell the Company’s quoted financial products.

Compliance with the procedures in this Code and approval of a trade by the Company does not provide a “safe harbour” defence to a claim against you for insider trading under the FMC Act. Therefore, it is important that you have a good understanding of your obligations.

Anyone who breaches the insider trading laws under the FMC Act will be liable for substantial civil penalties, which may include being sued by another party or the Company, for any loss suffered as a result of illegal trading. The maximum penalty in any case will be the greater of:

- The consideration paid for the shares;
- Three times any profit made or loss avoided; or
- NZD \$1,000,000 for an individual and NZD \$5,000,000 in any other case.

In addition, knowingly breaching this law can be a criminal offence. Anyone convicted could face up to 5 years imprisonment and/or a fine of up to NZD \$500,000 for an individual and a fine of up to NZD \$2,500,000 in any other case.

A claim against you for a breach of the insider trading laws under the FMC Act will also expose you to substantial legal costs relating to your defence.

Strict compliance with this Code is a condition of employment with the Group. A breach of this Code will result in disciplinary action being taken against you, up to and including termination of your employment.

The Company may monitor the trading of directors, senior managers and employees of the Group as part of its administration of this Code.

This Code does not apply to:

- acquisitions and disposals by gift or inheritance;
- acquisitions through an issue of new quoted financial products, such as an issue of new shares on the exercise of options, under a rights issue, or a dividend reinvestment plan;

accepting an offer made to all shareholders pursuant to the New Zealand Takeovers Code or trading that results from a scheme of arrangement under Part 15 of the Companies Act 1993; This Code has been approved by the Board and may be amended from time to time, by written notice to you. The requirements imposed by this Code are separate from, and in addition to, the legal prohibitions on insider trading in New Zealand. The boundary between what is (and is not) in breach of the law is not always clear. Sometimes behaviour that you consider to be ethical actually may be insider trading. If in doubt, don't!

If you do not understand any part of this Code, or how it applies to you, you should raise the matter with the Group Chief Financial Officer before dealing with any financial products covered by this Code.

2. IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

The application of the FMC Act is based on a number of key concepts including the following:

- In order for there to be a liability, the person buying or selling or tipping the Company's shares must hold "Material information". This is defined as information relating to the Company that:
 - is not generally available to the market;
 - a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price of the Company's quoted financial products if it was generally available to the market; and
 - relates to a particular financial product, a particular issuer, or particular listed issuer, rather than to financial products generally, or issuers generally.

Information is generally available to the market if it has been released as an NZX announcement, or investors that commonly invest in the Company's quoted financial products can readily obtain the information (whether by observation, use of expertise, purchase or other means).

- "**Material information**" can include rumours, matters of supposition, intentions of a person (including the Company) and information which concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure to the public. The following list is illustrative only and is by no means exhaustive. Material information could include information concerning:
 - The financial performance or changes in financial forecasts or expectations of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
 - A possible change in the strategic direction of the Company, or any of its subsidiaries;
 - The introduction of an important new product or service by the Group;
 - A possible acquisition or sale of any assets or company by the Group;
 - The entry into or the likely entry into or termination of material contracts or other business arrangements which are not publicly known by the Group;
 - Changes in the Company's actual or anticipated financial condition or business performance;
 - A possible change in the Company's capital structure, including proposals to raise additional equity or borrowings;
 - A change in the historical pattern of dividends by the Group;

- Pending NZX announcements by the Group;
 - Board or senior management changes to the Group;
 - A possible change in the regulatory environment affecting the Group;
 - A material legal claim by or against the Group;
 - A material change in the business of the Group;
 - Notice of intention to make a takeover (whether given or received);
 - Material agreements between the Group and Turners' directors;
 - Outcomes of significant shareholder votes; or
 - Any other unexpected material liability, which has not been released to the market.
- **“Quoted financial products”** includes shares, and debt instruments issued by the Company and quoted on a financial products market operated by NZX and/or ASX. Transactions involving either of these instruments are potentially covered by the FMC Act.

This document details the Company's policy on, and rules for dealing in the following financial products (**Restricted Financial Products**):

- Turners' ordinary shares quoted on the NZX;
- any other quoted financial products of the Company or its subsidiaries; and
- any derivatives in respect of such quoted financial products from time to time (including futures contracts listed on an authorised futures exchange).

3. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

3.1 Material Information

It is illegal for a person who has material information about the Company to:

- trade any Restricted Financial Products;
- advise or encourage any person to trade in, or continue to hold any Restricted Financial Products;
- advise or encourage any person to advise or encourage another person to trade in, or continue to hold any Restricted Financial Products; or
- directly or indirectly communicate or pass on the material information to anyone else, including colleagues, family or friends, knowing (or where that person ought to have known) or believing that the other person is likely to use that information to buy, sell or continue to hold, or advise or encourage someone else to buy, sell or continue to hold, the Restricted Financial Products.

This means that you should not do any of the above at a time when you are in possession of non-public, material information in relation to the Restricted Financial Products. Although the FMC Act requires that you know the information you hold is “material information”, if you ought reasonably to know that, the legislation will still apply.

It does not matter how you come to know the material information (including whether you learn it in the course of carrying out your responsibilities, or in passing in the corridor, or in a lift, or at a social function), the FMC Act applies irrespective of how you came to receive the said information, and regardless of why you are trading. Your obligations under insider trading laws continue even after your employment or engagement by the Company ends. If you possess Material Information obtained through your work with the Group, you must not trade in Restricted Financial Products until that information has become generally available to the market or has otherwise ceased to be Material Information.

Insider trading laws apply not only to trading in financial products of the issuer to which the Material Information directly relates, but may also apply to trading in the quoted financial products of other issuers. If a person has material information in relation to quoted financial products of another issuer (including derivatives in respect of such quoted financial products), and that information would likely have a material effect on the price of another issuer's quoted financial products, that person must not trade in the other issuer's quoted financial products.

3.2 Relationship to the Continuous Disclosure Regime

Except in the limited circumstances described below, New Zealand legislation and the NZX Listing Rules require the Company to release immediately to the NZX any material information (as defined above) concerning the Company.

As a result of the operation of this continuous disclosure regime, usually all material information about the Company will be generally available to the market.

“Material information” is generally available to the market:

- immediately upon it being released as an NZX announcement; or
- if it has been made known in a manner that would, or would be likely to, bring it to the attention of persons who commonly invest in the Company’s quoted financial products and since it was made known a reasonable period has elapsed for the information to be disseminated among those persons; or
- it is likely that investors that commonly invest in the Company’s quoted financial products can readily obtain that information, whether by observation, use of expertise, purchase or other means.

However, there are limited circumstances in which immediate disclosure of material information by the Company is not required by the continuous disclosure regime. In these situations, there may be people with material information who would breach the insider trading prohibition if they dealt in quoted financial products at that time or undertook any of the other prohibited acts.

Specifically, the NZX Listing Rules do not require disclosure where:

- a reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed; and
- the information is confidential and its confidentiality is maintained; and
- one or more of the following applies:
 - it would be a breach of law to disclose the information; or
 - the information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation (e.g., the Company has not yet executed a heads of agreement); or
 - the information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure; or
 - the information is generated for internal management purposes (e.g., internal management accounts or an internal management report); or
 - the information is a trade secret.

Although information that is satisfied under these conditions does not need to be immediately disclosed under the NZX Listing Rules, it remains material information. If a person deals in the Company’s quoted financial products at a time when that person is aware of information (aware being actually aware or ought reasonably to be aware) which, but for a carve-out to the NZX Listing Rules, would need to be disclosed to the market, that person will be in breach of the FMC Act.

The Company has an obligation to ensure that the information it disseminates to the market is true and not materially misleading, and criminal liability will arise where knowledge of the breach exists. Civil liability may also arise.

Under the FMC Act if a public issuer breaches its continuous disclosure obligations, the Financial Markets Authority (**FMA**) can apply to the Court to impose liability on individuals who aid, abet, counsel or procure a contravention of those obligations or were in any way, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in, or a party to, the contravention by any other person and can impose the following penalties:

- a pecuniary penalty up to a maximum of NZD \$1,000,000 for an individual and NZD \$5,000,000 in any other case payable to the Crown; and/or

- a compensatory order ordering the payment of compensation to a person who has suffered a loss as a result of the breach; and/or
- a civil remedy order, which includes a range of powers including directions restraining actions such as disposals, issues and allotments of shares, payment of distributions and ordering the forfeiture of quoted financial products or cancelling agreements for the acquisition or disposal of quoted financial products.

In the event of a claim by the FMA, a person must prove to the Court on the balance of probabilities that the person took all steps that were reasonable in the circumstances to ensure that the public issuer complied with the continuous disclosure obligations and after doing so the person believed on reasonable grounds that the public issuer was complying with those obligations.

The FMA can also apply to the Court to make a “declaration of contravention” in relation to a breach of the continuous disclosure provisions, which will act as proof of a contravention for the purposes of any future applications for compensation orders or other civil remedies.

3.3 Disclosure Notice by Directors & Senior Managers

In addition, directors and senior managers of the Company that acquire or dispose of a “relevant interest” (as defined in the FMC Act) in a security of the Company must disclose that fact within five trading days of the disposal or acquisition to the NZX and in the Company’s interest register. That disclosure must be made in the prescribed form. This requirement continues for six months after a person ceases to be a director or senior manager. Senior Managers of the Company are the Group CEO and Group CFO.

3.4 Market Manipulation

The FMC Act imposes criminal liability on persons who manipulate the market for an issuer’s quoted financial products by making materially false or misleading statements knowing, or if the person ought reasonably to have known, that the information is likely to induce a person to trade in the quoted financial products or have the effect of increasing, reducing, maintaining, or stabilising the price of those quoted financial products.

It is also an offence to create a false or misleading appearance of trading with respect to either:

- the extent of active trading in the quoted financial products of any public issuer; or
- the supply of, demand for, price for trading in, or value of those quoted financial products.

The person must know, or ought to reasonably know, that their act or omission will, or is likely to, have that effect.

Criminal liability can include large fines of up to NZD \$500,000 for individuals and/or up to 5 years’ imprisonment, and fines of up to NZD \$2,500,000 in any other case. Civil liability may also arise.

3.5 Confidential Information

In addition to the above, you also have a duty of confidentiality to the Company at all times. You must not reveal any confidential information concerning the Company to a third party unless that party has signed a confidentiality agreement with the Company and you have been authorised to disclose the confidential information to that third party. You must also not use confidential information in any way which may injure or cause loss to the Company or use confidential information to gain an advantage for yourself.

You should ensure that external advisors keep the Company’s information confidential.

The loss of confidentiality of material non-public information concerning the Company will require the Company to immediately disclose that information to the market, potentially causing significant commercial damage to the Company.

4. PERMITTED TRADING

The Board has determined that in order to minimise the risk of inadvertent breaches of the FMC Act and to focus attention on those obligations at the time of any proposed trading in the Company’s

quoted financial products, all such persons are required to conduct any such trading in accordance with the requirements of the following procedure.

It is important to note that approval by the Company does not amount to a sanction or ratification of any activity that breaches the FMC Act.

4.1 Persons covered by Securities Trading Restrictions

The additional trading restrictions apply to the following “Restricted Persons”:

- All directors of the Company and its relevant subsidiaries;
- All employees, consultant, adviser and contractors of the Company;
- The Chief Executive and all subsidiary Chief Executives/General Managers;
- Company management;
- Trusts and companies controlled by such persons;
- Associated persons (including parents, spouses, domestic companions and children) whose trading activities is controlled or influenced by a person outlined above; and
- Anyone else either notified by the Group Chief Financial Officer or that has authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, whether directly or indirectly.

Persons covered by these additional restrictions are called “Restricted Persons”. Restricted Persons will be considered responsible for the actions of trusts and companies controlled by them and the actions of associated persons whose share trading activities are controlled or influenced by them. In this respect, “control” is not to be construed in a technical way but by looking at how decisions are made in practice.

Restricted Persons who leave the Company will be deemed to remain Restricted Persons, for a period of 6 months after their date of departure and will remain subject to this Code for that period.

4.2 Trading Restrictions for Restricted Persons – Black-out Period

Restricted Persons are prohibited from trading in Restricted Financial Products during the following specific “black-out” periods:

- from the open of trading on the Company’s half-year balance date, until the end of the trading day on which the half year results are released to NZX;
- from the open of trading on the Company’s year-end balance date, until the end of the trading day on which the full-year results are released to NZX;
- any other period that the Group Chief Financial Officer specifies from time to time.

Restricted Persons are not permitted to trade any of the Company’s quoted financial products during a black-out period unless the Board provides a specific exemption as set out below in 4.4.

Warning: Please note that if you hold material information you must not trade the Company’s quoted financial products at any time – regardless of these periods.

4.3 Request to Turners Automotive Group Limited

A written request by Restricted Persons on the approved form (**attached**) must be made and approved prior to any trading in the Company’s quoted financial products which confirms that the

applicant does not hold material information and that there is no known reason to prohibit the applicant trading in any Restricted Financial Products. The request must be made to the Chair of the Audit, Risk Management and Sustainability Committee of the Company. If it is the Chair of the Audit, Risk Management and Sustainability Committee making the request, the request must be made to the Chair of the Board. The Board may delegate to a specified senior manager the authority to approve share trades by employees below a specified level of seniority.

The application must be handed to the Company's Group Financial Controller who will manage the processing of the application. The Chair of the Audit, Risk Management and Sustainability Committee must be reasonably satisfied as to the truth of the statements made in the approved form before approval will be granted. The Chair of the Audit, Risk Management and Sustainability Committee may require further information from the applicant to corroborate the statements made. The Company is under no obligation to consent to any trade and a consent provided can be withdrawn if new information comes to light or there is a change in circumstances.

In addition, the Company will generally not approve any trades of a short-term nature unless there are exceptional circumstances disclosed to and approved by the Chair of the Audit, Risk Management and Sustainability Committee. The approved form requires, amongst other things, that the applicant state that the applicant does not hold material information. It is for the applicant to establish the grounds pursuant to which the required certifications can be made.

If you intend to trade in Restricted Financial Products through a trust or nominee company, or if you intend to trade in the name of another person (for example a family member), you must still apply for approval for the trade. The application for approval must include full details of the person or entity purchasing or selling the Restricted Financial Products and its relationship to the applicant.

For the avoidance of doubt:

- the giving of any consent under this Code is not an endorsement of your dealing and you must ensure your own compliance with the law, including the laws against insider trading; and
- any trade of units in a managed fund or Exchange Traded Fund (**ETF**) will not be captured by this request/approval process. This means that investments in the Company through your KiwiSaver, managed fund or an ETF are not captured by this section 4.3. However, this does not guarantee or imply that any trading in managed funds or ETFs made up of the Restricted Financial Products will not breach the insider trading laws under the FMC Act.

4.4 Exceptional Circumstances

If a Restricted Person needs to trade in Restricted Financial Products due to exceptional circumstances during a black-out period, the Restricted Person may seek a waiver from the Chair of the Audit, Risk Management and Sustainability Committee.

An application from a Restricted Person to trade during a black-out period must set out the circumstances of the proposed dealing, including an explanation as to the reason the waiver is requested. A waiver will only be granted if:

- the circumstances giving rise to the request are deemed "exceptional" by the Board or its delegate, or fall within a recognised category of exceptional circumstances (i.e. severe financial hardship or compulsion by court order); and
- the application is accompanied by sufficient evidence (in the opinion of the person from whom consent is sought under this Code) that the trading of the relevant Restricted Financial Products is the most reasonable course of action available in the circumstances.

If a waiver is granted to trade during a black-out period, the Restricted Person will be notified in writing (which may include notification via email) and in each circumstance the duration of the waiver to trade in the Company's quoted financial products will be ten trading days from the date of notification. Consent is automatically deemed to be withdrawn if the person becomes aware of

Material Information prior to trading.

Unless otherwise specified in the notice, any dealing permitted during a black-out period must comply with the other sections of this Code (to the extent applicable).

4.5 Timing

A trade which has been approved by the Company must occur within 5 business days after the approval has been given but may only occur whilst each of the certifications and other matters given in the application remain correct. An approval is automatically deemed to be withdrawn if the applicant becomes aware of Material information prior to trading.

If the Company makes a market announcement of price-sensitive information after the trade has been approved by the Company in accordance with this Code, then if you have not at the time of the announcement already completed that trade you must not complete that trade until at least one trading day (being the next trading day) after the time of the announcement. In particular, if approved by the Company, trades may not be made until one trading day (being the next trading day) after the announcement of the annual results or half-yearly results.

4.6 No short selling or hedging

A Restricted Person must not, without notifying the Group Chief Financial Officer and without obtaining the CFO's prior written approval (or, where the Restricted Person is the CFO, the prior written approval of the Chair is first obtained), engage in short selling, hedging arrangements, deal in derivatives or enter into other arrangements which are designed to alter the economic risk related to any Restricted Financial Product including, for example, dealing in warrants, equity swaps, put and call options, contracts for difference and other contracts intended to secure a profit or avoid a loss based on fluctuations in the price of Restricted Financial Products.

4.7 Margin Lending

Restricted Persons must notify the Company in advance before engaging in any margin or securities lending arrangements or granting a security interest or other encumbrance over Restricted Financial Products. The notification must be made to the Group Chief Financial Officer. The proposed arrangement must not be entered into or grant made until written clearance has been given by the relevant person specified above.

4.8 Requirements after trading

A Restricted Person must advise the Group Chief Financial Officer promptly following completion of any trade, and the Restricted Person must comply with any disclosure obligations it has under the NZX Listing Rules or the FMC Act (including under Part 5, Subpart 6).

4.9 Noting of Transactions

The Board will be advised of quoted financial products trading by insiders by the Group Financial Controller providing a schedule of each consent granted by the Chair of the Audit, Risk Management and Sustainability Committee at or before the Board meeting next after the consent is given.

The Group Financial Controller will maintain a register which will record the date and time of receipt of each request received under section 4 of this Code, any matter the Board considers appropriate to record, the decision made and the time it was notified and the date of the transaction.

If you have any doubts or questions as to compliance with this Code or the FMC Act generally, please contact the Group Financial Controller before entering into any transaction or agreeing to do so or undertaking any other action that may potentially be in breach of this Code or the FMC Act.

APPENDIX A

REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF A TURNERS AUTOMOTIVE GROUP LIMITED SECURITY TRANSACTION

The Chair of the Audit, Risk Management and Sustainability Committee
Turners Automotive Group Limited
PO Box 1232
AUCKLAND 1140

Dear Sir / Madam

Turners Automotive Group Limited Financial Products

In accordance with the Turners Automotive Group Limited (Turners) Code of Conduct for Quoted Financial Product Trading, I request Turners' consent be given to the following proposed trading to be undertaken either by me or persons associated with, or controlled by me, within 10 NZX trading days of approval being given. I acknowledge Turners is not advising or encouraging me to trade or hold financial products and does not provide any financial products recommendation.

- a) Name:
Address:
Position held:
- b) Name of registered holder transacting (if different): *(Note: if financial products are not in the applicant's own name, insert details and relationship to applicant)*
- c) The class and number of financial products that will be the subject of the proposed transaction are:
- d) The proposed transaction is the Purchase/Sale (*delete one*) of the financial products set out in (c)
- e) The transaction will take place on the NZX. Yes/No *(If no, give details of the manner of the transaction)*
- f) The date of the transaction will be on or about:

(Note: the transaction must be completed within 10 NZX trading days of the date of approval and must not be made until the day following an announcement by Turners of price-sensitive information)
- g) I declare that, following appropriate due diligence into those areas concerning the Turners group that I ought, in my position with Turners or any of its subsidiaries, to be knowledgeable of, I do not hold information which:
 - i. Is not generally available to the market; and
 - ii. Would or would be likely to have a material effect on the price of Turners' listed financial products if it were generally available to the market.
- h) I do not intend to sell the financial products purchased within 6 months of the date of purchase *(delete if not purchasing financial products)*.

- i) I know of no reason to prohibit me from trading Turners' listed financial products and certify that the details given above are complete, true and correct.
- j) Immediately upon completion of the transaction I will forward details of the transaction to Turners' Group Financial Controller.
- k) I further acknowledge that, after authorisation by Turners, should any of the certifications and/or other matters above become incorrect before I have completed the transaction, I will not conduct the above transaction.

Accordingly, I ask that Turners' consent to the transaction be given.

Signature of Applicant

Date

APPROVED / DECLINED

Chair of the Audit, Risk
Management and Sustainability
Committee

Date

Time