

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Corporate Governance is the framework of rules, relationships, systems and processes by which CSR is directed and managed. It underpins the company's values and behaviours, the way we conduct business and provides clear guidance for effective decision making in all areas through:

- the role of the board of directors and their accountability to shareholders for the operations, financial performance and growth of the company;
- strategic and operational planning;
- ethical business practices and high standards of personal conduct;
- effective risk management and compliance; and
- constructive engagement with stakeholders.

This Corporate Governance Statement is current as at 15 May 2024 and has been approved by the board.

CSR actively reviews Australian and international developments in corporate governance and considers the views of shareholders, regulators and other stakeholders. The CSR board adopts those arrangements which it considers are in the best interests of CSR and its shareholders.

The directors of CSR are committed to ensuring that the company maintains an effective system of corporate governance as it is an integral part of the culture and business practices of the CSR group.

Throughout the reporting period, being 1 April 2023 through to 31 March 2024, CSR complied with the recommendations contained in the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (4th edition) (ASX CGC Principles).

Charters and policies referred to in this corporate governance statement are available on CSR's website in the 'Investors and News' section under **Corporate Governance**.

THE BOARD

The board strives to build sustainable value for shareholders whilst protecting the assets and reputation of the company.

CSR's Constitution sets out the provisions that govern the management of the company and can only be amended by special resolution of shareholders. Under the constitution, shareholders elect directors, whose function is to represent shareholders and to act in the best interests of the company.

Role of the board

The board has adopted a formal board charter, available on CSR's website on the **Corporate Governance** page which establishes those matters reserved for the board and authority delegated to management. The board's functions, as summarised in the board charter, include:

- approving CSR strategies, budgets, plans and policies;
- assessing performance against business plans to monitor both the performance of management as well as the continuing suitability of business strategies;
- reviewing operating information to understand the current status of the company;

- considering management recommendations on proposed acquisitions, divestments and significant capital expenditure;
- considering management recommendations on capital management, the issue or allotment of equity, borrowings and other financing proposals, guarantees of non-group liabilities, and restructures;
- ensuring that the company operates an appropriate corporate governance structure and culture, in particular ensuring that CSR acts legally and responsibly on all matters and that the highest ethical standards are maintained;
- approving CSR's risk framework and appetite, as well as CSR's risk management strategy and monitoring whether the company is operating within that framework and appetite;
- considering the social, ethical and environmental impact of CSR's activities and monitoring compliance with CSR's sustainability policies and practices;
- ensuring that the company's governance processes, in particular, the remuneration and other reward structures, align with the company's values and risk appetite;
- maintaining a constructive and ongoing relationship with the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and regulators, and approving policies regarding disclosure and communications with the market and shareholders; and
- monitoring internal governance including delegated authorities, and monitoring resources available to senior executives.

Appointment and election of directors

CSR undertakes a rigorous process when selecting new directors and is committed to bringing together the best possible combination of individuals so it can serve shareholders and customers now and into the future.

The company aims to have a board which, as a whole, has the range of skills, knowledge, background and experience to govern CSR, made up of individuals of high integrity, with sound commercial judgement, inquiring minds and the ability to work cohesively with other directors. When considering director candidates, CSR seeks a combination of former chief executives and individuals experienced in manufacturing, finance, the law and, ideally, the industries in which CSR participates as well as the areas in which it hopes to grow. CSR undertakes background checks on prospective candidates, covering the candidate's character, experience, education, criminal record and bankruptcy history.

External consultants are engaged, where appropriate, to advise on potential appointees. The potential appointees must have a strong reputation and high ethical standards. Prospective directors are required to confirm that they will have sufficient time to meet their obligations and that they will keep the company informed of their other commitments.

Non-executive directors are subject to re-election by rotation at least every three years. Newly appointed directors must seek election at the first general meeting of shareholders following their appointment. The relevant notice of meeting contains all material information for shareholders in relation to the election or re-election of a director.

Directors' independence

The board believe that director independence contributes to good governance and delivers superior outcomes for all our stakeholders by encouraging the constructive challenging of management. The board's framework for determining director independence is included in the board charter and operates in accordance with the considerations set out in the ASX CGC Principles.

At all times throughout YEM24, the board comprised a majority of independent directors. Each of the non-executive directors, including the chair, has been determined by the board to be independent of CSR and its management, having no current material business or other relationships that could compromise his or her autonomy as a director.

Any past or present relationship with the company is examined carefully to assess the likely impact on a director's ability to be objective and exercise independent judgement. Directors are required to disclose, on an ongoing basis, circumstances that may affect their ability to exercise independent judgement enabling the board to determine independence on a regular basis. The length of tenure of each director is set out below.

Table 1: Director tenure

Director	Date appointed	Date last re-elected
John Gillam (chair of the board)	December 2017	2021 Annual Meeting
Julie Coates (managing director)	September 2019	2020 Annual Meeting
Christina Boyce	March 2023	2023 Annual Meeting
Nigel Garrard	December 2020	2021 Annual Meeting
Adam Tindall	January 2023	2023 Annual Meeting
Penny Winn	November 2015	2021 Annual Meeting

The board charter states that non-executive directors will not seek re-election after serving for ten years.

Director letters of appointment

Letters of appointment are prepared for non-executive directors covering duties, time commitments, induction, company policies and corporate governance.

The managing director's responsibilities and terms of employment, including termination entitlements, are set out in a formal executive service agreement. A summary of the main elements and terms of the managing director service agreement is set out in the Remuneration Report and is disclosed to the ASX when the managing director is appointed.

Directors' induction, education and access to information

The board strives to ensure that directors and key executives have the knowledge and information needed to operate effectively.

The chair briefs new directors on their roles and responsibilities. New directors receive a comprehensive information pack as part of this induction, as well as briefings from management and visits to key operating sites to assist them to rapidly understand CSR's businesses, strategic direction and associated material risks.

Time is allocated at board and committee meetings for continuing education on significant issues facing the company and changes to the regulatory environment.

To help directors maintain their understanding of the businesses and to assess the people managing them, directors are briefed regularly by members of the senior management team. Directors also have access to a wide range of employees at all levels during inspections of operations and in other meetings.

Directors receive a comprehensive monthly business performance report regardless of whether a board meeting is scheduled. Directors have unrestricted access to company records and information.

Directors may obtain independent professional advice, at CSR's expense, on matters arising in the course of their board and committee duties, after obtaining the chair's approval. The board

charter requires that all directors be provided with a copy of such advice and be notified if the chair's approval is withheld.

The board appoints and removes the company secretary. The company secretary acts as secretary to the board and all the board committees. All directors have direct access to the company secretary who is accountable to the managing director and, through the chair, to the board, on all governance matters.

The work of directors

In addition to attending board and committee meetings, non-executive directors allocate time for, amongst other things, strategy and budget sessions, preparing for meetings and inspecting operations.

The chair commits additional time and meets regularly with the managing director to review business and strategic issues and to agree board meeting agendas. The directors usually meet with no management present at the commencement of board meetings and on other occasions as required. Non-executive directors also meet without the managing director present where it is appropriate to do so.

Except where the directors need to meet privately, the company secretary and chief financial officer attend all board meetings. Other members of management, such as business unit executive general managers, or other functional managers also attend board meetings by invitation, where appropriate. The board also invites external experts to present to it on key matters, where appropriate.

The directors regularly visit the company's operations to better understand the issues facing each of the businesses and their people. These visits are conducted either as a full board, a board committee or with one or two directors.

Each meeting of the Safety & Sustainability Committee is held at a CSR site, when it is practicable to do so, with those meetings held onsite also involving a site tour.

In addition, directors may meet customers, business partners, suppliers and other stakeholders of the company as requested by management.

Size, composition and skills of the board

The board comprises directors with an appropriate mix of skills, experience and personal attributes that allow the directors individually, and the board collectively, to:

- discharge their responsibilities and duties under the law effectively and efficiently;
- understand the suite of CSR businesses and the external environment in which CSR operates so as to be able to agree with management the objectives, goals and strategic direction to maximise shareholder value; and
- assess the performance of management in meeting those objectives and goals.

The board currently comprises five non-executive directors and one executive director. Information about directors, including their skills, experience, expertise and their period in office is set out on pages 7 to 8 and is also available on CSR's website on the **Corporate Governance** page.

The chair is appointed by the board and provides leadership to ensure that a high standard of values, processes and constructive interaction is maintained by the board. The chair represents the views of the board to shareholders and canvasses the views of stakeholders, including through the annual general meeting.

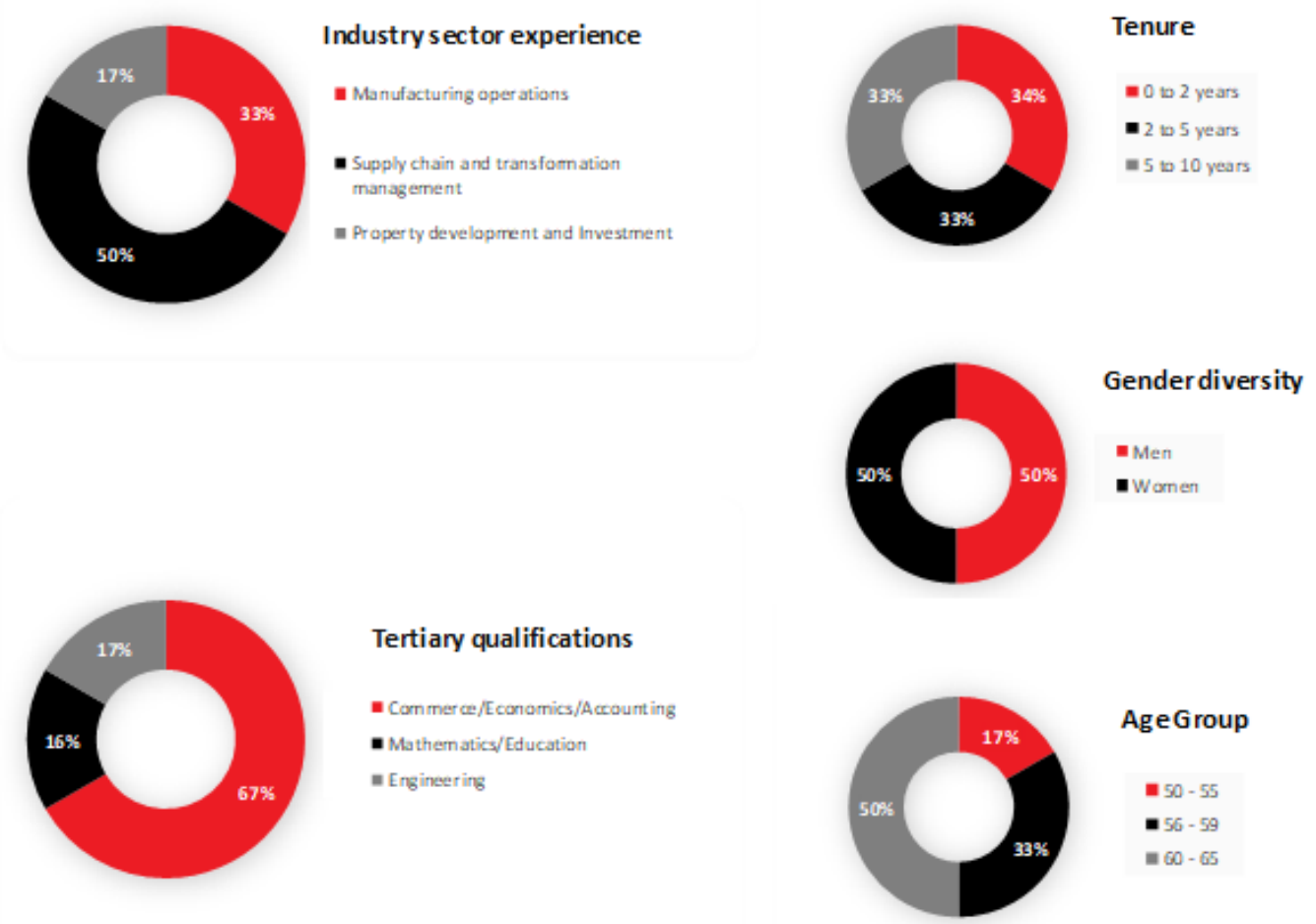
In YEM24 Matthew Quinn retired from the board on 31 May 2023, having served as a non-executive director for ten years.

CSR has developed a matrix of required skills and experience of the board. This matrix is developed by taking into account CSR's desire to ensure a diverse range of gender, background and experience is maintained on the board at all times, and also ensuring directors are appropriately qualified.

The board keeps the balance of skills, capabilities and experience of its members, as well as their independence, under review and acknowledges that these areas continually evolve. The board strives to achieve diversity in its composition as evidenced by the charts below.














The table on the following page sets out the skills and experience the board considers essential for effective governance, including the current representation of those skills and experience on the board.

Figure 1: Board diversity



Size, composition and skills of the board (continued)

Table 2: Summary of board skills and experience

Skills	Relevant experience	Directors with skill/experience	
Leadership and Governance			
Executive leadership	Sustainable success in business at a senior executive level and a proven track record of leadership to create long-term shareholder value.		5
Governance and Compliance	Commitment to the highest standards of governance, including demonstrated experience with a major organisation that is subject to rigorous corporate governance standards, and an ability to assess the effectiveness of senior management.		6
Finance and Risk			
Financial Acumen	Experience as a senior executive or equivalent experience in financial accounting and reporting, corporate finance and internal financial controls, including an ability to probe the adequacies of financial and risk controls.		5
Strategy and Transformation	Track record of developing and implementing a successful strategy, including appropriately questioning and challenging management on the delivery of agreed strategic planning objectives.		6
Risk Management	Track record in developing a business portfolio over the long term that remains resilient to systemic risk, including an ability to anticipate and identify key business risks (both financial and non-financial) and mitigation strategies, as well as monitoring the effectiveness of risk management frameworks and controls.		5
Capital Projects	Experience working in an industry with projects involving large-scale capital outlays and long-term investment horizons, with optimal digital enablement and information security.		6
Operations and Technology			
Operations and Supply Chain	Experience having led or overseen the management of complex operating assets, with a focus on business operations, end to end supply chain, the oversight of key processes, and the application of technology, including data analytics, to substantially enhance operations.		4
Health, Safety and Environment	Experience related to workplace health and safety, environmental and social responsibility, including implementing and monitoring systems to ensure safe working conditions.		5
Sustainability and Climate Change	Expertise and experience in managing and driving environmental management and social responsibility initiatives, including community concerns, carbon emissions reduction, climate change risks and the governance of these impacts, as well as human rights and responsible sourcing to create long-term sustainable value.		3
Digitisation and Innovation	Proven success creating efficient and effective business processes, products and ideas, leading to new growth platforms and competitive advantage including, experience leveraging digital platforms to unlock long-term growth opportunities and improve customer experience.		5
People			
Human Resources and Remuneration	Board remuneration committee membership or management experience in relation to remuneration, including incentive programs and relevant legislation and contractual frameworks governing remuneration.		5
Culture and People	Experience and ability to develop succession plans, develop and retain talent, oversee people management, monitor culture and improve diversity and inclusion.		5
Marketing and Customers	Senior executive experience in consumer and customer marketing and customer service delivery.		5

Dealing with conflicts of interest

The board has a process in place to ensure that conflicts of interest are managed appropriately. If a potential conflict of interest is identified the relevant director, or the board, may determine that they should not receive documents related to or take part in discussions or decisions in respect of that matter.

At all times, directors are required to keep the company secretary informed of all relevant interests and directors must advise the board immediately of any interests that could potentially conflict with those of CSR.

Performance evaluation of the board, its committees and individual directors

The performance of the board is reviewed regularly. The board undertakes a self-assessment of its collective performance and that of individual directors and its committees and seeks specific feedback from the executive management team on particular aspects of its performance.

The board establishes procedures and oversees this performance assessment program. The process may be assisted by an independent third party facilitator. The results and any action plans flowing from this assessment are documented, together with specific performance goals that are agreed for the coming year.

The performance of the managing director is reviewed, at least annually, through a formal performance appraisal process conducted by the non-executive directors.

In YEM24, planning was in place to undertake an external review of the board and its committees, with this review work paused following announcement that CSR had entered into a Scheme Implementation Deed with Compagnie de Saint-Gobain (Saint-Gobain) for the acquisition of all of the issued shares in CSR by way of a scheme of arrangement. Whilst no formal board or committee reviews were undertaken in YEM24, the directors and executive management continued to provide regular feedback to the chair in relation to the processes and operation of the board and its committees.

Board Committees

To increase its effectiveness, the board has three committees consisting of the Risk & Audit Committee, Safety & Sustainability Committee and Remuneration & Human Resources Committee.

It is the policy of the board that a majority of the members of each committee be independent directors, that all Risk & Audit Committee members be independent directors and that the Remuneration & Human Resources Committee and the Safety & Sustainability Committee be chaired by an independent director.

Each committee has a charter which includes a more detailed description of its duties, responsibilities and specific composition requirements. The charters are available on CSR’s website on the **Corporate Governance** page. The Risk & Audit Committee, the Remuneration & Human Resources Committee and the Safety & Sustainability Committee each comprise at least three non-executive directors and are chaired by a director who is not the chair of the board. All committees meet at least four times per year.

The managing director attends meetings of board committees by invitation. Other members of management also attend committee meetings by invitation. All directors are welcome to attend committee meetings even though they may not be a member.

Committee papers are made available to all directors before the meetings. Minutes of committee meetings are included in the papers for the next board meeting and the chair of each committee reports to the board on matters addressed by the committee.

The specific responsibilities allocated to each committee are set out below and on the following page.

Risk & Audit Committee

The Risk & Audit Committee advises the board on all aspects of internal and external audit, the adequacy of accounting and risk management procedures, systems, controls and financial reporting. A summary of CSR’s material economic, environmental and social risks is set out on pages 19 to 21 of this statement.

The members of the Risk & Audit Committee during the reporting period were:

Table 3: Risk & Audit Committee membership

Name	Membership status
Penny Winn (chair)	Member and chair for the entire period
Nigel Garrard	Member for the entire period
Adam Tindall	Member for the entire period

Each of these directors is deemed to be independent and their qualifications and experience are set out on pages 7 and 8 of the Annual Report, available on CSR’s website on the **Annual Reports** page.

The external audit firm partner in charge of the CSR audit attends all Risk & Audit Committee meetings by invitation, together with the managing director, chief financial officer and relevant senior managers (also by invitation). The internal audit firm partner also attends all Risk & Audit Committee meetings by invitation.

The **Risk & Audit Committee Charter** sets out the committee’s specific responsibilities, and include:

- reviewing the scope of the annual audit plans of the external auditor and internal auditor and oversight of the work performed by the auditors throughout the year;
- considering and recommending to the board significant accounting policies and material estimates and judgements in financial reports;
- reviewing and monitoring internal controls and risk management across the group, including the risk management framework and risk appetite statements;
- reviewing and recommending to the board the adoption of the company’s full-year and half-year financial statements; and
- reviewing the performance and effectiveness of the internal and external auditors.

The committee is a direct link for providing the views of internal and external auditors to the board, when necessary, independently of management influence. Time is allocated for detailed questioning of the material presented and for separate sessions with each of the external auditor, internal auditor, executive general manager risk and chief financial officer.

Board Committees (continued)

Remuneration & Human Resources Committee

The Remuneration & Human Resources Committee considers independent advice on policies and practices to attract, motivate, reward and retain strong performers.

The members of the Remuneration & Human Resources Committee during the reporting period were:

Table 4: Remuneration & Human Resources Committee membership

Name	Membership status
Adam Tindall (chair)	Member for the entire period and chair from 1 June 2023
Matthew Quinn	Member and chair to 31 May 2023
Christy Boyce	Member for the entire period
John Gillam	Member for the entire period
Penny Winn	Member for the entire period

Each of these directors is deemed to be independent and their qualifications and experience are set out on pages 7 and 8 of the Annual Report, available on CSR’s website on the **Annual Reports** page.

The managing director and other members of management attend meetings of the Remuneration & Human Resources Committee by invitation.

The committee’s specific responsibilities are set out in the **Remuneration & Human Resources Committee Charter**, and include:

- advising the board on remuneration policies and practices;
- assessment of culture within the company;
- evaluating the performance of the managing director against pre-agreed goals;
- making recommendations to the board on remuneration for the managing director and executive managers reporting to the managing director; and
- overseeing CSR’s human resources strategy, particularly succession and development planning for executive managers.

Safety and Sustainability Committee

An important part of CSR’s governance commitments includes protection of its people’s workplace health and safety, and protection of the environment (WHS&E). The board endorsed **WHS&E Policy** details the company’s and individuals’ obligations in respect of WHS&E.

The board’s Safety & Sustainability Committee oversees and reports to the board on the management of the company’s WHS&E responsibilities and on the company’s sustainability objectives and commitments.

The members of the Safety & Sustainability Committee during the reporting period were:

Table 5: Safety & Sustainability Committee membership

Name	Membership status
Nigel Garrard (chair)	Member and chair for the entire period
Christy Boyce	Member from 1 June 2023
John Gillam	Member for the entire period
Matthew Quinn	Member until 31 May 2023

The managing director and other members of management attend meetings of the Safety & Sustainability Committee by invitation.

The committee’s specific responsibilities are set out in the **Safety & Sustainability Committee Charter**, and include:

- receiving regular performance reports from management on WHS&E matters;
- monitoring the effectiveness of the WHS&E risk management framework and overseeing the risk management of WHS&E matters;
- reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of CSR’s WHS&E management systems and ensuring appropriate improvement objectives and targets are set and monitored;
- monitoring the adequacy and effectiveness of CSR’s sustainability framework and mechanisms to track progress to sustainability objectives and targets; and
- monitoring potential liabilities, changes in legislation, community expectations, research findings and technological changes.

The committee conducted three meetings during YEM24 at CSR sites, with these meetings including a presentation from local management and a site tour, with one meeting held at head office.

Nominations Committee

The company’s size is not considered sufficient to warrant a separate nominations committee.

The board takes on the role of the nominations committee, which includes the following functions:

- determining the appropriate size and composition of the board (in accordance with the company’s constitution);
- determining the appropriate criteria (necessary and desirable skills and experience) for the appointment of directors;
- addressing board succession, including recommending the appointment and removal of directors;
- assessing the independence of each non-executive director;
- defining the terms and conditions of appointment to and retirement from the board;
- overseeing induction and continuing education programs for non-executive directors; and
- evaluating the board’s performance.

Attendance at board and committee meetings during YEM24

Details of director attendance at board and board committee meetings held during the year are provided on page 25 of the Directors’ Report.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Delegations to management

Day-to-day management of the company's affairs and the implementation of strategy and policy initiatives are formally delegated by the board to the managing director and senior executives.

The company has an executive leadership team, comprised of the managing director and direct reports. The executive team meets weekly and is responsible for:

- implementing the strategic objectives as set by the board;
- operating within the risk framework as approved by the board;
- instilling and reinforcing values as set by the board;
- all other aspects of the day-to-day management of the company; and
- ensuring timely and accurate reporting to the board and board committees.

During YEM24, steering committees continued to operate across a number of key functional areas, bringing together the executive leadership team and subject matter experts, providing an opportunity for regular cadence to drive collaboration and initiatives, enabling successful project delivery, in accordance with the strategy set by the board.

Senior executive appointments and service agreements

CSR undertakes background checks on prospective senior executives, covering the candidates' character, experience, education, criminal record and bankruptcy history.

Senior executives' responsibilities and terms of employment, including termination entitlements, are set out in a formal executive service agreement. A summary of the main elements and terms of the managing director's and chief financial officer's service agreements are set out in the Remuneration Report.

Induction of senior executives

New executives undertake a structured induction program when they join the company. This includes comprehensive briefings and information on the company's businesses, and its policies and procedures. Additionally, the program includes site visits and meetings with people in key internal and external roles in order to build the relationships necessary to meet the requirements of their roles.

As discussed further below, and in the Remuneration Report, key performance indicators are agreed with each executive to ensure goals and performance measures are fully and accurately understood and disclosed.

Performance evaluation of senior executives

CSR's performance management framework requires that a balanced scorecard of annual key performance indicators (including financial and non-financial measures) is set for each senior executive. Every half year, each senior executive discusses their performance with their manager.

At the end of the year, as part of a formal review process, each senior executive's performance is reviewed against the performance indicators. Also, each individual's performance and behaviour are internally and externally benchmarked and assessed. CSR conducted evaluations of its senior executives in accordance with this process in October 2023, as well as in March 2024.

Senior leaders are accountable for driving change to deliver on CSR's purpose and strategy, with CSR's reward strategy kept under review to align and standardise remuneration, reward practices and incentives to drive a high-performance culture.

Further details of the process for evaluating the performance of key management personnel and the remuneration policy for key management personnel are provided in the Remuneration Report.

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT, ETHICS AND CULTURE

Code of business conduct and ethics

CSR has a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the code) which underpins its goals and values. CSR is committed to conducting business honestly, with integrity, and in accordance with our standards of expected behaviour. The code sets out the standards for dealing with external stakeholders.

The underlying principle of CSR's code is that lawful, ethical and responsible behaviour is required of directors, executives and all other employees, as well as advisers, consultants and contractors. The board has endorsed the **Code of Business Conduct and Ethics**.

The code formalises the longstanding obligation of all CSR's employees (including directors) and contractors, to behave ethically, act within the law, avoid conflicts of interest and act honestly and responsibly in all business activities.

The code articulates how employees are expected to operate in line with CSR's fundamental values. **CSR's Values**, also referred to as behaviours, are set out both in the code and separately on CSR's website and guide the day-to-day interactions of employees and supports the delivery of CSR's strategy. The code incorporates CSR's anti-bribery and corruption policy as well as all relevant whistle-blower protection laws.

The code reinforces the company's commitment to giving proper regard to the interests of people and organisations dealing with the company. Each CSR employee and contractor is required to respect and abide by the company's obligations to employees, shareholders, customers, suppliers and the communities in which it operates.

CSR employees, directors and major contractors are required to submit a certificate of compliance each year signifying that they have read and complied with the code and are not aware of any breaches of that code.

Further, CSR employees are encouraged to report concerns they may have regarding conduct in a number of ways, including via a confidential telephone service. The company's **Incident Reporting Policy** provides that an employee will not be subject to retaliation by CSR for reporting in good faith a possible violation of the code of business conduct and ethics. The board is advised of all material breaches of the code and incidents reported under the policy via the Risk & Audit Committee.

To ensure that CSR employees and stakeholders are made (and kept) aware of incident reporting methods and policies, a **Speak Up @ CSR** program is accessible to all employees and external stakeholders on CSR's website.

CSR is committed to conducting business honestly and fairly and in compliance with all laws and regulations. The company's **Supplier Code of Conduct** sets out the expectations of CSR's suppliers, and applies to all suppliers, including all organisations and sub-contractors providing goods and services to CSR, based in Australia, New Zealand and overseas.

During YEM24, the company submitted a **Modern Slavery Statement** in accordance with the Commonwealth Modern Slavery Act 2018. The Statement addresses the company's key modern slavery risks and how these risks have been identified and assessed, as well as information on the actions being taken to mitigate those risks and how the effectiveness of these mitigating actions is assessed.

Culture

Throughout YEM24, CSR has continued to promote and develop the culture and behaviours required to align with our purpose – Building Solutions for a Better Future.

CSR acknowledges that culture plays a key role in driving company performance. There has been regular engagement with employees during YEM24 to obtain insights and feedback relating to culture and engagement, with continued progress against key metrics.

Attracting diverse talent and motivating the right behaviours are key elements of CSR’s remuneration and reward framework, which is reviewed regularly.

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

CSR has policies and practices designed to improve diversity and inclusion. The company’s **Fairness, Respect & Diversity Policy** and **Respect at Work Policy** are available on CSR’s website. CSR remains committed to increasing diversity and inclusion in the workplace by applying policies and practices designed to attract, retain and develop diverse talent. Teams that are diverse will provide new and different perspectives to foster innovation and ultimately provide better solutions for our customers.

As part of this commitment, initiatives are underway to increase the number of women at all levels of the organisation, particularly in operations and line management positions. This will be achieved through ongoing improvement of our recruitment, retention and development frameworks to attract and promote diverse talent.

We have maintained regular reporting on attraction, selection and retention of female employees by tracking metrics on:

- The number of women that have joined CSR;
- Women who have left CSR and the reason for leaving;
- The gender participation ratio for CSR and each business unit; and
- Gender pay equity.

During YEM24 CSR continued to participate in the Champions of Change Coalition for best practice to improve gender diversity and inclusion. A number of diversity and inclusion initiatives were put in place based on learnings from a series of ‘Listen and Learn’ sessions conducted during YEM23.

CSR workplace profile

In accordance with the requirements of the *Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012* (Cth), CSR submits its Gender Equality Indicators with the Workplace Gender Equality Agency. The report can be viewed at the website of the **Workplace Gender Equality Agency** and also on CSR’s website.

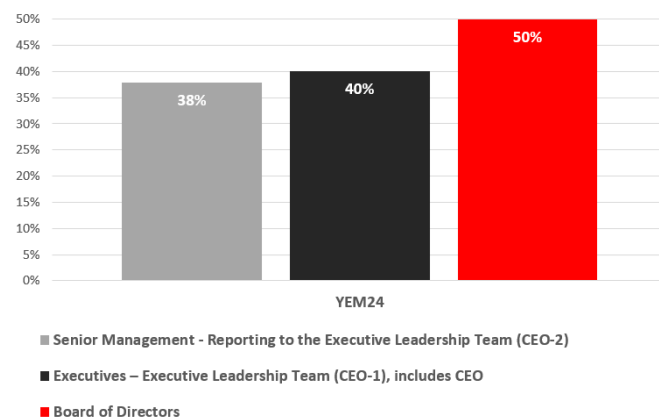
At the end of YEM24, the percentage of women in the CSR workforce was 22%, up 1% on YEM23. During YEM24, 30% of new hires were women, an increase of 2% from YEM23.

Key changes to CSR’s workforce profile during YEM24 include:

- Senior management – The total number of women in senior management roles, CEO-2, has shown a slight decrease at the time of reporting. This group is an important source of succession for business leadership positions;
- Executives – In YEM24, the number of women in executives increased by one, with the appointment of a female CFO to the executive leadership team; and
- Board of Directors – In YEM24, the number of directors decreased from seven to six, following a temporary increase to facilitate board transition.

In YEM24, the proportion of CSR’s workforce currently represented by women in leadership roles is set out below:

Figure 2: Women in leadership



Measurable objectives

Our progress in diversity and inclusion is guided by a data-driven approach, focusing on various stages of the employee lifecycle to prioritise diversity, inclusion, and belonging initiatives. The commitment of our leaders and CSR's active participation in industry forums like Champions of Change empowers us to implement these initiatives with depth and rigour, ensuring that our efforts are meaningful, impactful and have sustainable long-term impact. The achievements for YEM24 and the initiatives for YEM25 are set out below:

Table 6: Diversity measurable objectives

Measurable objective	YEM24 achievements	Overview of YEM25 initiatives
Leadership and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted a targeted leader-specific culture and engagement survey to better understand and support the leaders driving culture change in our business Strengthened and simplified our behaviours to further embed through the organisation Continued to provide access to on-the-job training and upskilling through strategic projects Provided a \$1,000 share grant to our team to drive a sense of ownership in all levels of the business Continued membership and participation in the Champions of Change Coalition Continued to measure culture and engagement ensuring that line managers have an action plan to address areas of focus Organisation-wide talent review completed to identify emerging female talent at all levels and in operational roles Established an internal mobility forum, enhancing our ability to identify and support diverse talent for internal opportunities Informed by Listen & Learns, launched Built to Lead mentoring program focused on developing emerging female talent Celebrated events that bring CSR people together in a 'belonging at CSR' context, acknowledge and celebrate cultural occasions and significant days, such as International Women's Day, and provide a starting point for our teams to participate in inclusion, learn more about their colleagues and increase visibility of diverse and underrepresented groups within CSR Formation of a Reconciliation Working Group Respect at Work Phase 1 completed, including policy launch, mandatory training, and risk-assessment at a site level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a leadership program for operational female talent, including establishing communities Conduct further analysis to better understand the barriers to career advancement for females and diverse groups Progress Reconciliation through development of agreed goals and action plan Continue the momentum with Phase 2 of Respect at Work to create a safe, respectful, supportive and inclusive environment at CSR through leadership assessment, education and action plan associated with high-risk areas identified Plan for self-ID initiative to capture other forms of diversity which will further inform our strategy and initiatives Understand forms of flexibility valued by women in operational roles at CSR through Listen and Learn sessions
Policy and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued to review and address gender pay parity for females across all salaried roles Employer Statement (CSR commitment & actions to close the Gender Pay Gap) submitted to accompany WGEA reporting Changes have been made to the parental leave policy, enabling more men at CSR to take primary carer's parental leave and furthering CSR's commitment to gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued monitoring of gender pay parity and action to address where required Further review of CSR policies to ensure they are inclusive and adapt to meet any future legislative changes
Recruitment and retention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed a diversity-focused recruitment policy to improve hiring practices & internal applications Job advertisements redesigned to better communicate our commitment to diversity and inclusion within the marketplace Built future female talent pipelines with tertiary institutions for women in engineering and technology roles Reviewing labour hire arrangements to create a higher intake of diverse temporary labour which will result in temporary to permanent conversions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunities in operational environments to ensure that amenities, team culture and behaviours are welcoming for diverse new hires Complete comprehensive analysis of hiring practices across functions to understand barriers for entry of diverse talent Enhance hiring manager capability to ensure they are well-equipped to conduct interviews that are not only fair and diverse, but also promote diversity and inclusion practices Build manager capability to better onboard new employees, enabling increase in new hire retention and a greater sense of belonging

REMUNERATION

CSR's policy is to reward executives with a combination of fixed remuneration and short and long-term incentives structured to drive improvements in shareholder value. Non-executive directors receive no incentive payments and there are no retirement benefit schemes in place. Executives and directors may forgo a small part of their cash salary or, for non-executive directors, their directors' fees, to acquire shares in CSR. Further details are included on page 42 of the Remuneration Report. Employees cannot approve their own remuneration. Any adjustment to the remuneration of direct reports, must comply with CSR's remuneration policies and approvals process.

The **Remuneration Report**, commencing on page 27 of the Annual Report, includes further details on CSR's remuneration policy and its relationship to the company's performance. It also includes details of the remuneration of directors and key management personnel for YEM24 and clearly distinguishes between the structure of non-executive director remuneration from that of the executive director and other key management personnel.

RISK MANAGEMENT

There are many risks in the markets in which CSR operates. A range of factors, some of which are beyond CSR's control, can influence performance across CSR's businesses. CSR constantly and deliberately assumes certain levels of risk in a calculated and controlled manner. CSR has in place a range of policies and procedures to monitor the risk in its activities as well as defined limits of authority for all levels of management and these are periodically reviewed by the board. CSR's **Risk Management Policy** sets out the framework for risk management, internal compliance and control systems.

There are several layers that assist the board in ensuring the appropriate focus is placed on the risk management framework:

- Risk & Audit Committee – reviews and reports to the board in relation to the company's financial reporting, internal control structure, risk management systems including the risk framework and risk appetite statements and the internal and external audit functions;
- Remuneration & Human Resources Committee – reviews and reports to the board on the company's organisational capability to deliver on the strategy and create value for shareholders;
- Safety & Sustainability Committee – reviews and reports to the board on the management of the company's safety, health and environment liabilities and legal responsibilities as well as addressing the risks and opportunities of climate change and the company's involvement in the communities in which it operates;
- Executive leadership team – manages and reports to the board on business and financial risks and overall compliance; and
- Steering Committees – established across a number of key areas, including sustainability, customer solutions, transformation and logistics to provide ongoing governance and monitoring.

Risk management is sponsored by the board and is a priority for senior managers, starting with the managing director. The board oversees the risk profile of CSR and ensures that business developments are consistent with the goals of CSR. The board receives monthly assurances from the management team that significant risks are being managed appropriately.

CSR is committed to improving risk management to protect and enhance shareholder value. CSR's risk management framework is intended to provide the basis for a systematic approach to the identification and management of risks. The risk management framework requires current and emerging risks across the businesses to be identified, evaluated, monitored and controlled. The framework also includes evaluation of risk mitigation strategies.

CSR's Risk Appetite Statements, approved by the board, are core to the **Risk Management Policy** and defines (within practical boundaries) the amount of risk the organisation is willing to accept in pursuing its strategic objectives. By expressly articulating and documenting its Risk Appetite Statements, CSR aims to ensure that:

- risks can be measured, managed and monitored;
- risk appetites can be consistently articulated and understood by all relevant stakeholders; and
- day-to-day operations are undertaken in alignment with CSR's tolerance for risk.

The board, through the Risk & Audit Committee, receives recommendations in relation to the risk profile of CSR, breaches of the policy framework and external developments which may impact on the effectiveness of the risk management framework. It also approves significant changes to the risk management framework, risk appetite statements and related policies.

The Risk & Audit Committee has responsibility for monitoring compliance with the risk management framework approved by the board for internal control and compliance matters. In this role, the Risk & Audit Committee monitors and reviews the effectiveness of the internal audit and compliance functions.

CSR's Corporate Governance and Disclosure Committee has responsibility for any governance matters. Committees exist at the executive management level to ensure the necessary elements of expertise are focused on specific risk areas. Beneath this level, other committees exist where subject matter experts focus on specific risks as appropriate.

Risk management accountability

As part of the process of approving the financial statements, at each reporting date, the managing director and other responsible senior executives provide statements in writing to the board on the quality and effectiveness of the company's risk management and internal compliance and control systems. The Risk & Audit Committee reviews the risk management framework annually to confirm that the framework continues to be appropriate and effective. The most recent assessment of the risk management framework took place in September 2023.

The board has also received statements from the managing director and the chief financial officer certifying that, having made all reasonable enquiries and to the best of their knowledge and belief:

- the statements made in relation to the financial integrity of the CSR group financial reports are founded on a sound system of effective and efficient risk management and internal compliance and control;
- the system of risk management in operation throughout YEM24 was operating effectively; and
- the systems relating to financial reporting were operating effectively in all material respects.

In YEM24 the board received the relevant declarations required under section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* from the managing director and chief financial officer as well as the relevant reports and assurances that their opinions were formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal controls which are operating effectively.

Financial report accountability

CSR's managing director and chief financial officer, who are present for board discussion of financial matters, declare to the board, in writing, that the company's financial statements are in accordance with relevant accounting standards, give a true and fair view in all material respects of the company's and the group's financial condition and operational results and comply with the *Corporations Act 2001* and associated regulations.

The chief financial officer oversees a robust internal process, where business unit financial managers regularly meet with representatives from the corporate finance team to discuss the financial aspects of each business. This includes a review of the business unit profit and loss statement, balance sheet and all other relevant matters.

Non-financial report accountability

For those periodic corporate reports that are not audited or reviewed by the external auditor, a rigorous internal review process is implemented. This process is led by the internal subject matter experts with reviews undertaken by management and key internal stakeholders, enabling management to verify that the report is balanced and materially accurate and provides stakeholders with appropriate information. External advice is obtained as required.

Non-audited periodic reports include the annual **Sustainability Report**, the **Modern Slavery Statement** and this corporate governance statement. These periodic reports are approved by the board.

Economic, environmental and social risks

CSR’s risk management framework is intended to provide the basis for a systematic approach to the identification and management of risks. The matters below reflect CSR’s material economic, environmental and social risks.

Table 7: Material economic, environmental and social risks

Key areas of materiality	Risks	Monitor and manage risk
Aluminium investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSR’s financial results may be impacted by movements in the global US dollar price for aluminium and currency fluctuations. Some risks related to CSR’s Aluminium investment cannot be hedged including, but not limited to, regional price premiums, global relativity of the price of electricity and inputs into aluminium production such as petroleum coke and pitch. CSR’s aluminium investment is also subject to changes to the Tomago joint venture structure or potential operational issues at the Tomago aluminium smelter, including electricity curtailments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSR has a policy of hedging its aluminium sales (net of any linked exposure inputs such as alumina), where acceptable pricing is available, to reduce the volatility of its Aluminium earnings when exchanged into Australian dollars. This policy is overseen by CSR’s Finance Committee which includes CSR’s Managing Director and CEO, Chief Financial Officer, Group Treasurer and the General Manager Aluminium.
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSR’s business may be affected by the transition to a low carbon economy and mitigating the potential impacts of climate change, as well as government policy and regulations, which may also impact the availability and nature of energy supply that CSR uses. This may also impact how CSR manages its property and land assets and business processes. CSR, if unable to understand and respond effectively to climate change, may see reduced revenues, increased costs, asset impairment and/or business supply disruption as a result. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSR’s Sustainability Steering Committee was formed to provide focused oversight, with external advisors engaged as necessary to provide specialist sustainability advice. CSR’s Safety & Sustainability Committee is a sub-committee of the CSR Board, and oversees, and reports to the CSR Board on CSR’s sustainability objectives.
Energy and security of supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSR’s manufacturing operations use significant amounts of energy including electricity and gas. CSR is subject to the risk that an inability to anticipate, and manage fluctuations in, its use of energy may have a negative impact on CSR’s earnings and therefore, potentially its shareholder value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, CSR enters into long-term contracts with the aim to provide greater security of energy supply for its factories. CSR’s Finance Committee oversees risks related to electricity and gas pricing and management. To reduce CSR’s exposure to this risk, alternative energy sources including solar power systems are installed at some CSR sites in addition to certain site-specific energy reduction initiatives.
Financial and capital management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a risk that CSR’s inability to effectively and efficiently manage short and long term capital may lead to excessive leverage, an increase in costs, a limit in competitiveness and/or a reduction in financial capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSR has financial planning processes which set out key requirements relating to operational and capital investments. CSR has secured credit facilities sized and tenured with the aim to ensure availability to an appropriate level of liquidity. CSR’s capital allocation framework provides a prioritised approach to capital allocation, including financial return metrics and aims to maintain an investment grade credit rating.
Information and cyber security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital services are increasingly used by the construction sector in which CSR operates. CSR has a digital development program which is critical to helping CSR to achieve growth in its key markets. CSR is subject to the risk that a failure to protect information systems and data from unauthorised access, use, and disclosure, or otherwise prevent a disruption, may compromise the confidentiality, integrity or availability of information systems, may result in business interruption, regulatory or financial impacts on CSR or may have a negative impact on CSR’s reputation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSR has regular security awareness training, and such training includes simulated phishing campaigns as well as implementation of advanced threat protection. CSR conducts periodic penetration testing and patching across its information systems. System redundancy is implemented by CSR where considered appropriate.

Economic, environmental and social risks (continued)

Table 7: Material economic, environmental and social risks (continued)

Key areas of materiality	Risks	Monitor and manage risk
Legacy product obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From the early 1940s, CSR was involved in asbestos mining and the manufacture and marketing of products containing asbestos in Australia and exporting asbestos to the United States. ▪ CSR’s involvement with asbestos ceased with the divestment of the Wunderlich asbestos cement business in 1977. ▪ As a result of these activities, CSR has been named as a defendant in litigation in Australia and the United States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSR has been settling asbestos related claims since 1989. ▪ CSR includes in its financial statements a product liability provision covering all known claims and reasonably foreseeable future asbestos related claims and such provision is impacted by movements in claim numbers, settlement rates and values. ▪ In determining the product liability provision, at each financial year end CSR obtains independent expert advice in relation to the future incidents and value of asbestos related claims.
Market structure and volatility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 70% of CSR’s total revenue is generated from products and services supplied into the construction sector of Australia and New Zealand. CSR’s revenue may be impacted by several macro-economic factors within this sector and market including, for example, changes in construction activity may impact CSR’s sales volumes and corresponding financial performance. ▪ The release of future land supply for residential development, which can improve CSR’s ability to generate revenue, relies on the coordination of government and regulatory bodies together with builders and developers to deliver infrastructure and services for new projects. ▪ As a supplier to the construction market, CSR is subject to a number of competitive forces including other domestic and international suppliers entering the market and new technologies which could, in the future, replace existing building methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of market activity in the construction sector is factored into CSR’s regular reporting and included in CSR’s weekly executive meetings, monthly reporting, quarterly forecasting and annual budget and planning cycles, which in turn informs CSR’s capacity and capital planning. ▪ CSR regularly monitors and engages with government and regulatory bodies to encourage release of residential land supply. ▪ The nature of CSR’s building products is that they are typically sold late in the construction process, giving CSR some visibility of changes in market conditions before specifically impacting demand for CSR’s products. ▪ CSR is actively developing and acquiring new products, services and distribution networks to improve its position in the market and with an aim of being able to provide its customers a comprehensive service offering. ▪ CSR’s strategy is focused on delivering improved performance through the cycle to mitigate market structure and volatility risks.
Organisational behaviours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSR is subject to the risk of not developing, maintaining or having access to the people which may be required to deliver CSR’s strategy. ▪ Should officers, employees or contractors at CSR not behave in accordance with the CSR behaviours and/or CSR’s Code of Business Conduct this may result in a decline in workplace culture, an inability to attract and retain talent in the business or poor performance. ▪ There is the risk that inappropriate behaviours in the business are not reported and managed appropriately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSR’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is communicated to CSR’s officers, employees, and contractors periodically. ▪ CSR has implemented a separate Respect at Work policy and communicated this to CSR’s officers, employees and contractors. ▪ CSR conducts culture and engagement surveys, the results of which help to inform CSR’s reporting and review of workplace behaviours. ▪ CSR behaviours, the CSR story and its communication plan are used with an aim of engaging the team and building culture to support CSR’s purpose and strategy.
Product quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changes in legislation and building codes requires ongoing assessment to ensure CSR’s building products are fit for purpose and compliant with all relevant codes applicable to CSR’s products. This also includes those risks associated with supply and install services offered by CSR. ▪ CSR is subject to the risk that it is supplied defective or non-compliant raw materials impacting its own products and systems which may have a negative impact on CSR’s reputation, may result in financial loss from potential product recalls and claims, may have regulatory impacts or otherwise may cause injury or harm to CSR’s customers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSR has a quality management system which aims to ensure that all products manufactured or supplied consistently meet the requirements and specifications of quality standards which apply to CSR’s products. ▪ CSR actively implements its sustainable procurement strategy, which includes raw material and product testing, as well as compliance and certification. This process also aims to align CSR with the requirements of applicable Australian modern slavery legislation (including the <i>Modern Slavery Act 2018</i> (Cth)). ▪ CSR’s Supplier Code of Conduct sets out CSR’s expectations of its suppliers, and applies to all suppliers of the business, including, but not limited to, all organisations and sub-contractors providing goods and services to CSR, based in Australia, New Zealand and overseas.

Economic, environmental and social risks (continued)

Table 7: Material economic, environmental and social risks (continued)

Key areas of materiality	Risks	Monitor and manage risk
Reputation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSR operates a number of factories across Australia and New Zealand and employs approximately 2,800 employees. ▪ CSR's activities may impact the community and environment in which it operates. ▪ CSR is subject to the risk that failure to comply with a legal or governance requirement, or a breach of CSR's social licence to operate, may result in damage to CSR's reputation, potentially impacting CSR's revenue and earnings, ability to access capital, or secure talent. As part of this, there is a risk that fraud or ethical misconduct may result in large fines, financial loss, damage to reputation, exposure to criminal sanctions, legal action or revocation of licences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSR's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics sets out the behaviours expected of all officers, employees, suppliers, and contractors. Compliance with the Code is measured annually by CSR. ▪ CSR has a dedicated, external and confidential hotline available 24/7 to employees and other stakeholders for reporting misconduct to the business. ▪ CSR has a central technical team established to maintain product governance within the business. ▪ CSR has governance processes in place to deal with workplace health, safety and environment matters. ▪ CSR has systems in place to monitor media and online content about CSR to identify potential reputational threats.
Site obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSR's Property segment rehabilitates and develops former Building Products operating sites which have become surplus to operational requirements. ▪ The cost and time required to complete the property rehabilitation and development may be higher than expected and impact the financial result. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSR dedicates experienced internal and external resources to assess and manage site remediation.
Strategy and execution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a risk that CSR does not have access to the people or resources required to deliver on its strategy or otherwise fails to identify and successfully execute opportunities which may affect CSR's pursuit of its strategic objectives or its ability to deliver shareholder value in the long run. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSR has dedicated Steering Committees, comprising the executive leadership team and subject matter experts from within the business to regularly monitor progress. ▪ Through the Steering Committees, CSR undertakes regular reviews of progress against business cases and project plans to mitigate this risk. ▪ CSR has a human resources strategy and plan to ensure it has continued access to the right people to deliver CSR's strategy. ▪ CSR also has a resource planning and recruitment program.
Workplace Health, Safety and Environment (WHSE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a risk of potential harm to the health, safety and wellbeing of CSR's employees, contractors or customers arising from exposure to hazards in CSR's workplace or sites which are under CSR's control. ▪ There is also the risk that an uncontrolled release of product or contaminants to land, air or water during manufacturing may result in harm to the environment, create regulatory impacts, or may result in financial penalties or may have a negative impact on CSR's reputation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSR's Safety & Sustainability Committee regularly reviews potential initiatives targeting improved safety and environmental performance across CSR. • CSR has an established WHSE risk management framework which aims to support CSR's WHSE commitments. • Regular and effective reporting of incidents and near misses. • CSR employs dedicated and experienced WHSE personnel which are embedded within each business segment. • CSR uses regular auditing of the business to test the effectiveness of key WHSE controls.

Note: Material Risks are listed alphabetically.

Role of the external auditor

The Risk & Audit Committee seeks to ensure the independence of the external auditor. The policy on auditor independence applies to services supplied by the external auditor and their related firms to CSR. Under the policy on auditor independence:

- the external auditor is not to provide non-audit services under which the auditor assumes the role of management, becomes an advocate for the group, or audits its own professional expertise;
- significant permissible non-audit assignments awarded to the external auditor must be approved in advance by the committee or, between committee meetings by the chair of the committee;
- the external audit engagement partner and review partner must be rotated every five years;
- procedures for selection and appointment of the external auditor, and for the rotation of external audit engagement partners, are set out in the committee charter; and
- the external auditor confirms its independence within the meaning of applicable legislation and professional standards at each half-year and full-year.

The external auditor attends the company's annual general meeting so shareholders are given the opportunity to ask questions relevant to:

- the conduct of the audit;
- the preparation and content of the auditor's report;
- the accounting policies adopted by the company in relation to the preparation of the financial statements; and
- the independence of the auditor in relation to the conduct of the audit.

Role of internal audit

The Risk & Audit Committee recommends to the board the appointment or dismissal of the internal audit partner, who is independent of the external auditor.

The internal audit function utilises external expertise to provide objective independent assurance to management and the board on the effectiveness of CSR's internal control, risk management and governance systems and processes. The internal audit lead has direct access to the chair of the Risk & Audit Committee and oversees the execution of the internal audit plan, as approved by the Risk & Audit Committee.

The internal audit service provider supports management efforts to:

- report to the board through the Risk & Audit Committee on CSR's compliance against its governance framework and policies, including investigating, and advising on, any potential or actual breaches;
- provide objective assurance over the adequacy and effectiveness of controls;
- oversee the implementation of CSR's risk framework across the organisation; and
- recommend improvements to the company's risk management framework.

Internal audit has full access to all CSR businesses, records and personnel.

The annual internal audit plan is formulated using a risk-based approach to align assurance with CSR's identified key risks. The Risk & Audit Committee approves the internal audit plan which is reviewed throughout the year to ensure it remains appropriate. Internal audit activity and outcomes are reported to the Risk & Audit Committee at each meeting.

ENGAGEMENT WITH STAKEHOLDERS

CSR has a number of stakeholders including shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers and local communities. The board identifies and prioritises CSR's key stakeholders, develops a strategy for engagement with stakeholders and supports management to engage with key stakeholders to understand, consider and respond to issues.

Continuous disclosure

CSR believes that shareholders, regulators, ratings agencies and the investment community generally, should be informed of all major business events and risks that influence CSR, in a factual, timely and widely available manner. CSR has a long established practice of providing relevant and timely information to stakeholders, supported by its **Share Market Disclosure Policy** which details comprehensive procedures to ensure compliance with all legal obligations. Under this policy, any price sensitive material for public announcement, including full-year and half-year results announcements, release of financial reports, presentations to investors and analysts and other prepared investor briefings for CSR, will be:

- lodged with the ASX as soon as practical and before external disclosure elsewhere; and
- posted on CSR's website.

The policy limits external briefings in the periods between the end of a full-year and half-year and the release to the ASX of the relevant results.

The board has responsibility for compliance with CSR's continuous disclosure obligations to keep the market fully informed of information that may have a material effect on the price or value of CSR's securities. Internal procedures and guidelines for continuous disclosure and communications have been developed. These procedures sit together with CSR's Share Market Disclosure Policy to ensure the board and the Corporate Governance and Disclosure Committee is made aware of any information that should be considered for release to the market.

CSR's Corporate Governance and Disclosure Committee meets as required, and often on very short notice, to ensure compliance with disclosure requirements. Members of this committee are the managing director, chief financial officer, chair of the Risk & Audit Committee, company secretary and head of investor relations.

The managing director approves all disclosures before they are released. The board approves all disclosures that are significant. All announcements include a statement identifying the title of the body, or the name and title of the officer of the company, who approved the disclosure. Directors receive a copy of all ASX disclosures promptly following release.

The Share Market Disclosure Policy is reviewed regularly to ensure compliance with the ASX Listing Rules and guidance on continuous disclosure.

The company secretary is responsible for communications with the ASX.

Commentary on financial results

CSR provides a review of operations and financial performance in the full-year and half-year results, which also includes the company's financial report. Results announcements to the ASX, analyst presentations and the full text of the chair's and managing director's addresses at the company's annual general meeting, and any extraordinary meeting that may be held, are made available on **CSR's website**.

Other engagement activities

CSR strives to communicate effectively with shareholders about the company's performance, presenting the Annual Report and other corporate information in clear language, supported by descriptive graphics and tables. This approach is outlined in the company's **Shareholder Communication Policy**.

Where practicable, the company uses the latest widely available electronic technology to communicate openly and continuously with shareholders, and the share market in general. The company encourages shareholders to embrace the benefits of electronic communication and to provide email addresses so that company information can be provided to shareholders electronically. Announcements to the ASX, significant briefings, presentations, notices of meetings and speeches at annual general meetings and any extraordinary general meetings are promptly posted on the **Investors and News** section of CSR's website. An email alert system is available from the **CSR website** enabling shareholders and stakeholders to be advised when announcements are released to the ASX.

Shareholders can register to receive shareholder information and can lodge proxies electronically for the annual general meeting and any extraordinary general meetings. The annual general meeting, results announcements and other major briefings are available via a live broadcast from CSR's website, for access by all interested parties.

Shareholders are encouraged to submit questions or comments ahead of, or during, the company's annual general meeting and any extraordinary general meeting. Members of senior management are present at the annual general meeting, along with directors, to answer questions about the company's operations. On occasions when the annual general meeting or extraordinary general meeting may be held as a hybrid meeting, an opportunity for shareholders to ask questions orally and in writing and to vote in real time will be made available. All resolutions at these meetings are decided by a poll rather than on a show of hands.

The company's **Sustainability Report** provides information on CSR's sustainability record across a number of priority areas including the environment, people and safety, community and supply chain.

The company's **Supplier Code of Conduct** sets out the expectations of CSR's suppliers, and applies to all suppliers, including all organisations and sub-contractors providing goods and services to CSR, based in Australia, New Zealand and overseas.

During YEM24, the company submitted a **Modern Slavery Statement** in accordance with the Commonwealth Modern Slavery Act 2018. The Statement addresses the company's key modern slavery risks and how these risks have been identified and assessed, as well as information on the actions being taken to mitigate those risks and how the effectiveness of these mitigating actions is assessed.

Details of the company's engagement with the community are available in the **Sustainability Report** found on CSR's website.

Role of the investor relations function

CSR's investor relations function is designed to ensure that the market is kept informed of all aspects relevant to the company and also to provide an opportunity for investors and other stakeholders to express views on the company. The program includes lodgement of information on the ASX platform, managing and updating the CSR website, investor roadshows, conferences and other briefings with all materials lodged with the ASX prior to distribution.

CSR utilises the following activities to promote effective communication with the market:

- comprehensive and up to date company website;
- investor briefings, presentations, conferences and other events;
- encouraging questions via the company's website and ahead of the AGM as outlined in the Notice of Meeting; and
- webcasting important company events.

SHARE TRADING POLICY

Under the company's **Share Trading Policy**, directors, senior managers and identified designated employees may only buy or sell CSR shares, or give instructions to the trustee of CSR's employee share acquisition plan (ESAP), or vary their participation in the dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) during one month periods commencing 24 hours after the date of the full-year and half-year results announcements and the annual general meeting. Also, they are prohibited from dealing in any financial products relating to CSR securities or entering into hedging arrangements in respect of CSR securities they hold, or which are held on their behalf.

Additional clearance requirements apply to directors of CSR Limited, the managing director, chief financial officer as well as senior executives who are eligible to participate in CSR's long-term incentive plan. Each of these individuals must obtain clearance for any proposed dealing in CSR's securities.

Under the policy, and as required by law, all directors and employees are prohibited from buying or selling CSR securities at any time if they are aware of any market sensitive information that has not been made public. All CSR share dealings by directors are notified to the ASX within the required time. Additional trading restrictions apply to key management personnel.

OTHER IMPORTANT POLICIES

In addition, the board has adopted specific internal policies in key areas, including trade practices; workplace health, safety and the environment; fairness, respect and diversity in employment; capital investment; dealing with price sensitive and other confidential information; privacy; indemnification of employees; and requirements for authorising and entering into business transactions on behalf of CSR.

DISCLOSURE

CSR considers that the above corporate governance practices comply with the ASX CGC Principles and Recommendations (4th edition).

The company's corporate governance framework is kept under review, with a report provided to the board by the company secretary at least annually, recommending any improvements necessary to respond to changes to the company's business or applicable legislation and standards.