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**BRIGHTSTAR LOTTERY PLC
DISCLOSURE CONTROLS POLICY**

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Approved by the Audit Committee on 26 May 2015

Amended on 6 November 2024

PURPOSE

This Disclosure Controls Policy (the “**Policy**”) seeks to protect the reputation of Brightstar Lottery PLC and its subsidiaries (“**Brightstar**” or the “**Company**”) and provide for the broad non-exclusionary dissemination of Material Information.

SCOPE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This Policy applies to the Brightstar Board of Directors (each, a “**Director**” and together, the “**Board**”) and employees of the Company, violation of which may lead to disciplinary action, up to and including immediate termination of position.

POLICY

Brightstar is committed to providing consistent, full and fair public disclosure of Material Information pertaining to its business, in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”), the New York Stock Exchange (“**NYSE**”), any other exchange upon which Company securities are listed (“**Other Exchanges**”), and applicable law. All public disclosures made by the Company should (i) be accurate and complete, (ii) fairly present, in all material respects, the subject matter of the disclosure, and (iii) be made on a timely basis, as required by the SEC, the NYSE, the Other Exchanges, and applicable law.

Absolutely no one is permitted to selectively disclose Material Nonpublic information about Brightstar.

Brightstar has adopted this Policy to:

- A. Ensure the accuracy, completeness and timeliness of all material information the Company publicly discloses, including information: (i) required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files with or furnishes to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “**Exchange Act**”), and to the U.K. Companies House; and (ii) required to be disclosed to the NYSE or the Other Exchanges.
- B. Ensure information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company’s Chief Executive Officer (“**CEO**”), Chief Financial Officer (“**CFO**”) and General Counsel, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding such disclosures; and
- C. Minimize the potential for the selective disclosure of Material Nonpublic Information (as defined below).



DEFINITIONS

“Control Deficiency”. A “control deficiency” exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis.

“Disclosure Controls and Procedures”. Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act require that issuers maintain disclosure controls and procedures. The SEC defines the term “disclosure controls” as controls and other procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in all the reports that it files under the Exchange Act is: (a) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and (b) accumulated and communicated to the issuer’s management, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to collect financial and non-financial information required to be included in Annual Reports filed on Forms 20-F (**“Form 20-F”**) with the SEC, current reports furnished on Form 6-K (**“Form 6-K”**) to the SEC and the U.K. Annual Report and Accounts filed with U.K. Companies House. Internal controls over financial reporting are part of disclosure controls if the controls are relevant to the production of financial statements.

“Financial Disclosures”. The SEC defines “financial disclosures” to encompass financial statements, footnotes, management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, financial reporting internal controls and any other financial information included in the reports. Non-financial disclosures include any Material Information included in annual reports, current reports, shareholder meeting materials, information in registration statements, press releases, earnings releases, guidance, presentations to the investment community and information statements. Non-financial disclosure controls and procedures must capture information relevant to disclose new developments and risks that pertain to the issuer’s business and should ensure an issuer’s systems can produce reports that are timely, accurate and reliable.

“Material Information”. Information is “material” if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider such information important in deciding whether to purchase, sell or hold a security, or information that is likely to significantly alter the total mix of publicly available information about Brightstar. Any information that could reasonably be expected to affect the market price of a security is likely to be considered Material Information. Material Information can be positive or negative and can relate to any aspect of Brightstar’s business or to any type of Brightstar securities, whether debt, equity or a hybrid.

“Material Weakness”. A “material weakness” in internal control over financial reporting is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company’s annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected in a timely manner. Management, including the Company’s principal executive officer(s) and principal financial officer(s), should consult with the Company’s external auditors to determine if a deficiency identified qualifies as a material weakness.



“Nonpublic Information”. “Nonpublic information” is information that is not available to the general public. For information to be considered public, it must be widely disseminated in a manner making it generally available to investors, including through the issuance of a news release, a webcast, or a submission to the SEC. In some cases, reporting to other U.S., U.K. or other governmental agencies or Other Exchanges may be required. In addition, even after a public announcement of Material Information, a reasonable period of time must elapse in order for the market to absorb the Material Information. Generally, one full trading day after the public release of Material Information via the issuance of a press release, a webcast conference call or an SEC submission should provide the market with sufficient time to absorb the Material Information.

“Significant Deficiency”. A “significant deficiency” means a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of the Company’s financial reporting.

OWNERSHIP

General Counsel (Primary)
Chief Accounting Officer (Secondary)
Investor Relations (Tertiary)

PROCESS

1 DISCLOSURE CONTROLS

1.1. Principles

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended, does not require any particular or specific disclosure control or procedure. Brightstar believes that effective disclosure controls and procedures involve the following key components:

- (a) **Environment**: Accurate, complete and timely disclosure depends on (1) the integrity, ethical values, training and competence of Brightstar’s employees; (2) management’s philosophy and operating style; (3) the way management assigns authority and responsibility and organizes and develops its employees; and (4) the attention and direction provided by the Board directly or through the Audit Committee of the Board (the “**Audit Committee**”).
- (b) **Risk Management**: The identification, analysis and control of risks relevant to accurate and timely disclosure.
- (c) **Information and Communication**: Timely transmission of information and communications within the organization.
- (d) **Monitoring**: The assessment of the quality of Brightstar’s disclosure system over time through periodic monitoring and separate evaluations, including regular management supervision, with reports of deficiencies up and down through the organization.



1.2. Scope

This Policy covers the Company's:

- (a) Form 20-F and U.K Annual Report and Accounts (each, an "**Annual Report**"), Form 6-K, Form SD submissions, registration statement offerings and private placement memoranda and any other information filed with or furnished to the SEC, U.K. Companies House, the NYSE or any Other Exchange;
- (b) Press releases containing financial information, earnings, guidance, information about material transactions (including acquisitions or dispositions) or other information Material to the Company's security holders;
- (c) Correspondence broadly disseminated to security holders (including, without limitation, reports and other information distributed to security holders in connection with the Company's shareholder meetings, such as notice of such meetings and reports required under U.K. law);
- (d) Presentations to analysts and the investment community;
- (e) Presentations to rating agencies and lenders; and
- (f) Disclosures relating to the Company's results of operations and financial position or its securities posted to the Company's website.

The documents referred to in items (a) through (f) above are collectively referred to as the "**Disclosure Statements**".

1.3. Required CEO and CFO Certifications

The Company's CEO and CFO are required to certify (the "**Certifications**") for each Form 20-F as to the following:

- (a) They have (1) reviewed the Form 20-F, (2) confirmed based on their knowledge, that it does not contain any untrue statement of fact or omit a Material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading, and that the financial statements and other financial information included in the Form 20-F fairly present in all material respects the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;
- (b) They (1) are responsible for establishing and maintaining the Company's Disclosure Controls and Procedures, (2) have designed the Disclosure Controls and Procedures to ensure that Material Information relating to the Company is made known to them by others within the Company, (3) have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's Disclosure Controls and Procedures as of the end of the period covered by the reporting, and (4) have presented their conclusions as to the effectiveness of their design within the report;



- (c) They have (1) designed internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting standards, and (2) disclosed any change in internal controls over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and
- (d) They have disclosed or facilitated disclosure to the Company's independent public accounting firm and to the Audit Committee (1) any Significant Deficiency and/or Material Weakness in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting, and (2) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in internal control over financial reporting.

In addition to the above Certifications, the Company may direct the CEO and the CFO to make similar certifications for the U.K. Filings (the "**U.K. Certifications**").

1.4. Disclosure Committee

The Company's CEO and CFO shall utilize a Disclosure Committee (the "**Committee**") to assist in the fulfillment of their responsibilities to design, establish and maintain effective Disclosure Controls and Procedures and to provide the Certifications. The responsibilities, composition, processes, and functioning of the Committee shall be set forth in a Committee Charter. Members of the Committee should have a general understanding of legal and accounting principles, rules and regulations and other factors that impact disclosures covered by this Policy, including rules and regulations of the SEC governing public company reporting, applicable NYSE rules, particular issues affecting the Company and how it operates as well as the concept of "materiality" and how it applies. As part of its responsibilities, the Committee will periodically review and reassess this Policy and the Committee Charter and recommend any proposed changes. This Policy shall also be reviewed with the Audit Committee.

1.5. Internal Reporting

Compliance with this Policy largely depends on the effective flow of information across functions. This involves communication, through appropriate reporting channels, from the bottom of to the top of the organization, as well as communication among and within functional areas.

The functional area heads shall (1) establish reporting channels and procedures within their teams to ensure the timely escalation of potentially Material Information involving their functional area, (2) ensure that their employees understand this Policy and the importance of full and accurate disclosure of Material Information, and (3) ensure that any potentially Material Information be ultimately reported to the CFO, General Counsel or Committee without delay.



1.6. Cybersecurity Reporting

Given the increasing frequency, magnitude and cost of cybersecurity incidents¹, the Company must report critical information about material cybersecurity incidents affecting the Company in accordance with applicable reporting rules. To promote compliance, the Company has established reporting processes to ensure the timely escalation of cybersecurity incidents for materiality determinations. The Chief Information Security Officer has defined reporting channels and procedures to ensure that information regarding any potentially material cybersecurity incident, including but not limited to any cybersecurity incident which has been categorized as “Level 1 – High” under the cyber incident severity classification system established in the Company’s Global Information Security Cyber Security Incident Response Plan, is promptly reported to the Cybersecurity Incident Response Committee (which includes the CFO and the General Counsel).

1.7. Preparation of Annual Reports

At the beginning of each fiscal year, the CFO and the Chief Accounting Officer (the “**CAO**”) shall prepare a timeline for the preparation of the Company’s Annual Reports for the previously completed fiscal year.

The timeline shall provide sufficient time for proper preparation and review of the Annual Reports. This timeline will be provided to each employee involved in a substantial part of preparation or review of the Annual Reports.

The CFO and the CAO, in consultation with the General Counsel, shall assign drafting responsibilities for each Annual Report prior to initiating the annual review and update process. Employees with drafting responsibilities shall be (1) made aware of their role and expected contributions, (2) familiar with SEC and other applicable reporting requirements in their area of responsibility, and (3) provided with copies of the relevant sections of the SEC’s and other applicable disclosure rules. Employees with drafting responsibilities must ensure that they are comfortable and understand all of the important elements of the Annual Report and should raise questions about any disclosure requirements they do not understand. Such persons should also be comfortable that they have been provided with sufficient information and training to permit them to properly fulfill their responsibilities and should seek guidance to the extent they believe they require further information or training.

In addition, employees drafting the Annual Report should:

- (a) Provide back-up for any information they include in the Annual Report;
- (b) Report Material Information to their area or department, or to the Company taken as a whole;
- (c) Review disclosures by peer companies, and

¹ The SEC has defined “cybersecurity incident” to mean “any potential unauthorized occurrence, or a series of related unauthorized occurrences, on or conducted through a registrant’s information systems that jeopardizes the confidentiality, integrity or availability of a registrant’s information systems or any information residing therein.”



- (d) Consider economic and industry trends and other factors that have affected or may affect the Company's business.

Before completing the filing, the draft of the Annual Report should be distributed to: (1) members of the Committee for its review; (2) the Company's independent public accounting firm to ensure compliance with generally accepted accounting principles and any other applicable financial reporting standards, rules and regulations; and (3) the Company's internal and external legal counsel for review to ensure compliance with SEC and other applicable reporting requirements, as well as any legal or regulatory matters on which such counsel has been retained.

After the internal and external reviews described above, the Annual Report will be given to the Company's Audit Committee, along with an oral report highlighting any notable issues. In connection with this presentation, the CEO and the CFO shall disclose to the Company's Audit Committee any significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the Company's internal controls, as well as any fraud that involves management or other employees with a significant role in the Company's internal controls. The CEO and the CFO must certify that they have made this disclosure to the Audit Committee and outside auditors. The Audit Committee shall review the Annual Report and discuss any comments or issues with management, including the CFO, the CAO and the General Counsel.

1.8. Sub-Certifications

Each Annual Report shall be distributed to members of the Committee, other key management personnel and other individuals responsible for material aspects of the disclosure process. Each such individual shall certify to the CEO and the CFO that they have (1) reviewed the relevant Form 20-F and, subject to the voluntary issuance of a U.K. Certification, the relevant U.K. Filing and (2). that to the best of the individual's knowledge, (i) the financial statements included in the Annual Report present fairly in all Material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in the Annual Report; (ii) the Annual Report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading; and (iii) the disclosure controls employed remain effective at informing the CEO, CFO and the Company's independent public accounting firm. The CEO and the CFO will rely on these sub-certifications in making their Certifications and U.K. Certifications.

1.9. Financial Internal Controls

The procedures and controls described in this Policy are in addition to the Company's system of internal controls for financial reporting purposes. This Policy is meant to supplement, and not replace, the Company's system of financial reporting internal controls.

1.10. Continuous Reporting

In addition to the regular gathering of information for Annual Reports, participants in the drafting process and other appropriate Company employees shall notify the CFO, the General Counsel, or the Corporate Secretary as soon as material developments occur to ensure the timely preparation and dissemination of other Disclosure Statements, including earnings releases and guidance.



For Form 6-K submissions and news releases, the CFO, the General Counsel or the Corporate Secretary may use a modified process that reflects the shorter time period needed for preparation and review prior to public dissemination. In connection with the preparation of each Annual Report, drafters and reviewers of the Annual Reports will be required to certify that they have properly and timely reported all Material Information for the relevant period covered by the Annual Report.

2 PROHIBITIONS AGAINST SELECTIVE DISCLOSURE

2.1. Background

The Company prohibits the unauthorized disclosure of Material Nonpublic Information to members of the media, securities professionals (including, for example, analysts, investment advisers, and portfolio managers) or investors, among others (all such individuals collectively referred to as “**Investors**”) unless the information is simultaneously disclosed to the public generally.

If an employee believes that Material Nonpublic Information may have been improperly disclosed to an Investor, the employee must immediately contact the General Counsel and the SVP, Investor Relations.

2.2. Authorized Spokespersons

In compliance with applicable laws and policies, Brightstar has authorized the following individuals to communicate with Investors on its behalf: the Board Chairperson; the Board Vice-Chairperson; the Lead Independent Director of the Board; the CEO; the CFO; the SVP, Marketing, Communications and Sustainability; the SVP, Investor Relations and Investor Relations staff; the General Counsel; and the Corporate Secretary (each an “**Authorized Representative**” and, collectively, the “**Authorized Representatives**”). A member of the Investor Relations department will, to the extent possible, participate in all communications between an Authorized Representative and Investors. From time-to-time, other members of the Company’s management may be designated by an Authorized Representative to communicate with Investors, as may be deemed necessary and appropriate. The SVP, Investor Relations shall be informed of any such designation prior to the communication occurring. These communications may occur only when a member of the Investor Relations staff is participating and only after the designated officer has familiarized themselves with this Policy and any applicable rules regarding public disclosure.

Employees who are not Authorized Representatives shall refer any communications received from Investors or public statements on Brightstar which would typically require a comment or response from the Company to a member of the Investor Relations department.

2.3. What is “Material Nonpublic Information”?

While it is not possible to create an exhaustive list, the following examples illustrate the types of information that should be reviewed carefully to determine whether they constitute Material Nonpublic Information:

- (a) Earnings information, including guidance, forecasts and whether or not Brightstar will meet analyst or Company expectations (including whether the business is performing consistent with previously issued guidance);



- (b) Changes in control, mergers, acquisitions, tender offers, joint ventures, divestitures or other extraordinary transactions, or material changes in assets;
- (c) New products, services or discoveries;
- (d) Developments regarding customers or vendors (e.g., the acquisition or loss of an important contract);
- (e) Changes to the Board, executive management, key personnel or employee turnover;
- (f) Changes in the Company's compensation policy;
- (g) A change in independent registered public accounting firm;
- (h) Major events regarding Brightstar's securities (e.g. defaults on senior securities, calls of securities for redemption, repurchase plans, stock splits, declarations of or changes in dividends, changes to the rights of security holders, public or private sales of additional securities);
- (i) Significant litigation;
- (j) Cybersecurity incidents;
- (k) Deterioration or improvement in the Company's credit status with rating agencies; and
- (l) Bankruptcy, corporate restructuring or receivership.

Employees should direct any questions regarding what constitutes Material Nonpublic Information to the General Counsel.

2.4. Co-ordinating Public Disclosures

Disclosure of Material Nonpublic Information to the investment community must be coordinated with the Investor Relations department and shall be made in one or more of the following methods:

- (a) A news release distributed in a manner designed to ensure wide dissemination, as well as stored and filed with the competent exchanges and authorities, where appropriate;
- (b) A conference call and/or webcast or other meeting designed to provide broad, non-exclusionary distribution of the information to the public and to which the public has been provided adequate notice of the call or meeting and reasonable means for accessing it;
- (c) Furnishing a Form 6-K (or filing other applicable SEC forms) with the SEC;
- (d) Any other means that, after consultation with the General Counsel, is deemed to provide broad, non-exclusionary distribution of information to the public; or
- (e) Any combination of the foregoing methods.



Timing of disclosures shall be determined after consulting with the General Counsel.

2.5. Forward-Looking Information

All public disclosures of forward-looking information, including without limitation projections of future earnings or operational performance, should be made in conformity with the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. All public disclosures of forward-looking information shall be accompanied by a “safe harbor” disclaimer that reviews or refers to specific risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the statement.

All public disclosures including forward-looking information must be reviewed by the CEO, CFO, the SVP, Investor Relations and General Counsel;. Once reviewed, the forward-looking information may be communicated externally only by the CEO, CFO, the SVP, Investor Relations, the SVP, Communications, General Counsel or any of their designees.

Except to the extent imposed by law, Brightstar should not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking information, and the Company will not respond, except by means of an appropriate public disclosure as provided herein, to any inquiries or rumors seeking reaffirmation of such information at any date subsequent to the date that such forward-looking information was originally provided.

No Authorized Representative will provide “comfort” with respect to any earnings estimate or otherwise “walk the Street” up or down. If an Investor inquires as to the reliability of a previously publicly disseminated projection, the Authorized Representative should follow a “no comment” policy.

2.6. Conference Calls; Discussions with Investors

If management determines that it will conduct a conference call to discuss its earnings, the conference call shall be simultaneously webcast after advance public notice. Earnings calls shall be made available for replay on the Company’s website for an appropriate period after the call.

Investor conferences should generally be made open to the public. The planned portion of any conference presentation should be reviewed in advance by members of the Committee (including at least the CFO, SVP, Investor Relations and a representative from the Legal department) and by the CEO, where appropriate. If the conference is not open to the public, consideration should be given to both publishing the planned presentation on the Company’s website simultaneously with the conference and making other appropriate public disclosure. If the planned presentation contains information that could potentially be viewed as Material Nonpublic Information, then the presentation must be published on the Company’s website simultaneously with the conference.

Brightstar believes that meetings with Investors, even where in a small group, are a valuable component of its Investor Relations program. Whenever possible, one Authorized Representative and one Investor Relations representative will be present during any non-webcast interactions with an Investor. Special care should be given to statements made during informal or one-on-one meetings with Investors to avoid the inadvertent disclosure of Material Nonpublic Information. Thus, discussions should be limited to clarifications of previously disclosed or generally known information.



Forecasts of the Company's financial performance should be disclosed, if at all, by news release or, where appropriate, other recognized methods of public dissemination, and, thereafter, the need to update this information should be regularly considered. Selective disclosure rules place a high degree of risk on private discussions with Investors about whether the Company's anticipated earnings will be higher than, lower than, or even consistent with forecasts. Depending on the circumstances, the Authorized Representatives should decline to comment.

2.7. Review of Draft Analysts' Reports and Financial Models; Distribution of Analyst Reports

The Company should anticipate and provide during earnings calls or other public disclosures the information that analysts need to build their financial models. Draft analysts' reports and financial models may be reviewed and commented upon only by an Authorized Representative for disclosures to Investors. Company comments on these drafts will be limited to the following:

- (a) Corrections of inaccurate historical public information;
- (b) Deviations from information and projections the Company has publicly issued, specifying, without reaffirming, the date and/or occasion of such issuance;
- (c) Non-Material Information, whether in the public domain or not; and
- (d) Industry-related information.

When commenting on a draft analyst report or a financial model, it should specifically be noted that the Company has not undertaken the obligation to update any forward-looking statement that it makes or has made, and that the Company, as a matter of policy, does not "embrace," "endorse" or state that it "is comfortable with" any analyst's report and/or financial model as a result of the Company's review process.

No Company employee should distribute (including via a web link) copies of, or refer to, selected analysts' reports to anyone outside the Company without the prior approval of the General Counsel as well as the analyst. If approved, any such distribution must include a statement to this effect:

"This report has been prepared and distributed by an unaffiliated third party and is being provided to you simply for your information. The Company makes no statement regarding the report or its contents. You should not regard the statements made in the report as being affiliated with or confirmed or denied by the Company in any way."

2.8. Responding to Market Rumors

The Company will not comment on market rumors in the normal course of business. Upon learning of a rumor involving the Company, Authorized Persons may only respond by stating that the Company does not typically comment on rumors. If the source of the rumor originates from an internal source, the General Counsel should be consulted to determine the appropriate response.



2.9. "Quiet" Period

In advance of an earnings release, the Company will observe a partial "quiet period" with respect to communications with Investors, commencing after the end of the last day of a fiscal quarter. During this partial quiet period, the Company may choose to participate in Investor phone calls, off-site meetings or conferences, but will not discuss current operations or results of the business and will not comment on any previously issued forward-looking guidance. Commencing three weeks prior to the expected earnings release, the Company will observe a complete quiet period and cease all communication. The quiet period(s) end when the earnings are publicly released. Any exceptions to this quiet period policy should be infrequent and require prior approval from the General Counsel.

3 REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

The Company seeks to respond to all legitimate requests from Investors for information about the Company. The SVP, Investor Relations oversees maintenance of an Investor kit and its contents. Upon legitimate request, an Investor kit will be sent. Any request for Material Nonpublic Information will be denied. Legitimate telephone inquiries about the Company will be returned by an Authorized Representative within a reasonable period of time.

3.1. Use of Social Networks

Social networks, including corporate blogs, employee blogs, chat boards, Facebook, LinkedIn, X (formerly, Twitter), YouTube and any other non-traditional means of communication, may not be used to disclose Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company. Company employees are prohibited from posting any information about the Company, its business or future performance other than in compliance with the Brightstar Social Media Guidelines.

3.2. Information not to be disclosed

The Company does not disclose any information that could be:

- (a) Useful to a competitor, to someone negotiating with the Company, or in litigation with the Company;
- (b) Contrary to senior management statements on strategy, the state of current business, or the business outlook;
- (c) Embarrassing to the Company, its customers or suppliers; or
- (d) Unfair disparagement of competitors,

unless required to do so by applicable laws or regulations or on the advice of legal counsel.

3.3. Communication and Disclosure of this Policy

The Company will post this Policy on the Investor Relations section of its website for reference by Investors and the general public.