

## Disclosure Policy

**Scope:** This policy applies to all the business divisions within the AG Barr Group

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This policy sets out the key internal procedures, systems and controls of A.G Barr p.l.c. (the “**Company**”) and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together, the “**Group**”) to ensure that the Group complies with its obligations relating to inside information under the Market Abuse Regulation and the Listing Rules and the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority (the “**FCA**”), (together, the “**Rules**”).

This policy outlines the procedures:

- to restrict access to inside information to those who need to know it;
- for disclosing inside information to the market as and when required; and
- to identify inside information.

This policy applies to all the Company’s directors and employees and to all other Group companies, their directors and employees.

**It is very important that the requirements of the Rules are strictly complied with and the policies and procedures set in this policy are designed to achieve that. If the Company or an individual breaches the Rules, the FCA may impose sanctions on the Company and its directors. These could include financial penalties or public censure. If you do not follow the procedures you may also commit a criminal offence.**

#### **Queries and more information**

If you have any queries on this policy or on the policies and procedures, you should contact the Company Secretary.

### 2. CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS

#### **The Company’s obligations**

Under the Rules, the Company must:

- inform the public as soon as possible of inside information (explained further below) which directly concerns the Company, except in certain very limited circumstances that justify a delay in making that disclosure;
- not disclose inside information selectively, except in very limited circumstances, or leak inside information; and
- restrict access to inside information to those who need to access it within the Group.

Where the Company has delayed the disclosure of inside information, it must:

- keep an internal record of specified information;
- as soon as it announces the information following the period of delay, inform the FCA that there was a delay in disclosure; and

- if requested by the FCA, provide the FCA with a written explanation of how the conditions for delay were met.

The Group must also have procedures:

- to identify information that may be inside information;
- to report potential inside information promptly so a decision can be taken about whether an announcement is needed; and
- to make sure any announcements are correct and complete.

These requirements come from the Market Abuse Regulation and the FCA's Listing Rules and Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules which apply to the Company.

### **Identifying inside information**

**Inside information:** Inside information is information:

- of a precise nature;
- which has not been made public;
- that relates, directly or indirectly, to the Company or to one or more financial instruments (this would include information about the Group); and
- which, if it were made public, would be likely to have a significant effect on the prices of those financial instruments (e.g. the Company's share price) or on the price of related derivative financial instruments (i.e. ones the price or value of which depends on, or is affected by, the price or value of the shares or other financial instruments).

**Precise:** Information is precise if it:

- indicates a set of circumstances which exists or which may reasonably be expected to come into existence, or an event which has occurred or which may reasonably be expected to occur; and
- is specific enough to enable a conclusion to be drawn as to the possible effect of that set of circumstances or event on the Company's share price (or the price of other financial instruments or related derivative financial instruments).

**Significant effect on price:** The information must be likely to have a significant effect on the price of the relevant investment. Information which may have a 'non-trivial' effect on price should be considered 'significant' for these purposes. Information should be considered to be 'likely' to have a significant effect on price if there is a more than fanciful prospect of the information having such an effect. It is not necessary for a potential future event to be more likely than not to happen to meet this test.

If there is doubt about whether information constitutes inside information, the Company is expected to take advice from its broker or other advisers.

### **CONTROL OF INSIDE INFORMATION**

**Dealing with inside information:** It is vital that inside information is controlled in accordance with the Rules. Accordingly, the Company adopts the following procedures to control access to and to avoid inadvertent disclosure of inside information:

- there should be no discussions of relevant information in public areas (even within the office);
- sealed non-transparent envelopes should be used for internal circulation of hard copy documents;
- documents containing inside information should not be read or worked on where they can be read by others and should only be taken off site when absolutely necessary;

- wherever practical, relevant documents should be kept in locked cabinets and IT access to emails/documents should be restricted only to those to whom access should be granted;
- passwords and/or restricted access should be used for key documents where possible;
- code names should be used where possible in all documents, correspondence (including emails) and discussions that relate to individual projects that constitute inside information;
- access to computers and other electronic devices used by those with access to inside information should be restricted through the use of passwords; and
- access to inside information should be limited to those who need to see it, including when sending emails.

**Permitted selective disclosure:** The Rules permit selective disclosure of inside information in limited circumstances to certain categories of persons, outside those in the Company who need to know it. FCA guidance suggests that these categories of recipient may include (but are not limited to):

- the Company's advisers and advisers of any other persons involved in the matter in question;
- persons with whom the Company is negotiating, or intends to negotiate, any commercial financial or investment transaction (including prospective underwriters or places of the financial instruments of the Company);
- employee representatives or trade unions acting on their behalf;
- any government department, the Bank of England, the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) or any other statutory or regulatory body or authority;
- major shareholders of the Company;
- the Company's lenders; and
- credit-rating agencies.

These persons must be obliged to keep the information confidential. You must consult the Company Secretary before making any such selective disclosure.

**Inadvertent disclosure of inside information:** If inside information is inadvertently disclosed or leaked (whether by someone in the Group or someone else), the Company Secretary or Market Disclosure Committee should be informed immediately so that an announcement can be made to the market at once and the Company can conduct an enquiry into the leak.

## **RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISCLOSURE**

The directors are responsible under the Rules for carefully and continuously monitoring whether changes in the Company's circumstances are such that there is an announcement obligation. To ensure that decisions can be made quickly, the Board has decided to delegate this responsibility to a committee, the **Market Disclosure Committee**. The Market Disclosure Committee will:

- approve, and monitor compliance with, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures;
- determine whether information is inside information;
- determine whether inside information is to be announced as soon as possible or whether a delay is justified;
- review the scope, content and accuracy of disclosure;
- review and approve any announcements dealing with significant developments in the Company's business; and
- consider if an announcement is needed if there are rumours about the Company or a leak of inside information and if a holding announcement is needed.

## **OPERATING PROCEDURES IN RELATION TO DISCLOSURE**

The procedures outlined in this section are designed to ensure the timely and accurate disclosure of relevant information to the market.

### ***Notifying possible inside information***

If an event or issue or any other information that may be inside information is identified, it should be notified to a member of the Market Disclosure Committee or the Company Secretary as soon as possible. The fact that it may not be easy to work out whether the information will have a significant effect on the Company's share price, or that the information is uncertain (e.g. because events are changing or are unclear, such as a fraud is alleged or legal action is threatened but not yet taken), should not delay this notification.

Similarly, for financial information there should not be a delay in providing information on one part of the business which may be material just because another part of the business is not yet available or may be showing a different result. The information should then be passed to the other members of the Market Disclosure Committee promptly and, where appropriate, to the Board.

Any such notification must include sufficient information to enable the Market Disclosure Committee to determine the significance of the event or issue and whether or not an announcement must be made. Where the information provided is uncertain or unclear, as much information as possible should be provided to help the Market Disclosure Committee reach a view on it and updates should be provided promptly as more information becomes available.

A table of events and their typical treatment is set out below to help identify the sort of information to be notified. The table of events only gives examples and is not exhaustive.

The Market Disclosure Committee and, where appropriate, the Board as a whole will decide the appropriate treatment in each case. Each event or issue must be referred to the Market Disclosure Committee to ensure that it is managed appropriately.

### ***Monitoring the market and rumours***

The Company Secretary and executive directors will monitor the market for views on the Company and its share price and the elements that help to determine whether information is inside information or not. They will also monitor rumours about the Group. If there is doubt about whether a rumour is unfounded or comes from a leak, it should be notified to a member of the Market Disclosure Committee or the Company Secretary as soon as possible. The Market Disclosure Committee will decide whether to make an announcement.

If it appears that there has been a leak of inside information, the Company will decide whether to take the lead role in an enquiry into the leak and request all persons and firms working with it who had access to inside information before the leak to undertake a leak enquiry, monitor the progress of the leak enquiry and consider a report of findings.

### ***Use of external advisers***

Where the Market Disclosure Committee or the Board is uncertain about the need for an announcement or its timing, the Market Disclosure Committee or the Board should seek advice from the Company's brokers or financial advisers and, where appropriate, its external legal advisers. A record should be kept of the advice and reasons for the conclusion.

### ***Drafting the announcement***

The Company Secretary will coordinate the drafting of any relevant announcement as soon as practicable. The FCA expects there to be minimal delay between inside information being identified and an announcement being made (unless a delay is permissible). Any announcement should be correct and complete. It should give the full story and not omit any material fact or anything likely to affect what is said. A draft of the announcement must be circulated to the Market Disclosure Committee and others involved with the issue or event. This is so that those close to the issue or event can ensure that the announcement is verified to be accurate and not misleading. The Market Disclosure Committee is responsible for ensuring that this verification process is followed.

### ***Holding announcements***

If the Market Disclosure Committee has decided it can delay disclosure (e.g. where it is negotiating a transaction), it will arrange for the preparation of a holding announcement that can be published at short notice if there is a breach of confidentiality, or a breach is likely. It will also consider arrangements to monitor the market for rumours or leaks and maintain all necessary internal records.

The Market Disclosure Committee will also consider publishing a holding announcement if an event has occurred which is unclear or uncertain (e.g. where a fraud is alleged or legal action against the Company is threatened) and the Committee decides more time is needed to consider the situation before putting out a further announcement at a later time.

Any holding announcement should detail as much of the subject matter as possible, set out the reasons why a fuller announcement cannot be made and include an undertaking to announce further details as soon as possible.

### ***Approval and release of the announcement***

The Market Disclosure Committee (or, where appropriate, the Board) will decide upon the final form and release time for all announcements.

If the announcement is made when an RIS is open for business, it must be released through RNS. The Company Secretarial department will be responsible for issuing releases.

If the announcement has to be made outside these hours, it must be distributed as soon as possible to: (1) not less than two national newspapers in the United Kingdom; (2) two newswire services operating in the United Kingdom; and (3) RNS for release as soon as it opens. The Company Secretarial department will be responsible for this process.

If the Company's shares or other instruments are traded on another regulated market, information should be released as far as possible at the same time on all markets.

The approved text will be posted on the Company's website (allowing access free of charge on a non-discriminatory basis) no later than close of the business day following the day of release and will be retained for five years. The inside information must be kept in an easily identifiable section of the website, organised in chronological order with the date and time of disclosure clearly indicated.

### ***Insider list process***

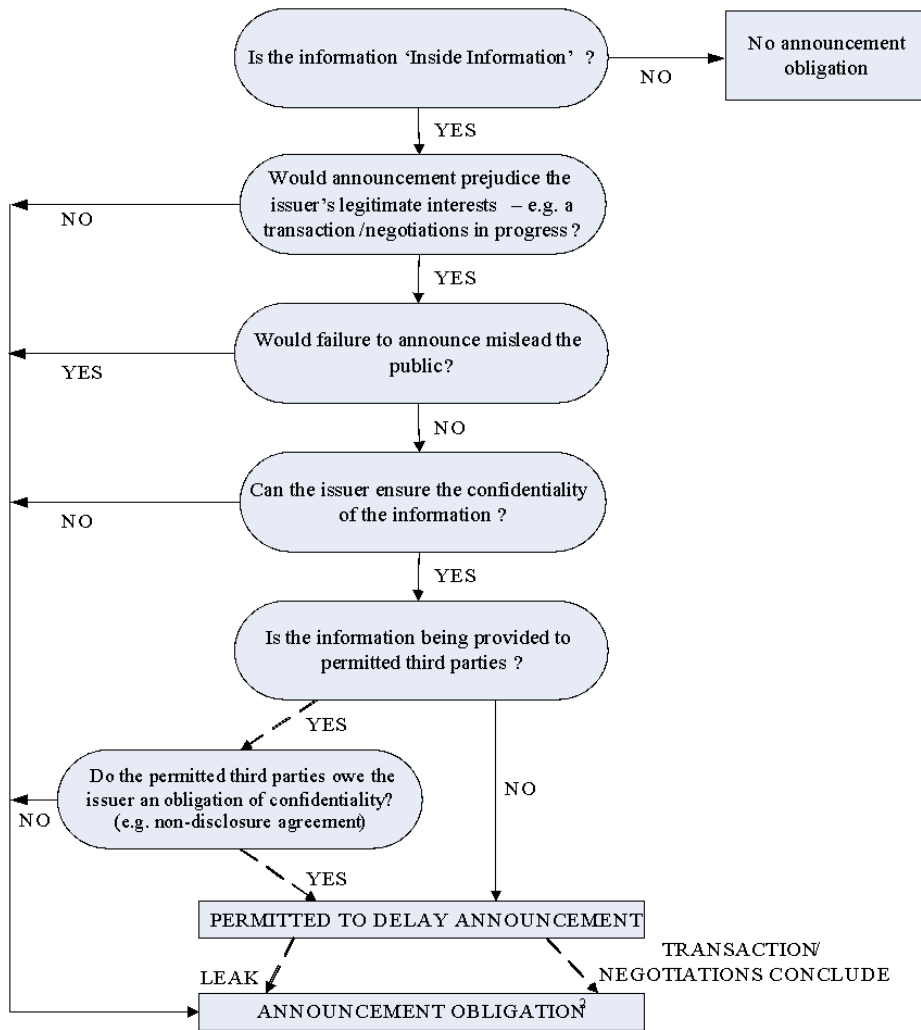
The Company has adopted the policies set out in the 'Memorandum on inside information' on creating and keeping insider lists. Any event or issue the Market Disclosure Committee or Board considers for disclosure purposes will also be reviewed to determine whether the Company needs to create an insider list in relation to the event or issue.

The Company Secretarial department will be responsible for administering the Company’s insider lists following any decision of the Market Disclosure Committee or the Board.

At other times the Company may produce lists of those with access to confidential information that does not amount to inside information but that might in due course become inside information. The Company Secretarial department will administer any such list.

**ANALYSING WHETHER DISCLOSURE IS REQUIRED**

**If there is any doubt as to whether information is inside information or an announcement should be made the matter MUST be referred to the Market Disclosure Committee or the Company Secretary.**



<sup>1</sup> See section 2.2 of this note for a description of what constitutes inside information

<sup>2</sup> Assuming information is still inside information at this time

## DOES INFORMATION NEED TO BE DISCLOSED?

As shown in the flow chart, the Company may, under its own responsibility, delay the public disclosure of inside information, provided that:

- **legitimate interest:** immediate disclosure is likely to prejudice the legitimate interests of the Company;
- **not misleading:** delay of disclosure is not likely to mislead the public; and
- **confidentiality:** the Company is able to ensure the confidentiality of that information.

It is essential therefore that appropriate confidentiality agreements are put in place at the start of any important strategic projects that may ultimately involve inside information.

*Examples of events that might require announcement (assuming information is inside information)*

- **Unfounded rumour** – no announcement necessary.
- **Largely accurate rumour / leak**, e.g. rumour of impending significant transaction or capital raising – either holding announcement or accelerated announcement if possible.
- **Unforeseen circumstance**, e.g. major supplier or customer becoming insolvent, a possible significant accounting error or fraud in major subsidiary identified or major legal proceedings threatened against any member of the Group:
  - if information is not ‘precise’ or would not have a significant effect on price – no announcement obligation but the situation should be kept under review;
  - if the information is inside information – an announcement should be made. The requirement to disclose ‘as soon as possible’ allows a short delay to assess the effect of the information on the share price. In these circumstances, a holding announcement should be prepared.

As noted above, where a decision to delay disclosure is made the Company is required to keep a detailed record of this decision, including the date and time when the information became inside information and when the decision to delay was made. When the information is published, the Company must notify the FCA that there was a delay in disclosure and, if requested by the FCA, the Company must also provide a written explanation of how the relevant conditions allowing delay were satisfied.

## DEALING WITH THE PRESS, AND INVESTORS AND ANALYSTS

Any enquiry from the press or from any analyst or investor seeking disclosure of any information about the Company or the Group should be directed to the Investor Relations team. Insiders who confirm information put to them by a journalist may commit market abuse by disclosing inside information – even if the information was sourced from somewhere else first. If it seems that inside information has been leaked to a journalist (whether from the Group or elsewhere), the Company Secretary or the Market Disclosure Committee should be informed immediately. The Company needs to be careful in dealing with enquiries in respect of market rumours. Although there is no regulatory obligation to deny a false rumour, if the Company wants to make a denial it should make an announcement via an RIS, not through any other route. The Company can provide unpublished information to third parties only if it is not inside information. If the information is inside information, it can only be provided if this is permitted by the Rules (see ‘Permitted Selective Disclosure’ above).

***Dealing with the press***

Only the Communications Manager is authorised to coordinate with the press during any project or transaction involving inside information and must keep a contemporaneous note of any such communication with details of the time, date and length of the communication, those involved and what was discussed. Copies of any emails should also be kept.

***Dealing with analysts***

When dealing with analysts, the Company:

- should be careful to avoid inadvertently divulging any inside information, including where cumulative disclosure could amount to inside information;
- may, in addition to providing non-public information that is not inside information, draw public information to analysts' attention, explain information that is in the public domain and discuss markets in which the Company operates, but should avoid correcting the analysts' conclusions;
- generally need not correct errors in analysts' published reports, although if, as a result of serious and significant error, there is a widespread and serious misapprehension in the market, the Market Disclosure Committee should consider whether the Company should publish inside information to correct the error; and
- should keep a contemporaneous note of meetings with analysts and, as far as reasonably practicable, ensure that at least two Company representatives are present.

If inside information is inadvertently disclosed, the Company Secretary or Market Disclosure Committee should be informed immediately so that an announcement can be made to the market, generally at once.

**COMPLIANCE**

Compliance with this policy is important. All directors and employees are therefore required to assist the Company by complying with the procedures set out in this document as relevant and by advising the Company Secretary immediately of any breaches of this policy. If you have any concerns that something may be inside information you should not hesitate to contact the Company Secretary immediately.

<b>Last Reviewed : May 2024</b>	<b>Last Updated : May 2024</b>
---------------------------------	--------------------------------