

# SECURITIES TRADING POLICY

## Life360, Inc. (the "Company")

### 1. Scope and meaning of securities

This policy sets out the Company's policy on dealing by Directors and employees in:

- securities of the Company (the "**Company Securities**"); and
- securities of other entities.

For the purposes of this policy securities means CHESS Depository Interests, shares, debentures, options to subscribe for new shares and options over existing shares, warrant contracts and other derivatives relating to the shares.

If you do not understand any part of this policy, the summary of the law, or how it applies to you, you should raise the matter with the Chief Financial Officer or another appropriate person nominated by the Company from time to time before dealing with any securities covered by this policy.

### 2. Purpose

Under Australian legislation, the insider trading laws operate to prohibit people in possession of non-public price sensitive information from dealing in securities or passing on the information to other people who may deal in securities.

Similarly, under U.S. securities laws, unlawful insider trading occurs when a person uses material non-public information obtained through their employment or other involvement with a company to make decisions to purchase, sell or otherwise trade that company's securities or to provide that information to others outside the company. The prohibitions against insider trading apply to trading, tipping and making recommendations to trade by virtually any person, including all persons associated with the company, if the information involved is "material" and "non-public."

Given the restrictions imposed by law, this policy is relevant to all Directors and employees of the Company and their associates.

This policy imposes further restrictions (described below) on:

- all Directors and officers of the Company including the Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**");
- all direct reports to the CEO ("**Senior Executives**");
- their associates (as defined in the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)) including, close family members and trusts and entities controlled by them. We note that you are responsible for transactions your associates make and therefore you should ensure they are aware of this Policy and the need to confer with you before they trade in Company Securities; and
- other persons identified by the Company from time to time

("Restricted Persons").

### 3. Insider Trading Laws

#### 3.1 Prohibition

If you have any inside information about the Company (or another relevant entity, such as a

company with which the Company is considering a transaction) which is not publicly known and satisfies the definition of inside information below, it is a criminal offence for you to:

- trade in the Company Securities (or the securities of another relevant entity);
- advise or procure another person to trade in the Company Securities (or the securities of another relevant entity); or
- pass on (directly or indirectly) inside information to someone else (including colleagues, family or friends) knowing (or where you should have reasonably known) that the other person will, or is likely to, use that information to trade in, or procure someone else to trade in, the Company Securities (or securities of the other relevant entity).

### **3.2 Inside information**

"Inside information" is information that:

- is not generally available; and
- if it were generally available, a reasonable person would expect it to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities or on a decision to buy or sell Company's securities,

**("Inside Information")**

The financial impact of the information is important, but strategic and other implications can be equally important in determining whether information is Inside Information. The definition of information is broad enough to include rumours, matters of supposition, intentions of a person (including the Company) and information which is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure to the public.

Importantly, you need not be an "insider" to come across Inside Information. That is, it does not matter how you come to know the Inside Information (for example, you could learn it in the course of carrying out your responsibilities or in passing in the corridor or in a lift or at a dinner party).

### **3.3 Material Non-Public Information**

Under U.S. securities laws, information is considered "material" if a reasonable investor would consider that information important in making a decision to buy, hold or sell securities.

Any information that could be expected to affect a company's stock price, whether it is positive or negative, should be considered material. There is no clear standard for assessing materiality; rather, materiality is based on an assessment of all of the facts and circumstances, and is often evaluated by enforcement authorities with the benefit of hindsight.

While it is not possible to define all categories of material information, some examples of information that ordinarily would be regarded as material are:

- projections of future earnings or losses, or other earnings guidance;
- changes to previously announced earnings guidance, or the decision to suspend earnings guidance;
- a pending or proposed merger, acquisition or tender offer;
- a pending or proposed acquisition or disposition of a significant asset;
- a pending or proposed joint venture;
- a Company restructuring;

- significant related party transactions;
- a change in dividend policy, the declaration of a stock split, or an offering of additional securities;
- bank borrowings or other financing transactions out of the ordinary course;
- the establishment of a repurchase program for Company Securities;
- a change in the Company's pricing or cost structure;
- major marketing changes;
- a change in management;
- a change in auditors or notification that the auditor's reports may no longer be relied upon;
- development of a significant new product, process, or service;
- pending or threatened significant litigation, or the resolution of such litigation;
- impending bankruptcy or the existence of severe liquidity problems;
- the gain or loss of a significant customer or supplier; or
- the imposition of a ban on trading in Company Securities or the securities of another company.

### **3.4 Consequences of insider trading**

This offence, called "insider trading", can subject you to:

- criminal liability including large fines and/or imprisonment;
- a civil penalty; and
- civil liability, which may include being sued for any loss suffered as a result of illegal trading.

### **3.5 Insider trading is prohibited at all times**

If you possess Inside Information, you must not buy or sell the Company Securities, advise or get others to do so or pass on the Inside Information to others. This prohibition applies regardless of how you learn the information.

The prohibition on insider trading applies not only to information concerning the Company Securities. If a person has Inside Information in relation to securities of another company, that person must not deal in those securities.

Furthermore, the prohibition also applies to communicating material non-public information about Company Securities or the securities of another company to persons who might be expected to trade while in possession of that information.

The insider trading prohibitions apply even when a trade falls within an exclusion to the restrictions on trading set out in this policy if it is undertaken by, or procured by, someone in possession of Inside Information at the time of the trade.

## **4. Confidential Information**

Related to the above, Directors and employees also have a duty of confidentiality to the Company. You must not reveal any confidential information concerning the Company, use that information in any way which may injure or cause loss to the Company, or use that confidential information to gain an advantage for yourself.

## **5. Trading restrictions imposed by this policy**

### **5.1 Additional restrictions**

Additional restrictions (described below) on trading the Company Securities apply to Restricted Persons (as defined above). The additional restrictions in this policy do not prohibit Restricted Persons from acquiring securities under a Company dividend reinvestment plan or an employee share plan, if either plan exists (however, the additional restrictions will apply to any subsequent trading of the Company Securities acquired under those plans).

## **5.2 Reasons for additional restrictions**

Restricted Persons are in positions where it may be assumed that they may come into possession of Inside Information and, as a result, any trading by Restricted Persons may embarrass or reflect badly on them or on the Company (even if a Restricted Person has no actual Inside Information at the time). This policy is designed to avoid the possibility that misconceptions, misunderstandings or suspicions might arise due to trading by Restricted Persons in securities.

## **5.3 Blackout Periods**

Restricted Persons may not deal in the Company's Securities during the following Blackout Periods:

- commencing on 1 January and ending on the first trading day after the Company's preliminary final year results are released to ASX (Appendix 4E);
- commencing on 1 April and ending on the first trading day after the March quarterly activities report and Appendix 4C;
- commencing on 1 May and ending on the first trading day after the Company's Annual General Meeting;
- commencing on 1 July and ending on the first trading day after the Company's half year results are released to ASX (Appendix 4D);
- commencing on 1 October and ending on the first trading day after the September quarterly activities report and Appendix 4C; and
- any other period as the Board of the Company may decide,

All other employees, contractors and associates may trade in the Company's Securities at any time, provided they do not have Inside Information.

## **5.4 No speculative short term trading**

Restricted Persons should not trade in the Company's Securities on a short term basis or for speculative trading gain.

## **5.5 Exceptional circumstances**

If a Restricted Person needs to deal in the Company's Securities due to exceptional circumstances but such dealing would breach this policy, the Restricted Person must apply to the person specified in rule 7 for a waiver from compliance with the provisions in rules 5.3 or 5.4.

Exceptional circumstances include severe financial hardship, compulsion by a court order or any other circumstances that are deemed exceptional by the person described in rule 6.

The Restricted Person seeking a waiver under this rule must apply in writing to the person specified in rule 7 setting out the circumstances of the proposed dealing (including an

explanation as to the severe financial hardship or circumstances that are otherwise exceptional) and the reason the waiver is requested. A waiver will only be granted if the Restricted Person's application is accompanied by sufficient evidence (in the opinion of the person specified in rule 6) that the dealing of the relevant securities is the most reasonable course of action available in the circumstances.

If a waiver is granted, the Restricted Person will be notified in writing (which may include notification via email) and in each circumstance the duration of the waiver to deal in securities will be 2 trading days.

Unless otherwise specified in the notice, any dealing permitted under this rule must comply with the other sections of this policy (to the extent applicable). The insider trading prohibitions apply even when a trade falls within this rule 5.5 if it is undertaken by, or procured by, someone in possession of Inside Information at the time of the trade.

## **5.6 Permitted dealings**

During a period other than a Blackout Period and where rules 5.1 or 5.4 do not apply, Restricted Persons are permitted to trade the Company Securities subject to the notification and approval requirements set out below.

If a Restricted Person proposes to deal in the Company's Securities at any time, they must first:

- (i) obtain prior written clearance to deal in the Company's Securities from the relevant authorising officer noted in the in rule 6 ("**Authorising Officer**"); and / or
- (ii) provide prior written notice of their intention to deal in Company Securities to the Authorising Officer noted in the table below; and
- (ii) provide confirmation to the Authorising Officer that they are not in possession of "Inside Information" as set out in rule 3.2 and 3.3,  
  
at least two trading days before the proposed dealing.

The proposed dealing must not be entered into until written clearance has been given by the Authorising Officer nominated in rule 6.

Any approval to trade can be given, withdrawn or refused by the Company in its discretion without giving any reasons. A decision to refuse approval is final and binding on the person seeking the approval. If approval to trade Company Securities is refused, the person seeking the approval must keep that information confidential and not disclose it to anyone. Any approval to trade under this policy is not an endorsement from the Company and the person doing the trade is individually responsible for their investment decisions and their compliance with insider trading laws.

If granted, trading consent is only valid for a period of 2 trading days after notification of approval. Trading consent is automatically deemed to be withdrawn if the person becomes aware of Inside Information prior to trading.

The insider trading prohibitions apply even when a trade is permitted under this rule if it is undertaken by, or procured by, someone in possession of Inside Information at the time of the trade.

## **5.7 Requirements after trading**

Once a Restricted Person has completed a trade in the Company Securities, the relevant person described in rule 6, must be:

- advised that the trade has been completed; and
- in the case of Directors, provided with sufficient information to enable the Company to comply with its ASX reporting obligations (including date, price, volume and whether the change occurred during a Blackout Period and if so, whether written clearance was provided). This information must be provided to ASX as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event no later than three business days after the date of the change.

### **5.8 Application to employee share and option plans**

The additional restrictions in this policy do not affect a Restricted Person's participation in any Company employee share or option plans or the exercise of options/rights under those plans.

However the additional restrictions in this policy may apply to any subsequent trade of any the Company Securities issued to (or for the benefit of) a Restricted Person on the exercise of any options granted under an employee share or option plan.

### **5.9 No hedging**

A Restricted Person must not, without prior written approval by the relevant person specified in rule 6, engage in hedging arrangements, deal in derivatives or enter into other arrangements which vary economic risk related to the Company's Securities including, for example, dealing in warrants, equity swaps, put and call options, contracts for difference and other contracts intended to secure a profit or avoid a loss based on fluctuations in the price of the Company's Securities. This provision includes engaging in hedging or other arrangements that would have the effect of limiting the economic risk in connection with Company Securities including securities which are unvested, subject to a holding lock or issued pursuant to an equity based remuneration scheme.

## **6. Consents and Notifications**

Where this policy requires a notification to occur, or consent, or waiver to be obtained (unless the context requires otherwise) the table below sets out the Authorising Officers whom each Restricted Person must notify or seek approval from.

<b>Restricted Person</b>	<b>Person to notify and obtain consent</b>
Chair of the Board	The Board
Other Directors (including CEO)	Chair of the Board
Senior Executives and other persons identified by the Company from time to time	Chief Executive Officer

## **7. Breaches of this policy**

Strict compliance with this policy is a condition of employment or engagement by the Company. Breaches of this policy will be regarded as serious misconduct and may lead to disciplinary action, which may include termination of employment or engagement by the Company

## **8. Further Information**

For more information about this policy, contact the Chief Financial Officer or another appropriate person nominated by the Company from time to time.