
Corporate governance charter

Anatara Lifesciences Limited ACN 145 239 872

Adopted on 8 August 2014

Table of contents

1	Definitions and interpretation -----	1
1.1	Definitions	1
1.2	Interpretation	4
2	Board Charter -----	4
2.1	Introduction	4
2.2	Guiding principle	4
2.3	Functions of the Board	4
2.4	Responsibilities of Board	4
2.5	Board Composition	5
2.6	Independence of Directors	6
2.7	Appointment and retirement of Directors	6
2.8	Background checks	6
2.9	Performance review and evaluation of Directors	6
2.10	Training and advice for Directors	7
2.11	Board meetings	7
2.12	Secretary	7
2.13	Committees	8
2.14	Business risks	8
2.15	Communication with Shareholders	8
2.16	Recognition of interests of stakeholders	9
2.17	Anatara’s budget	10
2.18	Disclosure to market	10
2.19	CEO and CFO responsibilities	10
3	Code of Conduct -----	11
3.1	Objective	11
3.2	Obligation to comply with code and law	11
3.3	General duties	11
3.4	Business judgment rule	12
3.5	Independent decision making and soundness of decisions	12
3.6	Confidentiality of Board matters and other information	13
3.7	Improper use of information	13
3.8	Cooperation	13
3.9	Personal interests and conflicts	14
3.10	Conduct by Directors	14

3.11	Dealings in Securities	14
3.12	Complaints procedure	14
4	Continuous Disclosure Policy -----	15
5	Diversity Policy -----	15
6	Standing rules of Committees -----	15
6.1	Application	15
6.2	Composition	15
6.3	Role	16
6.4	Proceedings	16
6.5	Reporting	16
6.6	Secretary	16
6.7	Performance review and evaluation	16
Schedule 1	-----	17
	ARM Committee charter	17
Schedule 2	-----	20
	Nominations Committee charter	20
Schedule 3	-----	22
	Remuneration Committee charter	22

Corporate governance charter

Anatara Lifesciences Limited ACN 145 239 872

1 Definitions and interpretation

1.1 Definitions

In this document:

Term	Definition
AGM	means Anatara’s annual general meeting.
ARM Committee	means the Committee responsible for the matters set out in Schedule 1.
ASIC	means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.
ASX	means ASX Limited ACN 008 624 691 or the securities exchange operated by it (as the case requires).
Board	means the board of Directors.
Board Charter	means the charter of corporate governance in relation to the Board, set out in paragraph 2.
Chairman	means the chairman of the Board.
CEO	means the executive officer (by whatever title known, whether chief executive officer, managing director or otherwise) with sole responsibility for the strategic and operational management of the Group.
Code of Conduct Committee	means the code of conduct set out in paragraph 3.
Constitution	means a committee of the Board.
Continuous Disclosure Policy	means Anatara’s constitution.
CFO	means the Company’s policy regarding continuous disclosure which is set out in a separate document, referred to in paragraph 4.
Company or Anatara	means Anatara’s chief financial officer or equivalent officer (by whatever title known).
Corporations Act	means Anatara Lifesciences Limited ACN 145 239 872.
Deputy Chairman	means <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth).
Director	means the deputy chairman appointed by the Board in circumstances whether the Chairman is not an Independent Director.
Diversity	means a director of Anatara.
	means but is not limited to diversity of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, marital or family status, religious or

Term	Definition
Diversity Policy	<p>cultural background, sexual orientation and gender identity.</p> <p>means the Company’s policy regarding Diversity which is set out in a separate document, referred to in paragraph 5.</p>
Group Group Operating Policies and Procedures	<p>means Anantara and its controlled entities.</p> <p>means the policy and procedures applicable to the Group from time to time, adopted by the Board.</p>
Independent Director	<p>means a Director who is not a Senior Executive and who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is not a substantial Shareholder, or an officer of a substantial Shareholder, and is not otherwise associated, directly or indirectly, with a substantial Shareholder; (b) has not, within the last three years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) been employed in an executive capacity by Anantara or another Group member; or (ii) been a Director after ceasing employment in an executive capacity for Anantara or another Group member; (c) has not, within the last three years, been a principal of a professional advisor to Anantara or another Group member or an employee materially associated with the service provided, except where the advisor might be considered to be independent due to the fact that fees payable by Anantara to the advisor’s firm represent an insignificant component of the advisor’s firm overall revenue; (d) has not, within the last three years, been: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a material supplier or customer of Anantara or another Group member; or (ii) an officer of or associated, directly or indirectly, with a material supplier or customer; (e) has no material contractual relationship with Anantara or another Group member other than as a Director; (f) is free from any interest and any business or other relationship, which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the Director’s ability to act in Anantara’s best interests; (g) does not have close family ties with any person who falls within any of the categories described in paragraphs (a) to (f) above; and (h) has not served on the Board for a period which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the Director’s ability to act in Anantara’s best interests.

Term	Definition
Nominations Committee	means the Committee responsible for matters set out in Schedule 2.
Price Sensitive Information	<p>means information that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) relates to the financial affairs of Anatarata or the Group; (b) may give the person proposing to deal in Securities an advantage over other persons holding or dealing in Securities; and (c) if it were generally available, would be likely to materially affect the price of the Securities in question. <p>For the avoidance of doubt, the following will be typically regarded as Price Sensitive Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a transaction that will lead to a significant change in the nature or scale of the Group's activities; (b) a material acquisition or disposal; (c) the granting or withdrawal of a material licence; (d) the entry into, variation or termination of a material agreement; (e) Anatarata or another member of the Group becoming a plaintiff or defendant in a material law suit; (f) the fact the Group's earnings will be materially different from market expectations; (g) the appointment of a liquidator, administrator or receiver; (h) the commission of an event of default under, or other event entitling a financier to terminate, a material financing facility; (i) under subscriptions or over subscriptions to an issue of Anatarata securities; (j) Anatarata giving or receiving a notice of intention to make a takeover; and (k) any rating being applied by a rating agency to Anatarata or its securities and any change to such a rating.
Remuneration Committee	means the Committee responsible for matters set out in Schedule 3.
Secretary	means the secretary of Anatarata.
Senior Executives	means the senior management team (excluding Board members), being those who have the opportunity to materially influence the integrity, strategy and operation of Anatarata, and its financial performance.
Securities Trading Policy	means Anatarata's securities trading policy which is set out in a separate document, referred to in paragraph 3.11.
Shareholder	means a holder of shares in Anatarata.

1.2 Interpretation

Concepts not defined in this document which are given a meaning in the Corporations Act have the same meaning as in the Corporations Act.

2 Board Charter

2.1 Introduction

This policy outlines Anantara's corporate governance practices. If, however, the Constitution is inconsistent with this document, the Constitution prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

2.2 Guiding principle

Each Director has an overriding responsibility to act in good faith and the best interests of Anantara. In assessing Anantara's best interests, the Board may, however, have regard to the interests of:

- (a) Shareholders (with a view to building sustainable value for them);
- (b) employees of the Group; and
- (c) other people or entities with whom the Group deals.

2.3 Functions of the Board

The Board's broad functions are:

- (a) to chart strategy and set financial targets for the Group;
 - (b) to monitor the implementation and execution of strategy and performance against financial targets; and
 - (c) to appoint and oversee the performance of executive management,
- and generally to take an effective leadership role in relation to the Group.

2.4 Responsibilities of Board

The Board's responsibilities include:

- (a) providing leadership and setting the strategic objectives of the Group;
- (b) determining the Board's composition, including appointment and retirement or removal of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman (if applicable);
- (c) oversight of the Group (including its control and accountability systems);
- (d) appointing and removing the CEO or equivalent;
- (e) where appropriate, ratifying the appointment and the removal of Senior Executives;
- (f) reviewing, ratifying and monitoring the risk management framework and setting the risk appetite within which the Board expects management to operate;

- (g) approving and formulating company strategy and policy, monitoring Senior Executive's implementation of strategy;
- (h) approving and monitoring operating budgets and major capital expenditure;
- (i) overseeing the integrity of the Group's accounting and corporate reporting systems, including the external audit;
- (j) monitoring industry developments relevant to the Group and its business;
- (k) developing suitable key indicators of financial performance for the Group and its business;
- (l) overseeing the Group's corporate strategy and performance objectives developed by management;
- (m) overseeing the Group's compliance with its continuous disclosure obligations;
- (n) approving the Group's remuneration framework;
- (o) monitoring the overall corporate governance of the Group (including its strategic direction and goals for management, and the achievement of these goals); and
- (p) oversight of Committees.

2.5 Board Composition

- (a) The Chairman:
 - (i) subject to paragraph 2.5(b), should be an Independent Director;
 - (ii) is responsible for the Board's leadership and for its efficient organisation and conduct; and
 - (iii) should facilitate the effective contribution by all Directors and promote constructive and respectful relations between Directors, and between the Board and the Senior Executives.
- (b) Where the Chairman is not an Independent Director, the Board should appoint a Deputy Chairman who can act when the Chairman is conflicted.
- (c) The Board should comprise:
 - (i) members with a broad range of experience, expertise, skills and contacts relevant to the Group and its business;
 - (ii) no less than three Directors, half of whom should be non-executive Directors;
 - (iii) more than four Directors where the Board considers that additional expertise is required in specific areas or when an outstanding candidate is identified; and
 - (iv) a majority of Independent Directors.
- (d) The Board should implement and maintain a skills matrix setting out the mix of skills and Diversity that the Board currently has or aims to achieve.

2.6 Independence of Directors

- (a) The Board must regularly assess whether each Director remains an Independent Director in the light of the interests disclosed by them.
- (b) A Director should only be characterised as an Independent Director if they are free of any interest, position, association or relationship that might influence, or reasonably be perceived to influence, in a material respect, their capacity to bring an independent judgment to bear on issues before the Board.
- (c) Each Director must provide the Board with all relevant information for this purpose.
- (d) The independence of Directors will be disclosed in the annual report.
- (e) Where the Board determines a Director has ceased to be an Independent Director, this must be immediately disclosed to the market.

2.7 Appointment and retirement of Directors

- (a) The terms and conditions of the appointment of all new Directors should be set out in a letter of appointment (for non-executive Directors) and service contract (for executive Directors).
- (b) The material terms of any employment, service or consultancy agreement with a Director or the CEO should be disclosed in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules.
- (c) All Directors, excluding the CEO (if a Director), must retire in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules. Retiring Directors may, in these circumstances, be eligible to be re-elected.

2.8 Background checks

- (a) The Board should undertake appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward a candidate for election, as a Director.
- (b) All material information in the Board's possession, relevant to whether or not to elect or re-elect a Director, should be provided to Shareholders including:
 - (i) in the case of a new Director, any materially adverse information revealed by checks undertaken; and
 - (ii) for all Directors, details on the independence of the Director.

2.9 Performance review and evaluation of Directors

- (a) The performance of all other Directors and Senior Executives should be reviewed and assessed each year by the Chairman.
- (b) The Chairman's performance should be reviewed and assessed each year by the Deputy Chairman (if applicable) and otherwise in consultation with the other Directors.
- (c) The evaluation criteria and process to be followed is the same in each case.
- (d) The Chairman determines the evaluation criteria and process.
- (e) A Director, whose performance is unsatisfactory, may be asked to retire.

- (f) An external assessment of the Board’s policies and procedures, and its effectiveness generally, should be conducted by independent professional consultants at intervals of no more than three years.
- (g) The Board should satisfy itself that its performance is efficient so that all Directors meet their obligations and are not exposed to any legal liability.
- (h) Each Director must cooperate fully with any review or assessment of performance, whether collective or individual, and whether conducted by:
 - (i) the Chairman;
 - (ii) any other Director; or
 - (iii) any independent third party externally appointed for the purpose.

2.10 Training and advice for Directors

- (a) Directors must be provided with information about the Group before accepting the appointment and complete an induction course after their appointment, in each case appropriate for them to discharge their responsibilities.
- (b) Directors must be given access to continuing education in relation to the Group, extending to its business, the industry in which it operates, and other information required by them to discharge their responsibilities.
- (c) Each Director may seek independent legal or other professional advice at Anantara’s expense. Prior approval from the Chairman is required but may not be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

2.11 Board meetings

- (a) Board meetings should occur not less than eight times in any year.
- (b) Papers for Board meetings must be circulated, where practical, at least five days before the relevant meeting.
- (c) Draft minutes of Board meetings (for consideration and approval at the next relevant meeting) should be circulated within ten business days following each meeting.
- (d) The non-executive Directors should meet at least twice each financial year for a private discussion of management issues.

2.12 Secretary

The Secretary is accountable to the Board, through the Chairman, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board and is responsible for:

- (a) advising the Board and any Committee on governance matters;
- (b) monitoring this policy and any Committee charter, to ensure they are followed; and
- (c) coordinating the timely completion and despatch of:
 - (i) Board and Committee papers; and

- (ii) draft minutes of Board and Committee meetings, that accurately capture the business of the meeting, for approval at the next meeting.
- (d) assisting with the organisation and conduct of the induction and professional development of Directors.

2.13 Committees

- (a) The Board may establish (and delegate powers to) Committees to assist the Board to carry out its functions effectively and efficiently. The Board will adopt a charter for each Committee setting the scope of its responsibility and relevant administrative and procedural arrangements.
- (b) The Committees established at the date of this document are:
 - (i) Audit & Risk Management (**ARM**) Committee (charter set out in Schedule 1);
 - (ii) Nominations Committee (charter set out in Schedule 2); and
 - (iii) Remuneration Committee (charter set out in Schedule 3).

2.14 Business risks

- (a) The risks of Anantara's and the Group's business should be a standing item on the agenda for each regular meeting of the Board. Once a risk is identified, an action plan should be proposed by management for submission to the Board. That plan may also be submitted to the ARM Committee for review.
- (b) Corrective action should be taken as soon as reasonably practicable after adoption of an action plan.
- (c) The Group Operating Policies and Procedures should contain risk management procedures that aim to address risk management issues including professional indemnity claims.
- (d) The Senior Executives should take steps to ensure staff are provided with, and comply with, the Group Operating Policies and Procedures.
- (e) The Board should regularly review (at least annually) and approve the Group Operating Policies and Procedures.
- (f) The Board should record in its minutes as and when Senior Executives have reported on the effectiveness of Anantara's management of its material business risks.

2.15 Communication with Shareholders

- (a) Anantara's continuous disclosure obligations should be a standing item on the agenda for each regular Board meeting.
- (b) Directors must promptly provide details of any matter within their knowledge that might require disclosure to the market under the continuous disclosure obligations.
- (c) The Board should consider the appropriate location for the Group's corporate governance policies and practices, whether in the annual report or on an appropriate landing page of the Group's website.

- (d) The annual report must be distributed to all Shareholders in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules.
- (e) The annual report should include relevant information about the operations of the Group during the year, changes in the state of affairs of the Group, and details of future developments, in addition to:
 - (i) if not included on the Group's website, the corporate governance statement required by the ASX Listing Rules (which must specify the date it is current and state that it has been approved by the Board); and
 - (ii) any other disclosures required by the Corporations Act.
- (f) An Appendix 4G should also be completed, lodged and released in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules.
- (g) The Shareholders at an AGM should be asked to vote on:
 - (i) proposed major changes in the Group which may impact on share ownership rights; and
 - (ii) the removal and appointment of Directors.
- (h) If resolutions are required to be put to Shareholders before the next AGM, a general meeting will be convened.¹
- (i) The Board should encourage the full participation of Shareholders at the AGM and at other general meetings to ensure a high level of accountability and identification with the Group's strategy and goals (which includes considering the use of webcasting and direct voting mechanisms for appropriate meetings).
- (j) The Board should design and implement an investor relations program to facilitate two-way communication with Shareholders and potential investors.
- (k) The half-yearly report should contain summarised financial information and a review of the operations of the Group during the period. The report should be lodged with and available from the ASX and ASIC. It should also be sent to any Shareholder who requests it from Anantara.
- (l) Company announcements must be made in a factual, timely, clear, and objective manner, and include any information material to decisions of Shareholders and potential investors in the Company.
- (m) Information concerning Anantara and the Group, including copies of announcements made through the ASX and the annual report and half-yearly report, should be made available to Shareholders and prospective investors in Anantara on the Company's website.
- (n) Anantara has a continuing commitment to electronic communication with Shareholders and stakeholders generally, including through its website.

2.16 Recognition of interests of stakeholders

- (a) Anantara must function within, and operate with a sense of responsibility to, the wider community as well as to Shareholders. This sense of responsibility to stakeholders

¹ In accordance with the Constitution.

generally is an important part of Anatará's role within the broad community and represents not only sound ethics but also good business sense and commercial practice.

- (b) Constructive feedback on Anatará's contribution to and role within the community will be sought (and welcomed) at AGMs and through Anatará's website.

2.17 Anatará's budget

- (a) An annual budget must be prepared by Senior Executives and approved by the Board prior to the commencement of each financial year.
- (b) Actual results, including both the profit and loss statement and cashflow statement, must be reported on a monthly basis against budget, and revised forecasts for the year are prepared regularly.

2.18 Disclosure to market

Price Sensitive Information and other information reasonably required by an investor to make an informed assessment of Anatará and the Group's activities and results must be reported to the ASX in accordance with continuous disclosure requirements.

2.19 CEO and CFO responsibilities

- (a) Each of the CEO and CFO must state in writing to the Board, when providing it with financial reports, that Anatará's financial reports:
 - (i) have been properly maintained;
 - (ii) present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of Anatará's financial conditions and operational results;
 - (iii) are in accordance with relevant accounting standards; and
 - (iv) are founded on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance and control which implements the policies adopted by the Board.
- (b) The CEO is also primarily responsible for:
 - (i) making decisions about whether a matter must be disclosed under Anatará's continuous disclosure obligations;
 - (ii) ensuring that Anatará complies with those obligations;
 - (iii) notifying the Board of such matters;
 - (iv) monitoring and promoting an understanding within Anatará of compliance;
 - (v) acting as the contact for media and comment, including analyst briefings and responses to shareholder questions; and
 - (vi) keeping the Board informed of other relevant matters.

3 Code of Conduct

3.1 Objective

This code seeks to give the Directors guidance on how best to perform its duties, meet its obligations and understand Anantara's corporate governance practices.

3.2 Obligation to comply with code and law

- (a) A Director must, at all times, comply with this code as well as the law.
- (b) All Directors must act with the utmost integrity and objectivity, striving at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the Group.
- (c) A Board position involves important legal and ethical responsibilities and a commitment to upholding the values of good corporate citizenship, in both individual conduct and corporate actions. A person should not accept a Board position if they have any doubt about their ability to comply with this code.

3.3 General duties

- (a) Directors must:
 - (i) act in good faith in the best interests of Anantara and for a proper purpose;
 - (ii) avoid any potential conflict of interest or duty;
 - (iii) exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence;
 - (iv) not make improper use of information; and
 - (v) not make improper use of their position.
- (b) Breaches of these duties may expose Directors to potential liability in damages, fines and disqualification.
- (c) A Director, in the exercise of his or her powers, and in the discharge of his or her duties, must exercise the degree of care and diligence that a reasonable person would exercise if he or she were a Director:
 - (i) in the circumstance prevailing;
 - (ii) occupying the same position; and
 - (iii) with the same responsibilities within Anantara as the Director.
- (d) A Director is a fiduciary and must act with fidelity and trust in company matters. The Board has been appointed to manage Anantara's affairs and should have regard not only to the interests of Shareholders but (in appropriate circumstances) the interests of other third parties including creditors, regulators and the community.
- (e) Directors must act with a reasonable degree of care and diligence in the exercise of their powers and duties and to carry out their duties.

- (f) A Director who is appointed but fails to acquire and maintain a reasonable level of competence may be considered negligent.
- (g) All Board members should attend at least one educational seminar a year to remain fully informed of matters relevant to their position as a Director.
- (h) The Company maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance. Directors must be fully aware of the terms of this insurance to qualify for protection under it.

3.4 Business judgment rule

- (a) A director's duty to act with care and diligence may be satisfied where the director:
 - (i) makes a decision in good faith and for a proper purpose;
 - (ii) has no material personal interest in the subject matter of the decision made;
 - (iii) is informed about the subject matter of the decision to the extent the director reasonably believes to be appropriate; and
 - (iv) rationally believes the decision to be in the best interest of the Company.
- (b) The business judgment rule:
 - (i) relates only to decisions about the ordinary business operations of the Company; and
 - (ii) does not relieve a Director from other duties.²
- (c) A business judgment is any decision to take or not to take action relating to the business operations of the Company; it does not apply to any failure to make a decision.

3.5 Independent decision making and soundness of decisions

- (a) A Director must be independent in his or her judgement and actions, and must take all reasonable steps to be satisfied as to the soundness of all Board decisions.
- (b) To satisfy this requirement a Director must:
 - (i) make a reasonable effort to become and remain familiar with the affairs of the Group;
 - (ii) attend all Board meetings and Board functions unless there are valid reasons for non-attendance;
 - (iii) ensure they have a sufficient understanding of accounting matters to fulfil their responsibilities in relation to the Group's financial statements; and
 - (iv) commit the necessary time and energy to Board matters.
- (c) Directors may rely on advice relating to Anantara or the Group or their affairs only where that advice is given or prepared by:

² Such as to act in good faith, not to misuse the position of director and not to make improper use of information obtained because they are, or have been, a director or other officer or employee of the Company.

- (i) an employee whom the Director believes on reasonable grounds to be reliable and competent in the relevant subject;
 - (ii) a professional adviser or expert in a subject the Director believes on reasonable grounds to be within the person's professional or expert competence;
 - (iii) another Director or officer on the subject within that Director's or officer's authority; or
 - (iv) a Committee (on which the Director did not serve) on a subject within the Committee's authority.
- (d) Directors should only rely on information or advice if the Director's reliance was made in good faith, after independently assessing the information and advice, considering the Director's knowledge of Anantara and the Group and the complexity of their structure and operations.

3.6 Confidentiality of Board matters and other information

- (a) Directors must keep confidential any Board matters and all confidential information³ received by the Directors in the course of the exercise of their duties.
- (b) All information received by Directors to carry out their duties must be regarded as confidential and is the property of Anantara.
- (c) A Director may not disclose information, or allow it to be disclosed, to any other person unless disclosure is authorised by Anantara or the information is required by law to be disclosed.
- (d) All discussions and resolutions of the Board must also be kept confidential and their content must not be disclosed, or allowed to be disclosed to persons who are not Directors, except in cases where disclosure:
 - (i) has been authorised by Anantara; or
 - (ii) is required by law.
- (e) Authorisation by Anantara is presumed to the extent the Board (or Committee) minutes state or imply that it is intended that disclosure should be made to third parties.
- (f) Any Director in any doubt as to his or her obligations of confidentiality or in relation to any matter of disclosure should consult with the Chairman prior to making any disclosure.

3.7 Improper use of information

A Director must not make improper use of information acquired as a Director to gain, directly or indirectly, any personal advantage or any advantage for any other person detrimental to Anantara or the Group.

3.8 Cooperation

- (a) Directors must observe solidarity with Board resolutions and cooperate in their implementation.

³ Confidential information includes Price Sensitive Information and information that is not Price Sensitive but might reasonably be of use or of interest to retail investors.

- (b) Directors are part of a team and should work cooperatively with the Chairman and other Directors and with management.

3.9 Personal interests and conflicts

- (a) A Director must not take improper advantage of their position as a director or officer.
- (b) No Director may allow any personal interest, or the interest of any associated person, to influence or prejudice the Director's conduct or any Board (or Committee) decision.
- (c) A Director has a duty to avoid any conflict between:
 - (i) the interests of, or duty to, Anantara; and
 - (ii) his or her own personal interests or the interests of, or duty to, any third party.
- (d) Every Director should be actively vigilant for both actual and potential conflicts of interest or duty.
- (e) A Director with a conflict of interest or duty should refrain from voting, or entering into any discussion, at, or even being present during, relevant Board discussions.
- (f) A Director who has any material personal interest in a matter must not be present at a meeting while the matter is being considered and must not vote on the matter.⁴
- (g) Papers relevant to any matter on which there is a known conflict of interest, or in relation to which there is a material personal interest, will either not be, or be appropriately redacted before being, provided to any Director concerned.

3.10 Conduct by Directors

- (a) A Director must not engage in conduct likely to discredit Anantara or the Group.
- (b) Each Director should be aware of, and observe, any standing orders adopted by the Board from time to time for the conduct of Board and Committee meetings.
- (c) Directors must at all times comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the law and with the principles of this code.
- (d) Directors should conduct themselves at all times in a sober, polite, lawful and restrained manner in carrying out their duties, at both Board and Committee meetings, at Company functions and meetings, and where otherwise dealing with matters concerning or involving the Company.

3.11 Dealings in Securities

Each Director must comply with the Securities Trading Policy in respect of any dealings in Securities.

3.12 Complaints procedure

- (a) Directors are bound by the complaints procedure the Board adopts in the Group Operating Policies and Procedures.

⁴ A personal interest may be either direct or indirect and either pecuniary or otherwise.

- (b) Directors may be approached by Shareholders, staff or other persons who have a complaint about a matter relating to Anantara or the Group. Any such complaint must be handled under the relevant procedure in the Group Operating Policies and Procedures.
- (c) The CEO and CFO must each ensure Anantara's risk management and internal compliance and control systems are operating efficiently and effectively in all material respects, and provide a detailed statement to the Board about this with each financial report.

4 Continuous Disclosure Policy

- (a) The Company must comply with the continuous disclosure regime in section 674 Corporations Act and under Listing Rule 3.1.
- (b) The continuous disclosure regime requires the Company to immediately disclose information which may materially affect the price or value of the Company's Securities. The continuous disclosure regime reflects the expectation of investors and the market to have ready access to that type of information. The continuous disclosure regime also requires the Company to correct a false market in its securities.
- (c) The Company is committed to complying with the continuous disclosure regime. The Board has adopted policies on continuous disclosure, including frameworks to identify, report and disclose Price Sensitive Information, as set out in the Continuous Disclosure Policy.

5 Diversity Policy

- (a) The Company is committed to fostering a governance culture that embraces employee Diversity, in particular in the composition of its Board and Senior Executive.
- (b) The Board will establish measurable objectives and procedures which the Company will implement and report against to achieve employee and Board Diversity.
- (c) The terms of the Company's policy on Diversity, including measurable objectives and means for assuring the effectiveness of the implemented diversity strategy, are set out in the Diversity Policy.

6 Standing rules of Committees

6.1 Application

These rules apply to, and are deemed incorporated into the charter of each Committee, except to the extent of any conflict with any of its terms.

6.2 Composition

- (a) Each Committee must consist of a majority of non-executive Directors, whom are also Independent Directors.
- (b) Except for the Nominations Committee, the chairman of each Committee must be an Independent Director, but not the Chairman, and the Board will appoint one member of any Committee to act as its chairman.
- (c) Each Committee must consist of no fewer than three members.

- (d) Committees are appointed by the Board and serve as the Board determines.

6.3 Role

Each Committee's role is to improve the efficiency of the Board through accepting the delegation of tasks and performing them in a forum where they can receive greater attention to detail than would be practical solely at Board level.

6.4 Proceedings

- (a) Any meeting may be held by means of conference call or any other means of communication that may, under the Corporations Act or the Constitution, be used for Board meetings.
- (b) The quorum for a Committee meeting is any two members.
- (c) A Director may attend (but not vote at) a meeting of a Committee of which that Director is not a member, as the Committee determines, for discussion of any particular matter relevant to that Director or in relation to which that Director may have a special contribution to make.
- (d) A Committee may delegate any specific task to one of its members or to a sub-committee consisting of two or more of its members.
- (e) The procedural provisions of this paragraph 6.4 apply in relation to any sub-committee of a Committee.

6.5 Reporting

Each Committee must report in writing to the Board after each Committee meeting, and provide a copy of the minutes.

6.6 Secretary

The Secretary has responsibility for coordinating the completion and despatch of Committee agenda and briefing materials, as well as draft minutes of meetings of each Committee for approval at the next meeting.

6.7 Performance review and evaluation

- (a) The same procedures apply as for the Board⁵ subject only to the role of the Chairman being taken by the chairman of the Committee and any other necessary changes.
- (b) Review and evaluation are conducted against the Board Charter and any criteria the Chairman decides.
- (c) The Committee must report to the Board on the conduct and results of its review and evaluation and make recommendations it considers appropriate.

⁵ See paragraph 2.8.

Schedule 1

ARM Committee charter

1.1 Standing rules

The standing rules for Committees⁶ apply to the Audit & Risk Management (**ARM**) Committee.

1.2 Purpose of ARM Committee

- (a) The ARM Committee's role is to:
 - (i) advise on the establishment and maintenance of a framework of internal controls for the Group's management; and
 - (ii) assist the Board with policy on the quality and reliability of financial information prepared for use by the Board.
- (b) The ARM Committee will review Anantara's risk management framework and policies and monitor their implementation.

1.3 Scope of responsibility

The ARM Committee is responsible for:

- (a) monitoring the establishment of an appropriate internal control framework, including information systems, and its operation and considering enhancements;
- (b) assessing corporate risk (including economic, environmental and social sustainability risks) and compliance with internal controls;
- (c) overseeing business continuity planning and risk mitigation arrangements;
- (d) assessing the objectivity and performance of the internal audit function and considering enhancements;
- (e) reviewing reports on any material misappropriation, frauds and thefts from the Group;
- (f) reviewing reports on the adequacy of insurance coverage;
- (g) monitoring compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements (including continuous disclosure obligations) and declarations by the Secretary in relation to those requirements;
- (h) reviewing material transactions which are not a normal part of the Group's business;
- (i) reviewing the nomination, performance and independence of the external auditors, including recommendations to the Board for the appointment or removal of any external auditor and the rotation of the audit engagement partner;

⁶ See section 6.

- (j) liaising with the external auditors and monitoring the conduct, scope and adequacy of the annual external audit;
- (k) reviewing management corporate reporting processes supporting external reporting, including the appropriateness of the accounting judgments or choices made by management in preparing the financial reports and statements;
- (l) reviewing financial statements and other financial information distributed externally, including considering whether the financial statements reflect the understanding of the ARM Committee and otherwise provide a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group;
- (m) preparing and recommending for approval by the Board the corporate governance statement for inclusion in the annual report or any other public document;
- (n) reviewing external audit reports and monitoring, where major deficiencies or breakdowns in controls or procedures have been identified, remedial action taken by management;
- (o) reviewing any proposal for the external auditor to provide non-audit services and whether it might compromise the independence of the external auditor; and
- (p) reviewing and monitoring compliance with the Code of Conduct.

1.4 Powers

- (a) The ARM Committee has an advisory role, to assist the Board in relation to matters set out in paragraph 1.3 and does not have any power to commit the Board to any recommendation or decision made by it except:
 - (i) for matters relating to the appointment, oversight, remuneration and replacement of the external auditors; and
 - (ii) where and to the extent that (in other respects) it has express delegated authority from the Board.
- (b) The ARM Committee has unrestricted access to management and to internal audit personnel as well as to the external auditors (with or without management present) to carry out its function.

1.5 Risk reporting

If the ARM Committee identifies a significant business risk, it should report that risk to the Board immediately following the relevant ARM Committee meeting.

1.6 Selection of auditors

- (a) External auditors are selected according to criteria set by the ARM Committee which include:
 - (i) the lack of any current or past relationship with Anantara or with any Senior Executive that could impair, or risk impairing, the independent external view they are required to take in relation to Anantara and the Group;

- (ii) their general reputation for independence, probity and professional standing within the business community; and
 - (iii) their knowledge of the industry in which Anantara and the Group operate.
- (b) Employees of the external audit partner (including the partner or other principal with overall responsibility for the engagement), should be rotated periodically (at least every five years) to avoid any risk of impairing the independent external view that the external auditors are required to take in relation to Anantara and the Group.

1.7 Audit planning

- (a) The ARM Committee reviews the performance of the external auditors throughout the year.
- (b) During each year, the ARM Committee should meet with the external auditor to:
 - (i) discuss the external audit plan;
 - (ii) discuss any potential significant problems;
 - (iii) discuss the impact of proposed changes in accounting policies on the financial statements;
 - (iv) review the nature and impact of any changes in accounting policies adopted by the Group during the year; and
 - (v) review the proposed audit fees.
- (c) Prior to the announcement of Anantara's results the ARM Committee should meet with the external auditor to:
 - (i) review the pro-forma half-yearly and pro-forma preliminary final report prior to lodgement of those documents with the ASX, and any significant adjustments required as a result of the audit;
 - (ii) make the necessary recommendation to the Board for the approval of these documents;
 - (iii) review the results and findings of the audit, the adequacy of accounting, financial and operating controls, and monitor the implementation of any recommendations made; and
 - (iv) review the draft financial report and the audit report and make the necessary recommendation to the Board for the approval of the financial report.

1.8 Proceedings

- (a) Meetings are held at least three times during each year and more often as required.
- (b) The external auditor, the CEO and the CFO should be invited to attend meetings, or specific parts of meetings, at the discretion of the ARM Committee.

Schedule 2

Nominations Committee charter

1.1 Standing rules

The standing rules for Committees⁷ apply to the Nominations Committee subject to this charter.

1.2 Purpose of Nominations Committee

The Nominations Committee's role is to assist the Board and make recommendations to it about the appointment of new Directors (both executive and non-executive) and of the CEO and CFO and, to the extent delegated to it by the Board, other Senior Executives.

1.3 Members of Nominations Committee

- (a) The Committee comprises of all Directors.
- (b) The Chairman will act as the Chairman of the Nominations Committee.
- (c) A separate chairman should be appointed if and when the Nominations Committee is dealing with the appointment of a successor to the Chairman.

1.4 Scope of responsibility

The Nominations Committee is responsible for:

- (a) developing suitable criteria (about experience, expertise, skills, qualifications, contacts or other qualities) for Board candidates;
- (b) identifying individuals who, by virtue of their experience, expertise, skills, qualifications, contacts or other qualities, are suitable candidates for appointment to the Board or to any relevant management position;
- (c) reviewing processes for succession planning for the Board, CEO and other Senior Executives;
- (d) recommending individuals for consideration by the Board;
- (e) recommending to the Chairman procedures for the proper supervision of the Board and management;
- (f) ensuring appropriate induction and continuing professional development programs are implemented for Directors;
- (g) ensuring that the performance of each Director, and of all members of senior management, is reviewed and assessed each year in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board;

⁷ See section 6.

- (h) assisting the Remuneration Committee with its recommendations to the Board on remuneration by gender (and other Diversity benchmarks);
- (i) at the direction of the Board, implementing the recommendations of the Remuneration Committee on remuneration by gender (and other Diversity benchmarks), as part of the Nominations Committee's administration of the Diversity Policy. The Nominations Committee will report to the Board as necessary to facilitate compliance with the Diversity Policy;
- (j) ensuring that any diversity profile identified by the Board is a factor that is taken into account in the selection and appointment of qualified employees, senior management and Board candidates; and
- (k) reporting to the Board annually on the Diversity profile of employees of the Company, including the relative proportion of men and women in the workforce at all levels of the Company and the extent to which the Company is progressing towards achieving its measurable objectives set out in the Company's Diversity Policy.

1.5 Vacancies and new appointments

- (a) When a Board vacancy arises for any reason or where the Board decides a new Director is required with particular skills, the Nominations Committee must prepare a list of candidates considering:
 - (i) what may be appropriate for Anantara and the Group;
 - (ii) the skills, expertise and experience required;
 - (iii) the mix of those skills, expertise and experience with those of the existing Directors; and
 - (iv) the perceived compatibility of the candidates with the Group and with the existing Directors.
- (b) Potential candidates to be appointed as Directors should then be considered by the Board, with advice from an external consultant if the Board considers this to be appropriate. Persons appointed in this manner continue in office only until the next AGM and are then eligible for election.

1.6 Powers

The Nominations Committee has an advisory role to assist the Board about the things set out in paragraphs 1.4 and 1.5. The Nominations Committee cannot commit the Board to any recommendation or decision made by it but may consult independent external experts to perform its function, and charge the costs to Anantara or another Group company.

1.7 Proceedings

- (a) Meetings are held at least once a year and more often as required.
- (b) Representatives of management and other employed personnel may be invited to attend meetings, or specific parts of meetings, at the discretion of the Nominations Committee.

Schedule 3

Remuneration Committee charter

1.1 Standing rules

The standing rules for Committees⁸ apply to the Remuneration Committee subject to this charter.

1.2 Purpose of Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee's role is to advise on remuneration and issues relevant to remuneration policies and practices, including for Senior Executives and non-executive Directors.

1.3 Scope of responsibility

- (a) The Remuneration Committee is responsible for:
- (i) reviewing and evaluating market practices and trends for remuneration relevant to the Group;
 - (ii) reviewing and making recommendations to the Board for the Group's remuneration policies and framework, including the allocation of the directors' fee pool to non-executive Directors;
 - (iii) reviewing and making recommendations to the Board for the Group's remuneration practices, including in relation to equity-based remuneration plans and superannuation arrangements;
 - (iv) overseeing the performance of the CEO and CFO and other Senior Executives and non-executive Directors;
 - (v) reviewing and making recommendations to the Board for the remuneration packages of the CEO and CFO and other Senior Executives and of non-executive Directors, ensuring that the packages appropriately reflect the different roles and responsibilities of non-executive Directors compared with Senior Executives;
 - (vi) preparing for the Board any report that may be required under applicable legal or regulatory requirements about remuneration matters;
 - (vii) reviewing the Group's reporting and disclosure practices in relation to the remuneration of Directors and Senior Executives;
 - (viii) reviewing, making recommendations to the Board on remuneration by gender (and other Diversity benchmarks) and reporting to the Board as necessary to facilitate compliance with the Diversity Policy; and
 - (ix) reviewing and reporting to the Board, at least annually, on the proportion of women and men in the workforce at all levels of the Group, and their relative levels of remuneration.

⁸ See section 6.

- (b) Remuneration includes not only monetary payments (salary and wages) but all other monetary and non monetary compensation for services and benefits including:
 - (i) fringe benefits;
 - (ii) directors' and officers' and other insurance arrangements;
 - (iii) retirement benefits;
 - (iv) superannuation; and
 - (v) equity participation, and other incentive programs.

1.4 Powers

The Remuneration Committee has an advisory role to assist the Board about the things set out in paragraph 1.3. The Remuneration Committee cannot commit the Board to any recommendation or decision made by it but may consult independent external experts to perform its function, and charge the costs to Anantara or another Group company.

1.5 Proceedings

- (a) Meetings are held at least once a year and more often as required.
- (b) Representatives of management and other employed personnel may be invited to attend meetings, or specific parts of meetings, at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee.
- (c) Where an executive Director is involved in deliberations of the Remuneration Committee, they should not be involved in deciding their own remuneration and should have regard to any indirect conflict in setting the remuneration of other Senior Executives.