

Clinuvel Pharmaceuticals Limited

Board Charter

The Board of Clinuvel Pharmaceuticals Limited (the **Company**) has adopted this Charter to outline the manner in which its constitutional powers and responsibilities will be exercised and discharged, adopting principles of good corporate governance and practice where applicable to the individual circumstances of the Company.

1 Background

The Board of the Company is ultimately responsible for the oversight and review of the management, administration and overall governance of the Company, including:

- the protection of shareholders' interests;
- authorising policies and overseeing the strategic direction of the Company;
- establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of these goals; and
- engaging, reviewing and replacing the Chief Executive Officer.

2 Board Guarantee

In carrying out its responsibilities and powers as set out in this Charter, the Board will at all times recognise its overriding responsibility:

- to act honestly, fairly and diligently;
- to act in accordance with laws and regulations;
- to avoid or manage conflicts of interests; and
- to promote the Company as a good corporate citizen; and
- to achieve and maintain community respect.

3 Composition

It is intended that the composition of the Board of the Company, be determined using the following principles:

- the Constitution provides for a minimum of three directors, which may be increased by the Board to a maximum of eight directors where the Board considers additional expertise is required or when an outstanding candidate is identified;
- the appointed Chair of the Board should be a non-executive director. Given the size of the Company, it is recognised that it may not be possible for the Chair of the Board to be an independent director;

- the appointed Chair of the Board is the only official spokesperson for the Board, unless the Board determines otherwise; and

The Board considers that it should comprise directors with an appropriate range and mix of qualifications and specific expertise that will enable the Board to effectively function. The criteria for considering new candidates for the Board are set out in the Charter of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The Board only considers directors to be independent where they are independent of management and free of any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with - or could reasonably be perceived to interfere with - the exercise of their unfettered and independent judgement. The Board also regularly reviews the independence of each director in light of interests disclosed to the Board from time to time.

4 Role

4.1 Board

The Board has ultimate responsibility to set policy regarding the business and affairs of the Company and its subsidiaries for the benefit of the shareholders and other stakeholders of the Company. The Board is accountable to shareholders for the performance of the Group.

The Board has the following responsibilities and functions:

- (a) reviewing and approving corporate strategies, budgets, plans and policies developed by management and evaluating performance of the Group against those strategies and business plans in order to:
 - (1) monitor the performance of functions delegated to senior management including the progress of major capital expenditure, capital management, acquisitions, divestitures and strategic commitments; and
 - (2) assess the suitability of the Company's overall strategies, business plans and resource allocation;
- (b) appointing a Chief Executive Officer for the ongoing management of the business and its strategies;
- (c) regularly evaluating the performance of the Chief Executive Officer and senior management and ensuring appropriate executive succession planning is conducted;
- (d) monitoring financial and business results (including the audit process) to understand at all times the financial position of the Group;
- (e) ensuring regulatory compliance and maintaining adequate risk management processes;
- (f) reporting to shareholders;
- (g) implementing a culture of compliance with applicable legal and ethical standards and business practices;

- (h) appointing a senior independent non executive director to be available to shareholders if they have concerns which contact through the normal channels of Chair, Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer has failed to resolve or for which such contact is inappropriate.

4.2 Delegation to management

As indicated above, the Board has retained ultimate responsibility for the strategic direction and control of the Company.

The Board delegates management of the Company's resources to the senior managers under the leadership of the Chief Executive Officer, to deliver the strategic direction and goals determined by the Board. A key function of the Board, which is conducted at Board meetings, is to monitor the performance of senior management in this function.

In addition, to the Board's oversight role, the Chief Executive Officer conducts to assess the performance of senior management and reports back to the Board.

4.3 Delegation to committees

The Board from time to time establishes Committees to streamline the discharge of its responsibilities and, for each standing Committee, adopts a formal charter setting out the matters relevant to the composition, responsibilities and administration of such Committees.

The Board has, at the date of this Charter, established the:

- (a) Audit and Risk Committee; and
- (b) Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The Board also delegates specific functions to ad hoc Committees on an "as needs" basis. The powers delegated to these Committees are set out in Board resolutions.

5 Administrative matters

The Board determines a schedule of meetings at the beginning of each year.

Additional meetings are held as required to address specific issues.

The Company Secretary attends meetings of the Board or a Committee as minute secretary. As noted above, senior executives will be invited to attend Board or Committee meetings (or parts of meetings) from time to time where the Board considers their involvement of assistance to the consideration of items of business before the Board or the Committee.

All minutes of the Board or a Committee are signed by the Chair as a true and correct record and are then to be entered into the minute book and will be open for inspection by any director.

All directors and other attendees at Board or Committee meetings are, as officers and/or fiduciaries, required to keep all information presented to (whether written or oral) or discussed at Board and Committee meetings confidential.

6 Review

The Board of the Company will, at least once in each year review the membership and charters of the Board to determine their adequacy in the then current circumstances and to determine that the Board's processes are adequate to ensure it is able to carry out its functions in the most effective manner.

Clinuvel Pharmaceuticals Limited

Board Protocol

The Board of Clinuvel Pharmaceuticals Limited (the **Company**) has adopted Protocols that outline the practices and procedures of the Board, as to:

- the manner in which information may be obtained by directors to ensure the discharge of their functions and duties;
- the applicable definition of and materiality test to be applied in determining the “independence” of non-executive directors; and
- the acceptance of non-Clinuvel appointments by Non-Executive Directors.

It is intended that this Protocol be read together with the Company’s Board Charter.

1 Information Protocol

1.1 Overriding Principles

The Board of the Company should have full and free access to information regarding the operations and finances of the Company.

The Board is committed to exercising and discharging its powers and responsibilities in accordance with principles of good corporate governance and practice that accord with international best practice and applicable laws.

1.2 Board meetings

In order to ensure that the Board is provided with sufficient, timely and relevant information, the CEO will settle the agenda for meetings and with the assistance of the Company Secretary, organise the preparation of Board papers to support the agenda.

Where necessary or appropriate, directors should provide the CEO and/or Company Secretary with comments upon the form and content of the agenda and the timeliness, content or relevance of the papers provided in support of the agenda to ensure that adequate information is being provided to directors at Board meetings.

1.3 Independent advice

Subject to prior discussion with the Chair, a Director can seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. The Chair must notify the other Directors of any approach he or she has received from a Director and any approval he or she gives not later than at the next Board meeting, and any resulting advice must be issued to other Board members as soon as practicable.

The formal procedures relating to the obtaining of such advice are as follows:

- the Chair is entitled to seek independent professional advice at the Company’s expense;
- any other Director is entitled to seek independent professional advice at the Company’s expense where:

- (a) the issue or matter in question is one which the Director reasonably considers, after consulting with the Chair, is of a character that makes the obtaining of independent professional advice appropriate; and
- (b) the Chair following such consultation consents to the obtaining of the advice, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld.

The Chair must notify his or her consent to the other Directors not later than at the next Board Meeting;

- the Director should instruct a suitably qualified expert in the appropriate field;
- before instructing the expert, the Director (other than the Chair) should advise the Chair of the fee payable, which must be reasonable having regard to the nature of the advice sought and the fees charged by comparable experts in the field;
- all instructions to the expert must be in writing unless extreme urgency is involved and should specify the party instructing and the capacity in which that party is acting and the party to whom the advice is to be addressed; and
- a copy of the advice, the letter of instruction, and all materials which accompanied the letter, must be provided to the Board at the request of the Chair.

1.4 Provision of information

It is acknowledged that directors may, from time to time, require or desire access to information outside of the normal Board meetings.

The Board acknowledges that the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for instructing the senior management team in relation to day to day operations of the Company.

In order to ensure that all directors have the benefit of this information and to avoid circumstances where individual director's are making similar or overlapping requests of senior management, requests for information should be referred, in the first instance, to the Chief Executive Officer, who will determine the best manner of responding to that request.

The specific charters of the various Committees of the Board also set out circumstances when it is appropriate for those Committees to seek information from management, the auditors and external consultants. [Outside of those charters, in the interests of ensuring all directors receive the same information, it is the practice of the Board that individual directors do not contact members of management directly.]

Where appropriate, directors may request that the CEO arrange for members of management to present to the Board on specified topics and/or be available to answer questions at Board meetings.

2 Independence of directors

2.1 Definition

A non-executive director will be considered to be independent where the director:

- is not a significant shareholder (being a shareholding of 3% or more) of the Company or an officer of or otherwise associated directly or indirectly with a significant shareholder of the Company;
- has not within the last 5 years been employed in any capacity by the Company or another Group Company or been a director after ceasing to hold such employment;
- has not within the last 3 years been a principal or employee of a material professional adviser or a material consultant to the Company or another Group Company (nor has any close family ties with any of the Company's advisors, directors or senior employees);
- is not a material supplier or customer of the Company or another Group Company or an officer of or otherwise associated directly or indirectly with a material supplier or customer;
- has no material contractual relationship with the Company or another Group Company other than as a director of the Company;
- has not or has not had within the last 3 years a material business relationship with the Company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder, director or senior employee of a body that has such a relationship with the Company);
- has not served on the Board for more than 9 years;
- has not received or is not receiving additional remuneration from the Company apart from directors fees, participation in the Company's share option or performance related pay scheme, or is not a member of the Company's superannuation scheme; and
- does not hold any cross directorships, or have any material links, with other directors through involvement in other companies or bodies.

A director who is also an executive of the Company cannot be independent.

2.2 Materiality thresholds

The Board has determined the following guidelines to determine materiality thresholds for the purposes of the definition of independence adopted by the Board:

- each situation is considered on a case by case basis;
- from a quantitative aspect the Board's view is, in line with relevant accounting standards, that an interest of more than 10% of the relevant base will prima facie be material and an interest of less than 5% of the relevant base will prima facie not be material. Interests of between 5% and 10% of the relevant base may be material, depending on the circumstances. In the context of each situation the Board determines the appropriate base to apply (for example, revenue, equity or expenses); and
- overriding the quantitative assessment is the qualitative assessment. Specifically, the Board considers whether there are any factors or considerations which may mean that the director's interest, business or relationship could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company.

3 Outside Appointments by non-executive directors

Following the introduction of progressively stricter rules covering Directors' interests and given the time commitments required of directors, it is Board policy that Non-Executive Directors should inform the Chair, or the Board, of acceptance of any non Clinuvel non-executive director appointment to a public company.