



Audit and Risk Committee Charter

Telix Pharmaceuticals Limited
ACN 616 620 369

Initial effective date 31 August 2017

Reviewed and re-adopted by the Board on
18 May 2022

1 Purpose and authority

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Audit and Risk Committee Charter (**Charter**) is to specify the authority delegated to the Audit and Risk Committee (**Committee**) by the board of Directors (**Board**) of Telix Pharmaceuticals Limited (the **Company**) and to set out the role, responsibilities, membership and operation of the Committee.

1.2 Authority

The Committee is a committee of the Board established in accordance with the Company's constitution. It has the authority delegated to it by the Board, and the power to undertake the roles and exercise the responsibilities as set out in this Charter and under any separate resolutions of the Board from time to time.

2 Membership of the Committee

2.1 Composition and size

It is the Company's goal that the Committee should (and, if the Company is included in the S&P ASX 300 Index, it must) consist of:

- (a) only Non-Executive Directors;
- (b) a majority of independent Directors; and
- (c) a minimum of three members of the Board

however there may be circumstances where it is not appropriate for the Committee to be constituted as described above. The Company will comply with any binding obligations in relation to the composition of the Audit and Risk Committee contained in the ASX Listing Rules or the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Principles and Recommendations (4th Edition) (**ASX CGPR**).

The Board may appoint additional Non-Executive Directors to the Committee or remove and replace members of the Committee by resolution. Members may withdraw from membership by written notification to the Board.

Committee members should devote the necessary time and attention so that the Committee can carry out its responsibilities effectively.

Non-Committee members, including members of management and the external auditor, may attend meetings of the Committee at the invitation of the Committee Chairperson. Directors who are not Committee members are entitled to attend Committee meetings and receive Committee papers where there is no conflict of interest.

It is intended that the members of the Committee between them should have the accounting and financial expertise, and a sufficient understanding of the industry in which the Company operates, to be able to effectively discharge the Committee's responsibilities. At least one member should have relevant formal qualifications and experience (i.e. be a qualified accountant or other finance professional with experience of financial and accounting matters).

2.2 Committee Chairperson

The Committee Chairperson should be an appropriately qualified independent Non-Executive Director who is not the Chairperson of the Board. The Board has adopted a definition of independence as set out in the Board Charter.

The Committee Chairperson is appointed by the Board. If, for a particular Committee meeting, the Committee Chairperson is not present within 30 minutes of the nominated starting time of the meeting, the Committee may elect a Chairperson for the meeting.

The Committee Chairperson will attend the Company's annual general meetings to respond to any shareholder questions on the Committee's activities.

2.3 Secretary

The Company Secretary is the secretary of the Committee and must attend all Committee meetings.

3 Objectives

The ASX CGPR recommend that the Company has formal and rigorous processes that independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its corporate reporting and that it has a sound risk management framework.

The Committee's objectives are to review and make recommendations to the Board in relation to its accounting, auditing, financial reporting and risk management responsibilities. The Committee aims to bring transparency, focus and independent judgment to its roles and responsibilities.

The Committee's key responsibilities and functions in this regard are to:

- (a) oversee the preparation of financial statements and reports;
- (b) maintain and continually improve the quality, accuracy and integrity of the Company's external financial reporting and financial statements;
- (c) oversee the external audit functions;
- (d) oversee the appointment, remuneration, independence and effective performance of the Company's external auditors;
- (e) oversee the Company's relationship with its external auditors;
- (f) ensure that the Company applies and maintains appropriate accounting and business policies and procedures;
- (g) oversee the effectiveness of the Company's legal and regulatory compliance framework;
- (h) oversee the effectiveness of the Company's risk management framework and internal controls;
- (i) oversee the process of identification and management of risk;
- (j) provide a forum for communication between the Board and the Company's management in relation to audit and risk matters affecting the Company; and
- (k) promote a culture of compliance.

4 Role and responsibilities

4.1 Internal controls

The Company's internal controls and processes are vital to the continued success of the Company.

The Committee's primary roles in relation to this area are to:

- (a) advise the Board on the appropriateness of significant policies and procedures relating to financial processes and disclosures and review the effectiveness of the Company's internal control framework;
- (b) oversee investigations of breaches or potential breaches of internal controls, and incidents identified as risks, particularly in relation to accounts and financial reporting;
- (c) monitor and report to the Board on taxation management and compliance; and
- (d) ensure adequate procedures are established for the receipt, retention and treatment of concerns received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters.

4.2 External reporting

The Committee is responsible for overseeing the adequacy of the Company's corporate reporting processes. The processes should be formal and rigorous to safeguard the integrity of the Company's corporate reporting and facilitate independent verification.

The Committee's primary responsibilities in relation to corporate reporting are to:

- (a) actively oversee and review the Company's corporate reporting and disclosure processes and financial controls, oversee and review the outputs of that process and make recommendations to the Board in relation to those matters;
- (b) recommend to the Board whether the directors' report and annual report should be approved based on the Committee's assessment of them;
- (c) review the Company's financial statements for accuracy, for adherence to accounting standards and policies, and to ensure they reflect the understanding of the Committee members of, and otherwise provide a true and fair view of, the financial position and performance of the Company, as a basis for recommendation to and adoption by the Board;
- (d) review and assess the appropriateness of material estimates, accounting judgments and significant choices exercised by management in preparing the Company's financial statements (including the solvency and going concern assumptions) by:
 - (i) examining the processes used; and
 - (ii) seeking verification from external auditors;
- (e) review management's processes for compliance with laws, regulations and other requirements relating to the preparation of accounts and corporate reporting by the Company of financial and non-financial information;
- (f) review the completeness and accuracy of the Company's Corporate Governance Statement as required by the ASX Listing Rules;
- (g) establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters, and procedures for the confidential, anonymous submission of concerns by employees regarding accounting and auditing matters;
- (h) review management processes supporting external reporting, and any complaints or concerns raised internally regarding financial or accounting processes and practices; and

- (i) ensure that procedures are in place which are designed to verify the existence and effectiveness of accounting and financial systems and other systems of internal control which relate to financial risk management,

and make recommendations to the Board in respect of these matters.

4.3 External audit

The external audit is fundamental in the process to independently verify and safeguard the integrity of the Company's corporate reporting.

The Committee's primary roles in relation to the audit function are to review and make recommendations to the Board in relation to:

- (a) the reporting of financial information;
- (b) the appropriate application and amendment of accounting policies; and
- (c) the appointment, independence and remuneration of the external auditor.

The Committee also provides a link between the external auditors, the Board and management of the Company.

The following are intended to form part of the normal procedures for the Committee's audit responsibility:

- (a) **Appointment:**
 - (i) review the procedures for selection and appointment of the external auditors and for the rotation of external audit engagement partners;
 - (ii) assume responsibility for the appointment, compensation, terms of engagement and other contractual terms of the external auditors;
 - (iii) develop and oversee the implementation of the Company's policy on the engagement of the external auditor to supply non-audit services and monitor compliance with that policy;
 - (iv) evaluate whether to recommend to the Board that an external auditor be removed;
- (b) **Independence:**
 - (i) review the performance, independence and objectivity of the external auditors;
 - (ii) provide advice to the Board as to whether the Committee is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence, and an explanation of why those non-audit services do not compromise audit independence, in order for the Board to be in a position to make the statements required by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (**Corporations Act**) to be included in the Company's annual report;
- (c) **Meetings and ongoing communication:**
 - (i) invite the external auditor to attend Committee meetings to review the audit plan, discuss audit results and consider the implications of external audit findings;
 - (ii) meet with the external auditor without management present at least once a year;

- (iii) raise with the external auditor any specific points of divergence with the Company's management;
- (d) **Review:**
 - (i) receive and review reports of the external audit of the Company's financial statements;
 - (ii) review and make recommendations to the Board in relation to the scope, results, adequacy and effectiveness of the annual audit, placing emphasis on areas where the Committee believes special attention is necessary or where the auditor has made a recommendation or finding;
 - (iii) review and monitor representation letters signed by management and assess that information provided is complete and appropriate; and
 - (iv) monitor management's responses to the external auditor's findings and recommendations.

The external auditor will attend the Company's annual general meeting and be available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.

4.4 Related party transactions

The Committee has a responsibility to review and monitor the propriety and materiality of related party transactions and, where necessary, their appropriate disclosure.

4.5 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) and Sustainability Matters

The Committee will oversee the Company's ESG and Sustainability strategy and reporting framework. This will include oversight of material ESG matters relevant to the Company, and includes both healthcare governance – including access to medicine - and environmental governance – including environmental policy and target setting.

5 Risk management and compliance

Managing risk well benefits the Company, its stakeholders and the broader community in which the Company operates. It not only protects established value but, given its forward-looking focus, can identify opportunities to create value.

Recognising and managing risk is a crucial role for the Board, the Committee and management. Broadly:

- (a) the **Board's role** is to set the risk appetite for the Company (that is, the nature and extent of the risks it is prepared to take to meet its objectives), to oversee its risk management framework and to satisfy itself that the framework is sound;
- (b) **management's role** is to identify and manage risks, develop and implement the risk management framework, report on risks and monitor that the Company operates within the risk appetite set by the Board; and
- (c) the **Committee's roles** are to:
 - (i) oversee that management carries out its risk management roles in light of guidance from the Board and within the risk appetite set by the Board;
 - (ii) review the Company's risk management framework to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound and effectively identifies all areas of potential risk;
 - (iii) review the Company's policies and processes to ensure that they are adequate to manage risks;

- (iv) review reports from management on new and emerging sources of risk and the risk controls and mitigation measures that management has put in place to deal with those risks, including (where necessary) on an urgent basis; and
- (v) make recommendations to the Board regarding risks the Company faces, action it should take, the adequacy of the Company's risk management framework, and disclosure of risk.

The following are intended to form part of the normal procedures for the Committee's risk management responsibilities:

- (d) **risk management framework:** oversee that management designs and implements an appropriate and effective risk management framework which:
 - (i) aims to identify, protect against, detect, respond to and recover from risks, and to review and improve that framework;
 - (ii) includes risks relevant to the Company;
 - (iii) adequately deals with contemporary and emerging risks such as conduct risk, digital disruption, cyber-security, privacy and data breaches, sustainability, climate change, national or global health crises, epidemics and pandemics; and
 - (iv) is developed and reviewed with input from external auditors, compliance staff and other experts and consultants as relevant and in light of relevant standards and industry guidance;
- (e) **review the risk management framework** at least annually to determine that it continues to be sound, and to identify any changes to material risks and whether they remain within the risk appetite set by the Board with input from management, external auditors, compliance staff and other experts and consultants as relevant and in light of relevant standards and industry guidance;
- (f) **report and make recommendations to the Board** on risk management issues and the Company's risk management framework, including in respect of the following issues:
 - (i) **insurance:** at least annually, review and make recommendations to the Board in relation to the structure and adequacy of the Company's insurance program having regard to the Company's business and the insurable risks associated with its business;
 - (ii) **fraud:** monitor the Company's exposure to fraud, oversee investigations of allegations of fraud or malfeasance and make recommendations to the Board in relation to any incident involving fraud or other break down of the entity's internal controls;
 - (iii) **treasury:** monitor the ongoing effectiveness of the Company's treasury function including compliance with the Company's treasury policy as well as overall operations;
 - (iv) **exchange rate risks:** review the Company's overall risk management approach covering foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity;
 - (v) **economic disruption:** review and make recommendations in respect of the Company's preparedness for events which may lead to economic disruption such as acts of war, terrorist activity, civil disruption, natural disasters, epidemics, pandemics and other major events which may have an impact on the Company's prospects, the prospects of the pharmaceutical industry or the Australian or global economy as a whole; and

- (vi) **business continuity planning:** review and make recommendations in respect of the Company's business continuity planning for any operational disruptions that may arise, including as a result of acts of war, terrorist activity, civil disruption, natural disasters, cyber threat, epidemics, pandemics and other major events which may have an impact on the Company's operations; and
- (g) **disclosure:** oversee the preparation of summaries and make recommendations to the Board for:
 - (i) **the directors' report:** of the main internal and external risk sources that could adversely affect the Company's prospects for future financial years, for inclusion in the operating and financial review section of the directors' report; and
 - (ii) **the corporate governance statement:** in the Company's annual report or on its website, including in relation to each reporting period:
 - (A) whether the review of the Company's risk management framework has taken place and, if appropriate, insights gained from the review and changes made as a result; and
 - (B) whether the Company has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks and if so how it intends to manage those risks.

6 Legal and regulatory compliance

Compliance with the Company's legal and regulatory obligations and maintaining all relevant licences and approvals for the operation of the Company's business is crucial to its success.

The following are intended to form part of the normal procedures for the Committee's legal and regulatory compliance responsibilities:

- (a) reviewing the Company's compliance with laws, regulations and licence requirements, including overseeing decisions to conduct business and transactions where those decisions could impact on the Company's compliance with applicable requirements;
- (b) reviewing the procedures the Company has in place to ensure compliance with laws and regulations;
- (c) receiving and considering reports of non-compliance with laws, regulations and Company policies;
- (d) reviewing the procedures in place to ensure compliance with insider trading laws, continuous disclosure requirements and other best practice corporate governance processes (including requirements under the ASX Listing Rules and Corporations Act);
- (e) reviewing the Company's main corporate governance practices for completeness and accuracy; and
- (f) reviewing and discussing with management and the external auditors the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's legal, regulatory and ethical compliance programs.

7 Rights of access and authority to management and auditors

The Committee has rights of access to management and to auditors (external and internal (if applicable)) without management present, and rights to seek explanations and additional information from both management and auditors. Whilst the internal audit function reports to

senior management, it is acknowledged that the internal auditors also provide periodic reports to the Committee.

The Committee has the authority to:

- (a) require management or others to attend meetings and to provide any information or advice that the Committee requires;
- (b) access the Company's documents and records;
- (c) obtain advice and input from counsel, accountants and other experts (eg. risk consultants), without seeking approval of the Board or management (where the Committee considers such action necessary or appropriate); and
- (d) access and interview management and external auditors (with or without management present).

Relevant information will be distributed to Committee members as it becomes available.

8 Review

The Board will, at least once in each year, review the membership and Charter of the Committee to determine its adequacy for current circumstances. The Committee may make recommendations to the Board in relation to the Committee's membership, responsibilities, functions or otherwise.

This Charter may be amended by resolution of the Board.

Committee members must be available to meet with external bodies if requested to do so in accordance with relevant laws, regulations or other standards.

9 Administrative matters and procedures

The proceedings of the Committee will be conducted in accordance with provisions set out in Annexure 1.

Meetings

The Committee will meet as often as the Committee members deem necessary in order to fulfil their role. However, it is intended that the Committee will normally meet four times per year.

Committee members may attend meetings in person or by telephone or video conference.

At the end of each reporting period, the Board will disclose the number of times the Committee met throughout that reporting period and the individual attendance of each Committee member at those meetings.

Quorum

The quorum is at least 2 members.

Convening and notice of meeting

Any member may, and the Company Secretary must upon request from any member, the auditor or the Chairperson of the Board, convene a meeting of the Committee.

Notice of each meeting confirming the venue, date and time together with an agenda of items to be discussed and supporting documentation will be circulated by the Company Secretary to each Committee member and any other individual invited to attend. There is no minimum notice period and acknowledgement of receipt of notice by all members is not required before the meeting may be validly held.

Attendance by management and advisors

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are expected to attend each scheduled meeting of the Committee (unless their attendance is not required) and a standing invitation will be issued to the external auditors.

The Committee Chairperson may invite any person from time to time to attend meetings of the Committee. The Committee may request management and others to provide such input and advice as is required.

Independent advice

The Committee may seek the advice of the Company's auditors, solicitors or other independent advisers, consultants or specialists as to any matter pertaining to the powers or duties of the Committee or the responsibilities of the Committee.

Minutes

Minutes of meetings of the Committee must be kept by the Company Secretary and, after approval by the Committee Chairperson must be entered into a minute book maintained for that purpose and be open at all times for inspection by any Director.

Reporting

It is intended that a report of the actions of the Committee or a copy of the minutes of the Committee meeting or both will be included in the Board papers for the next Board meeting following a meeting of the Committee.

The Committee must refer any matter of significant importance to the Board for its consideration and attention.

The Committee Chairperson will, if requested, provide a brief oral report as to any material matters arising out of the Committee meeting. All Directors may, within the Board meeting, request information of members of the Committee.