

## Board Charter

### 1. The Board's Role and Responsibilities

- The role of the Board of Directors of Anteris Technologies Ltd and its controlled entities (the "Company") is to approve the strategic direction of the Company, guide and monitor the management of the Company in achieving its strategic plans, and oversee overall good governance practice.
- The Board is responsible for:
  - (a) approving the Company's strategy, business plans and policies;
  - (b) defining the Company's purpose;
  - (c) approving the annual report and financial statements (including the Directors' report and remuneration report) and any other published reporting, upon recommendation from the Audit and Risk Management Committee, and in accordance with the Constitution, *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), ASX Listing Rules and any other applicable regulations;
  - (d) approving and monitoring the progress of major capital expenditure, capital management and capital raising initiatives, and acquisitions and divestments;
  - (e) approving the dividend policy of the Company and authorising payment of dividends;
  - (f) appointing, re-appointing or removing the Company's external auditors;
  - (g) approving the Company's system of corporate governance, including formation of Board committees and the terms of applicable governing charters, and monitoring their effectiveness;
  - (h) approving the Company's statement of values and overseeing management in its instilling of the Company's values;
  - (i) approving the Company's Code of Conduct and monitoring its effectiveness;
  - (j) approving the overall remuneration policy, including satisfying itself of its alignment with the Company's purpose, values, strategies, objectives and risk appetite. The remuneration policy includes Non-Executive Director remuneration, Executive Director and Senior Executive Key Management Personnel remuneration;
  - (k) approving any executive long term and short term incentive plans;
  - (l) determining the size, composition and structure of the Board, and the process for evaluating its performance;
  - (m) appointing and removing the Managing Director, and approving the remuneration of and overseeing the performance review of the Managing Director;
  - (n) approving and reviewing succession plans for the Managing Director and key management personnel;
  - (o) approving the Company's risk management framework covering both financial and non-financial risk (including internal compliance and control mechanisms);
  - (p) monitoring the Company's performance in delivering its strategic plans;
  - (q) approving and monitoring the systems and policies to ensure integrity of budgets, financial statements and other reporting;
  - (r) overseeing the Company's whistleblower policy, including approving the policy and any amendments, and where relevant, determining how a matter reported

## Board Charter

under the policy will be managed, including seeking legal advice on the Company's statutory or other legal obligations arising from a disclosure made under the policy;

- (s) overseeing and approving strategies for the Company to maintain a strong balance sheet and increased returns to shareholders over time; and
- (t) overseeing the management of the Company's interactions and communications with shareholders and broader community.

### 2. The Role of Management

- The day-to-day management of the Company and its businesses is the responsibility of the Managing Director, supported by the key management personnel.
- The Board delegates to the Managing Director all powers to manage the day-to-day business of the Company, subject to those powers reserved to the Board in clause 1 and any specific delegations of authority approved by the Board.
- The key responsibilities of the Managing Director are to:
  - (a) manage and administer the day-to-day operations of the Company and its businesses in accordance with the strategy, business plans and policies approved by the Board;
  - (b) develop strategies for the Company, its businesses and management, and make recommendations to the Board on such strategies;
  - (c) develop the Company's annual budget and conduct the Company's activities within the approved annual budget;
  - (d) develop strategies for the Company to maintain a strong balance sheet and

increased returns to shareholders over time;

- (e) develop and maintain the Company's risk management systems, including internal compliance and control mechanisms;
- (f) ensure compliance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations, in accordance with the roles and responsibilities delegated under the Continuous Disclosure Policy;
- (g) assign responsibilities clearly to senior management, and supervise and report on their performance to the Board;
- (h) recommend to the Board significant operational changes, and major capital expenditure, acquisitions or divestments, which are beyond delegated thresholds;
- (i) report regularly to the Board with timely and quality information, such that the Board is fully informed to discharge its responsibilities effectively; and
- (j) exercise such additional powers as are delegated to the Managing Director by the Board from time to time.

### 3. Composition, Size and Structure of the Board

#### *Composition*

The Board is responsible for determining an appropriate mix of skills, knowledge, experience, expertise and diversity on the Board, necessary to review and approve the strategic direction of the Company, and to guide and monitor the management of the Company, upon recommendation from the Nomination Committee.

## Board Charter

### *Size*

The number of Directors on the Board shall be determined in accordance with the Constitution and the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), which currently require that there be not less than three directors (unless otherwise determined by the Company in general meeting).

### *Structure*

The Board shall consist of a majority of Non-Executive Directors who satisfy the criteria for independence in clause 9.

### *Qualifications*

The Board in performing the function of a nomination committee is responsible for reviewing Board composition, skills and experience, and making determinations in relation to Board appointments and re-elections, including preparing a description of the role and capabilities required for a particular Board appointment, identifying suitable candidates to fill Board vacancies as and when they arise.

### *Tenure*

- The Board will review periodically its composition and the duration of terms served by Directors. The Board is responsible for developing and reviewing the succession plans of the Board, with the aim of maintaining an appropriate mix of skills, experience, expertise and diversity on the Board over time.
- The Board is responsible for identifying existing Directors who are due for re-election by rotation at Annual General Meetings, in accordance with the Constitution and the requirements of the ASX Listing Rules.
- Each Non-Executive Director shall take into account the views of other Non-Executive

Directors of the Company when deciding whether to stand for re-election.

- An Executive Director shall tender their resignation as Director immediately upon cessation of employment with the Company.

### *Performance Review*

The Board is responsible for undertaking a formal evaluation process to review its performance and that of its committees each year. The Company Secretary is responsible for scheduling these formal reviews.

## **4. Appointment and Responsibilities of the Chairman**

- The Board shall appoint a Chairman in accordance with the Constitution.
- The Chairman must be one of the Non-Executive Directors who satisfy the criteria for independence in clause 9.
- The role of Chairman must not be held by someone who is performing the role of Managing Director.
- The Chairman must retire from that position at the expiration of ten years unless the Board decides otherwise.
- The responsibilities of the Chairman are to:
  - (a) maintain effective communication between the Board and management;
  - (b) lead the Board;
  - (c) ensure the efficient organisation and conduct of the Board's function;
  - (d) brief all Directors in relation to issues arising at Board meetings;
  - (e) chair general meetings of the Company; and
  - (f) exercise such specific and express powers as are delegated to the Chairman by the Board from time to time.

## Board Charter

### 5. Company Secretary

- The Board must appoint at least one secretary in accordance with the Constitution.
- Appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is subject to Board approval.
- Each Director has a right of access to the Company Secretary at all times.

### 6. Committees of the Board

- The board may from time to time establish and delegate any powers to a committee of the Board in accordance with the Constitution.
- The Board is responsible for approving and reviewing the charter terms and membership of each committee established by the Board.
- The Board has established the following committees:
  - (a) Audit and Risk Management Committee; and
  - (b) Remuneration Committee.

The functions of a nomination committee are exercised by the Board.

- All Non-Executive Directors shall be entitled to attend meetings of Board committees where there is no conflict of interest.

### 7. Board Meetings

- The Board shall meet at least five times per year, and otherwise as often as the Directors determine necessary to enable the Directors and the Board to fulfil their duties and responsibilities to the Company.
- A Director may call a meeting of the Directors, and the Company Secretary must, if requested by a Director, call a Board meeting.

- The Company Secretary is responsible for distributing Board meeting papers to Directors prior to each meeting.
- At a meeting of the Board, the number of Board members whose presence is necessary under the Constitution (whether in person or using technology to communicate) for a quorum is two.
- The Chairman is responsible for the conduct of all Board meetings, including briefing all Directors in relation to the issues arising at Board meetings.
- If there are an equal number of votes for and against a question at a Board meeting, the Chairman has a casting vote, unless only two Directors are present and entitled to vote on the question.
- Draft minutes of each Board meeting shall be prepared by the Company Secretary promptly following the meeting for review by the Chairman.

### 8. Ethical Standards and Legal Duties

#### *Code of Conduct*

Each Director shall abide by the terms of the Company's Code of Conduct, and is expected to uphold the ethical standards and corporate behaviour described in the Code.

#### *Duties*

The Board will operate in a manner reflecting the values of the Company and in accordance with its agreed corporate governance guidelines, the Constitution, the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and all other applicable regulations.

#### *Conflicts of interest*

- Each Director has a fiduciary and statutory duty not to place themselves in a position which gives rise to a real or substantial possibility of conflict, whether it be a conflict of interest or conflict of duties.

## Board Charter

- Each Director is required:
  - (a) to ensure that the Board is notified (whether by formal standing notice or declaration immediately on becoming aware) of any interest which may give rise to a real or substantial possibility of conflict, including any material personal interests; and
  - (b) if any matter is or likely to be brought before the Board which could give rise, or be perceived to give rise, to a real or substantial possibility of conflict, then the Director:
    - shall disclose this to the Board;
    - shall continue to receive Board papers or other information which relates to the matter which is the subject of the conflict of interest, unless the Director requests, or the Chairman determines, that he or she not receive any or all of those documents; and
    - shall withdraw from any part of a Board or Board Committee meeting for the duration of any discussion and not vote on the matter, unless a majority of Directors who do not have an interest in the matter resolve that the disclosed interest should not disqualify the Director.
- immediately disclose all relevant details in writing to the Company Secretary and the Chairman.
- The Board will regularly assess the independence of each Director in light of disclosures made.
- An independent Director is a Director:
  - who is not or has not been employed in an executive capacity by the Company for at least three years or has close personal ties with any such person;
  - who in the last three years has been free of any material business or other relationship that could interfere with, or could reasonably be perceived to interfere with, the independent exercise of their judgement or a person who has close personal ties with any such person; and
  - who remains independent from management and substantial holders.
- In considering whether a Director is independent and the criteria against which the Board determines the materiality of a relationship, the Board is to have regard to:
  - (a) the relationships and arrangements affecting the independent status of a Director as described in the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations;
  - (b) the materiality guidelines applied in accordance with Australian accounting standards;
  - (c) developments in international corporate governance standards; and
  - (d) any independent professional advice sought by the Board at its discretion.
- The Board considers a relationship to materially interfere with, or be perceived to materially interfere with, a Director's independent judgement, where it is of substance and consequence and there is a

### *Dealing in shares*

Directors must ensure any dealings in shares are in strict compliance with the Company's Securities Trading Policy and otherwise in accordance with the values of honesty and integrity.

### **9. Independence of Directors**

- If a Director is or becomes aware of any information, facts or circumstances which will or may affect that Director's independence, the Director must

## Board Charter

real and sensible possibility that it would affect the Director's judgement across all aspects of the Director's role.

### 10. External Directorships

#### *Non-Executive Directors*

- A Non-Executive Director should continually evaluate the number of boards of companies (and any committees of those boards) on which the Non-Executive Director serves, to ensure that each company can be given the time and attention to detail required to properly exercise the Director's powers and discharge the Director's duties to that company. This is in addition to any review by the Board of the time commitments required by the Non-Executive Directors and whether these time commitments are being met.
- A Non-Executive Director shall notify the Chairman prior to accepting an invitation to become a Director of any company (other than Anteris Technologies Ltd or any related body corporate). Prior to accepting such an invitation, the Director must have regard to:
  - (a) the views and recommendations of the Chairman with respect to the Director acting simultaneously as a Director of the Company and as a Director of an external entity (whether in competition with the Company or not);
  - (b) any current policies of the Board on multiple directorships; and
  - (c) best practice standards on multiple directorships.

#### *Executive Directors*

An Executive Director shall not accept an invitation to become a Director of any company (other than Anteris Technologies Ltd

or any related body corporate) without the prior approval of the Board.

### 11. Independent Advice

- The Board collectively, and each Director individually, may obtain independent professional advice at the Company's expense, as considered necessary to assist in fulfilling their relevant duties and responsibilities.
- Individual Directors who wish to obtain independent professional advice should seek the approval of the Chairman (acting reasonably) and will be entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable costs in obtaining such advice.

### 12. Confidentiality

The Directors acknowledge that all proceedings of the Board and its committees are strictly confidential and will not be disclosed to any person other than Board members, except as agreed by the Board or as required by law.

### 13. Review of Charter

- The Board will from time to time review the Charter to ensure that it meets best practice standards, which comply with the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations and meets the needs of the Company and the Board.
- The Board may change this Charter by resolution.
- This Charter was last reviewed by the Board on 19 October 2023.