

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AT BANNERMAN

This statement reports on Bannerman Energy Ltd (“**Bannerman**” or “**the Company**”) key governance framework, principles and practices as at 30 June 2021. These principles and practices are reviewed regularly and revised as appropriate to reflect changes in law and good practice in corporate governance.

ASX PRINCIPLES OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Bannerman, as a listed entity, must comply with the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (“**Corporations Act**”), the Australian Securities Exchange (“**ASX**”) Listing Rules (“**ASX Listing Rules**”), other Australian securities laws, and the Namibian Stock Exchange (“**NSX**”) Listing Rules.

ASX Listing Rule 4.10.3 requires ASX listed companies to report on the extent to which they have followed the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (“**ASX Principles**”) released by the ASX Corporate Governance Council. The ASX Principles require the Board to consider carefully the development and adoption of appropriate corporate governance policies and practices founded on the ASX Principles.

COMPLIANCE WITH ASX PRINCIPLES OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Details of the Company’s compliance with the ASX Principles are set out below. A checklist, cross referencing the ASX Principles to the relevant section of this Statement and the Remuneration Report, is provided with this Report and published on the Company’s website at www.bannermanenergy.com.

1. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

a) Board Composition and Expertise

The Board has a range of relevant industry experience, operational, financial and other skills and expertise to meet its objectives.

The current Board composition includes three independent directors, two non-independent directors and one executive director. Details on each director’s background including experience, skills and expertise and their status as an independent or non-independent director are set out in the Annual Report.

Directors are expected to bring independent views and judgement to the Board's deliberations. Three of the five Directors are considered by the Board to be independent, and as such the Company complies with Recommendation 2.4 of the Corporate Governance Council, which recommends that a majority of Board members should be independent.

The Board considers and evaluates regularly that the executive and non-executive directors collectively bring the range of experience, skills and expertise necessary to direct the Company. The mix of skills and experience that the Board would look to maintain and build on, include:

- mining industry and capital markets experience
- business acumen
- relevant technical expertise
- corporate governance
- strategy development

In assessing the composition of the Board, the directors have regard to the following policies:

- the Chairman should be non-executive and independent;
- the role of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") should not be filled by the same person;
- the CEO should be a full-time employee of the Company;
- the Board should include a majority of independent non-executive directors; and
- the Board should represent a broad range of experience, skills and expertise considered of benefit to the Company.

b) Board Role and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the Board are formalised in the Board Charter. The Board Charter defines in detail the matters that are reserved for the Board and its committees, and those that the Board has delegated to management. The central role of the Board is to oversee and approve the Company's strategic direction, to select and appoint a CEO, to oversee the Company's management and business activities and to report to shareholders.

In addition to matters required by law to be approved by the Board, the following powers are reserved to the Board for decision:

- Strategy - providing strategic oversight and approving strategic plans and initiatives;
- Board performance and composition – evaluating the performance of non-executive directors, and determining the size and composition of the Board as well as recommending to shareholders the appointment and removal of directors;
- Leadership selection – determining the selection and evaluating the performance of the CEO and those executives reporting directly to the CEO;
- Corporate responsibility – considering the social, safety, ethical and environmental impacts of Bannerman's activities, and setting policy and monitoring compliance with safety, corporate, environmental and social policies and practices;
- Financial performance – approving Bannerman's annual operating plans and budgets, and monitoring management, financial and operational performance;
- Financial reports to shareholders – approving annual and half-year reports and disclosures to the market that contain, or relate to, financial projections, statements as to future financial performance or changes to the policy or strategy of the Company;
- Risk management – providing oversight of risk management and setting risk management policy; and

- Establishing procedures – ensuring that the Board is in a position to exercise its power and to discharge its responsibilities as set out in the Board Charter.

The Board also recognises its responsibilities to Bannerman's employees, the communities and environments within which Bannerman operates and, where relevant, other stakeholders.

Responsibility for management of Bannerman's business activities is delegated to the CEO who is accountable to the Board.

The Board Charter is available in the corporate governance section of Bannerman's website.

c) Chairman

The Board elects one of the independent, non-executive directors to be Chairman. The Chairman is responsible for leadership of the Board, for the efficient organisation and conduct of the Board's function and for the promotion of relations between Board members and between Board and management that are open, cordial and conducive to productive co-operation.

Mr Ronnie Bevor was appointed as non-executive Chairman in November 2012.

d) Director Independence

The Board has approved a policy on independence of directors, a copy of which is available in the corporate governance section of Bannerman's website.

The policy provides that the independence of a director will be assessed by determining whether the director is independent of management and free of any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with, or could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with, the exercise of their unfettered and independent judgement.

The test of whether a relationship or business is material is based on the nature of the relationship or business and on the circumstances and activities of the director. Materiality is considered from the perspective of Bannerman, the persons or organisations with which the director has an affiliation and from the perspective of the director. Materiality thresholds are considered by the Board from time to time.

The Board considers that:

- a material customer is a customer of Bannerman which accounts for more than 5% of Bannerman's consolidated gross revenue;
- a supplier is material if Bannerman accounts for more than 5% of the supplier's consolidated gross revenue; and
- a substantial shareholder of Bannerman or of any Bannerman subsidiary is someone who holds 5% or more of the voting capital of the relevant entity.

The Board recognises that service on the Board for a period exceeding ten years is a period which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with a director's ability to act independently or in the best interests of the Company. In circumstances where a director's tenure exceeds ten years, the Board (other than that director) considers the director's performance and

the Company's circumstances as a whole and resolves whether or not there are grounds for determining that the director is no longer independent. It is noted that non-executive Chairman, Mr Ronnie Beevor has served for a period exceeding ten years, the Board (other than the Mr Beevor) has considered the director's performance and the Company's circumstances and resolved that Mr Beevor remains independent.

Non-executive director Clive Jones is not regarded as being independent, as he holds a relevant interest in 77,207,668 shares in Bannerman, representing approximately 6.46% of Bannerman's issued capital.

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer Brandon Munro is not regarded as independent due to his executive responsibilities.

Non-executive director Ian Burvill is regarded as independent. Mr Burvill was the nominated representative of former substantial shareholders, Resource Capital Fund IV L.P. ("RCFIV") and Resource Capital Fund VI L.P. ("RCFVI"). Mr Burvill also holds beneficial, non-voting, interests in RCFIV and RCFVI. In September 2018, RCFIV and RCFVI sold their entire shareholdings in Bannerman, in July 2021 they accepted an offer to buy back and extinguish revenue royalty rights over the Etango project. The consideration payable to RCFIV and RCFVI was A\$2 million cash and the issue of 15,680,000 new Bannerman shares. RCFIV and RCFVI ceased to hold their rights to appoint a nominated representative, following which the Board invited Mr Burvill to remain as an independent non-executive director.

e) Directors' Retirement and Re-election

Bannerman's Constitution states that at each annual general meeting one third, or nearest to one third (excluding the Managing Director and any director appointed to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director), and any other director who has held office for three or more years (excluding the Managing Director) since their last election must retire.

Any director appointed to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director since the date of the previous annual general meeting must submit themselves to shareholders for election at the next annual general meeting. Directors who retire as required may offer themselves for re-election by shareholders. Re-appointment of retiring directors is not automatic.

In accordance with the Company's Constitution, Mr Beevor and Mr Leech will seek re-election as non-executive directors at the Annual General Meeting to be held in November 2021.

f) Board Succession Planning

The Board, in conjunction with its Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee, reviews the size and composition of the Board and the mix of existing and desired competencies across members from time to time.

g) Board Performance Evaluation

The Board undertakes ongoing self-assessment and periodic reviews of the performance of the Board, committees and individual directors. The Chairman of the Board is responsible for determining the process for evaluating Board performance. Historical performance evaluations have consisted of various questionnaires which are completed by each director and then

reviewed, tabulated and analysed by the Chairman of the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee. The analysis is then summarised at the next Board meeting by the Chairman of the Board. The performance of the Board was reviewed in October 2020.

h) Nominations and Appointment of New Directors

Recommendations for nomination of new directors are considered by the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee and approved by the Board as a whole. Appropriate checks of candidates are undertaken before appointment and all material information in the Company's possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director is provided to security holders in the Notice of Annual General Meeting.

i) Professional Advice

Directors may, in carrying out their Company-related duties, seek external professional advice. If external professional advice is sought, a director is entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable costs where such a request for advice is approved by the Chairman. In the case of a request made by the Chairman, approval is required by at least two Board members.

j) Conflicts of Interest

Directors are required to disclose any actual or potential conflict or material personal interests on appointment as a director and are required to keep these disclosures up to date.

In the event that there is, or may be, a conflict between the personal or other interests of a director, then the director with an actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to a matter before the Board does not receive the Board papers relating to that matter. When the matter comes before the Board for discussion, the director withdraws from the meeting for the period the matter is considered and takes no part in the discussion or decision making process.

k) Terms of Appointment, Induction Training and Continuing Education

All new directors are provided with a formal letter of appointment setting out the key terms and conditions of the appointment, including duties, rights and responsibilities, the time commitment envisaged and the Board's expectations regarding their involvement with committee work.

A formal induction is provided to all new directors. It includes comprehensive meetings with the CEO, key executives and management, information on key corporate and Board policies and visits to the Company's Etango Project in Namibia.

All directors are expected to maintain the skills required to discharge their obligations to the Company. Directors are encouraged to undertake continuing professional education and where this involves industry seminars and approved education courses, this is paid for by the Company where appropriate.

l) Directors' Remuneration

Details of the remuneration paid to directors is set out in the Remuneration Report.

m) Board Meetings

The CEO sets the agenda for each meeting in conjunction with the Chairman and the Company Secretary. Any director may request additional matters be added to the agenda. Members of senior management and directors of subsidiaries attend meetings of the Board by invitation and sessions are also held for non-executive directors to meet without management present.

Directors are entitled to request additional information where they consider the information is necessary to support informed decision making.

n) Company Secretary

The Company Secretary, Mr Rob Orr was appointed as Company Secretary in January 2020, and is responsible for the secretarial function including providing advice to directors and executives on corporate governance and regulatory matters, recording minutes of directors’ and committee meetings, administering Bannerman’s corporate governance framework and giving effect to the Board’s decisions. All directors have access to advice from the Company Secretary.

2. BOARD COMMITTEES

a) Board Committees and Membership

The Board currently has three standing committees to assist in the discharge of its responsibilities. These are the:

- Audit Committee;
- Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee; and
- Health, Safety, Environment and Community (“HSEC”) Committee.

The charters of all Board committees, detailing the roles and duties of each, are available in the corporate governance section of Bannerman’s website. All Board committee charters are reviewed regularly.

At the date of this report, the membership of each Board committee is as follows:

Audit Committee	Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance	HSEC Committee
Mike Leech (Chair)	Ian Burvill (Chair)	Clive Jones (Chair)
Ronnie Beevor	Ronnie Beevor	Mike Leech
Ian Burvill	Clive Jones	

Committee members are chosen for the skills, experience and other qualities they bring to the committees. The executive management attends, by invitation, Board committee meetings.

All papers considered by the standing committees are available on request to directors who are not on that committee.

Following each committee meeting, generally at the next Board meeting, the Board is provided with a verbal update by the Chairman of each committee and a copy of minutes of all committee meetings.

The committee Chairman is responsible for leadership of the committee, for the efficient organisation and conduct of the committee's function.

The Company Secretary provides secretarial services for each committee.

Other committees may be convened to address major transactions or other matters calling for special attention, as required.

b) Audit Committee

The role of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board to meet its oversight responsibilities in relation to the Company's financial reporting, internal control structure, risk management procedures and external audit function. In doing so, it is the Audit Committee's responsibility to maintain free and open communication with the external auditors and the management of Bannerman.

The Audit Committee is required to have a minimum of three non-executive directors, the majority of whom are to be independent.

The external auditors, CEO and CFO attend Audit Committee meetings by invitation. The Committee meets at least two times per year.

c) Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee

The role of the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee ("**Remuneration Committee**") is to assist the Board by reviewing and approving Bannerman's remuneration policies and practices, the appointment of non-executive directors to the Board and oversight of the Company's Corporate Governance system. The Remuneration Committee's responsibilities include:

- assessment of the necessary and desirable competencies of Board members;
- review of Board succession plans;
- review of the Company's remuneration framework, which is used to attract, retain and motivate employees to operate effectively in accordance with Company practices and create value for shareholders;
- review of the remuneration packages and incentive schemes for the CEO and senior executives to establish rewards, which are fair and responsible, having regard to the Company's strategic goals, individual performance and general remuneration conditions;
- review of the performance and succession planning for the CEO and senior executives; and
- review of Bannerman's corporate governance policies and practices.

The Remuneration Committee is required to have a minimum of three non-executive directors, the majority of whom are to be independent.

The CEO and CFO attend Remuneration Committee meetings by invitation.

d) HSEC Committee

The role of the HSEC Committee is to assist the Board to meet its responsibilities in relation to the Company's health, safety, environmental practices and community development. Bannerman's HSEC strategy focuses on providing visible leadership, encouraging responsible behaviours and empowering individuals with responsibility for health, safety and the environment.

The CEO and the Managing Director - Namibia attend the HSEC Committee meetings by invitation.

e) Board and Committee Meetings during the year ended 30 June 2021

	Board meetings		Board committee meetings					
			Audit Committee		Remuneration, Nomination & Corp. Governance Committee		HSEC Committee	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Ronnie Beevor	9	9	2	2	2	2	1*	-
Brandon Munro	9	9	2*	-	2*	-	1*	-
Ian Burvill	9	9	2	2	2	2	1*	-
Clive Jones	9	9	2*	-	2	2	1	1
Mike Leech	9	9	2	2	2*	-	1	1

A = Number of meetings attended

B = Number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the relevant committee during the year.

* Indicates that a Director attended some or all meetings by invitation whilst not being a member of a specific committee.

3. EXTERNAL AUDITOR RELATIONSHIP AND INDEPENDENCE

a) Approach to Audit and Governance

The Board is committed to the basic requirements that:

- Bannerman's financial reports represent a true and fair view of its financial position;
- Bannerman's accounting practices are comprehensive, relevant and comply with applicable accounting standards and policies; and
- the external auditor is independent and serves shareholders' interests.

b) External Auditor Relationship

Bannerman's independent external auditor is Ernst & Young. Ernst & Young was appointed by shareholders at the 2007 Annual General Meeting in accordance with the Corporations Act.

The Board has adopted an External Auditor Policy which requires rotation of the audit partner at least every five years, prohibits the reinvolverment of a previous audit partner in the audit service for two years following their rotation, and provides that a former partner of the audit firm, or member of the audit team, may only be recruited into a position as a director or senior employee of Bannerman after the expiry of at least two years.

A copy of the External Auditor Policy is available in the corporate governance section of Bannerman's website.

c) Attendance of Auditor at the Annual General Meeting

Bannerman's external auditor attends the annual general meeting and is available to answer questions from shareholders regarding:

- the conduct of the audit;
- the preparation and content of the auditor's report;
- the accounting policies adopted by Bannerman in relation to the preparation of the financial statements; and
- the independence of the auditor in relation to the conduct of the audit.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL**a) Approach to Risk Management**

The Board, its committees and senior executives are responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Company's Risk Management Policy.

The Company's approach to risk management is based on the identification, assessment, monitoring and management of material risks embedded in its business and management systems. The risk management framework is reviewed annually.

b) Risk Management Roles and Responsibilities

The Board and its committees are responsible for ensuring that risks, and also opportunities, are identified on a timely basis and that the Company's objectives and activities are aligned with those risks and opportunities.

The Board and its committees have a number of mechanisms in place to ensure that management's objectives and activities are aligned with the risks identified by the Board. These include:

- the Board receives regular updates on key risks associated with the development of the Company's Etango Project;
- the implementation of Board-approved annual operating budgets and plans which are monitored against actual costs and progress;
- the Audit Committee reporting on specific finance risks; and
- ensuring the executive management team is responsible for developing policies, processes and procedures to identify risks and mitigation strategies in Bannerman's activities.

The Company's Risk Management Policy is available in the corporate governance section of Bannerman's website.

c) Internal Audit Function

The Company does not have an independent internal audit function. Due to the nature and size of the Company's operations, and the Company's ability to derive substantially all of the benefits of an independent internal audit function in the manner disclosed below, the appointment of an independent internal auditor is not considered to be appropriate.

The Board as a whole and through the Audit Committee performs all key elements of an internal audit function. The Board delegates to the CEO the authority to implement any non-strategic amendments to risk management systems required as a result of changed circumstances, or where the potential for improvement has been identified; reporting all such matters to the Chairman promptly, and to the Board for consideration at its next meeting. The Board may also seek input from appropriate Executives where strategic changes to risk management and internal control process are required. The Board makes such strategic changes as and when required.

d) CEO and CFO Assurance on Corporate Reporting

The Board receives monthly management reports on the financial condition and operational results of Bannerman and its controlled entities.

The CEO and CFO provide, at the end of each half-yearly period, a formal statement confirming that the Company's financial reports present a true and fair view, in all material respects, and the group's financial condition and operational results have been prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting standards.

The Board has received assurance from the CEO and the CFO that the declaration provided in accordance with s295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.

5. PROMOTING ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOUR

a) Health, Safety, Environment and Community

The Board has developed a Health and Safety Policy consistent with Bannerman's commitment to standards of occupational health and safety management at its Etango Project in Namibia. The health, safety and wellbeing of Bannerman's people, contractors, suppliers, visitors and host communities are a key value for the Company.

Bannerman's safety management system includes standards to guide all aspects of safety management at Bannerman's project sites in Namibia. Bannerman's philosophy is that all personnel share the responsibility for a safe workplace. Bannerman's safety performance is closely and carefully monitored by the Board.

Bannerman has developed an Environmental Policy that aims to facilitate an appropriate standard of environmental care and to ensure that the Company is in compliance with all environmental legislation.

Bannerman actively engages in a range of community and small and medium enterprise initiatives in consultation with local communities in Namibia and in this respect has developed a Social Policy. Bannerman has invested in Namibia since 2005 and in this time has contributed substantially to the communities in which it operates.

Each of the Company's Health and Safety, Environmental and Social policies are available in the corporate governance section of Bannerman's website.

b) Code of Conduct

Bannerman has developed a Board Code of Conduct which describes the standards of ethical behaviour that directors are required to maintain.

Compliance with the Board Code of Conduct will also assist Bannerman in effectively managing its operating risks and meeting its legal and compliance obligations, as well as enhancing Bannerman's corporate reputation.

The Board Code of Conduct describes Bannerman's requirements on matters such as confidentiality, conflicts of interest, compliance with laws and regulations, and the protection and proper use of Bannerman's information and assets.

A copy of the Board Code of Conduct is available in the corporate governance section of Bannerman's website.

c) Ethical Behaviour

With the relatively small employee base at this stage of the Company's development, management is charged with the responsibility of ensuring all employees are committed to maintaining an open working environment in which employees are able to report instances of unsafe work practices and unethical, unlawful or undesirable conduct without fear of intimidation or reprisal. Given the nature and size of the Company, employees have regular opportunity for direct interaction with the Board.

d) Bribery and Corruption Policy

Bannerman's Bribery and Corruption Policy is binding on all directors and employees. This policy sets out the responsibilities of Bannerman personnel in observing and upholding the Company's position on bribery and corruption, promotes the use of legitimate business practices and provides information and guidance on how to recognise and deal with instances of bribery and corruption.

A copy of the Company's Bribery and Corruption Policy is available in the corporate governance section of Bannerman's website.

e) Whistleblower Policy

Bannerman's Whistleblower Policy is binding on all directors and employees. This policy encourages and supports people to feel confident to speak up safely and securely if they become aware of wrong-doing or illegal or improper conduct within the Company. The Whistleblower Policy has been implemented and presented to staff and is available in the corporate governance section of Bannerman's website.

f) Securities Trading Policy

Bannerman's Securities Trading Policy is binding on all directors and employees. This policy provides a brief summary of the law on insider trading and other relevant laws, sets out the restrictions on dealing in securities by people who work for or who are associated with Bannerman, and is intended to assist in maintaining market confidence in the integrity of dealings in the Company's securities.

The policy stipulates that the only appropriate time for a director or employee to deal in the Company's securities is when he or she is not in possession of 'price sensitive information' that is not generally available to the share market. A director wishing to deal in the Company's securities may only do so after first having received approval from the Chairman. In the case of the Chairman, he/she must receive approval from the Chairman of the Audit Committee prior to dealing. All staff wishing to deal must obtain approval from the CEO. Confirmation of any dealing must also be given by the director or employee to the Company Secretary within two business days after the dealing.

Directors and senior executives' dealings in the Company's securities are also subject to specified blackout periods, which are set out in the Company's Securities Trading Policy or as otherwise determined by the Board from time to time.

The Company prohibits directors from entering into arrangements to protect the value of unvested incentive awards. This includes entering into contracts to hedge exposure to options, share rights or shares granted as part of their remuneration packages.

A copy of the Company's Securities Trading Policy is available in the corporate governance section of Bannerman's website.

6. SHAREHOLDERS AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

Bannerman aims to produce positive outcomes for all stakeholders in managing its business and to maximise financial, social and environmental value from its activities. In practice, this means having a commitment to transparency, fair dealing, responsible treatment of employees and customers and positive links into the community.

Sustainable and responsible business practices within Bannerman are viewed as an important long term driver of performance and shareholder value. Through such practices, Bannerman seeks to reduce operational and reputation risk and enhance operational efficiency while contributing to a more sustainable society.

Bannerman accepts that the responsibilities on the Board and management, which flow from this approach, go beyond strict legal and financial obligations. In particular, the Bannerman Board seeks to take a practical and broad view of directors' fiduciary duties, in line with stakeholders' expectations.

a) Continuous Disclosure

Bannerman is committed to maintaining a level of disclosure that meets relevant standards and provides all investors with timely and equal access to information.

Bannerman's Continuous Disclosure Policy reinforces Bannerman's commitment to ASX, OTCQB and NSX continuous disclosure requirements and outlines management's accountabilities and the processes to be followed for ensuring compliance. The policy also describes Bannerman's guiding principles for market communications.

A copy of the Continuous Disclosure Policy is available in the corporate governance section of Bannerman's website.

b) Investor Communications and Participation

Bannerman is committed to providing all shareholders and prospective investors comprehensive, timely and equal access to information about its activities so that they can make informed decisions.

A range of communication approaches are employed including direct communications with investors and presentations to shareholders at the Company's AGM. Publication of all relevant Company information, including the Company's annual report, can be found in the investors section of Bannerman's website at www.bannermanenergy.com. Shareholders are also given the opportunity to receive the Company's annual report information in print or electronic format.

Bannerman's Shareholder Communication Policy provides that the Company will communicate effectively with its shareholders, give shareholders ready access to balanced and understandable information about Bannerman and encourage shareholder participation at shareholder meetings. The way it does this includes:

- ensuring that financial reports are prepared in accordance with applicable laws;
- ensuring the disclosure of full and timely information about Bannerman's activities in accordance with the continuous disclosure principles of the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act 2001. This includes reporting on a quarterly basis the activities and prospects of the Company;
- the Chairman and CEO reporting to shareholders at the Company's AGM;
- placing all market announcements (including quarterly reports, financial reports and investor presentations) on Bannerman's website immediately following release;
- offering an E-news subscription service; and
- ensuring that reports, notices of meetings and other shareholder communications are prepared in a clear and concise manner.

A copy of the Shareholder Communications Policy is available in the corporate governance section of Bannerman's website.

7. REMUNERATION FRAMEWORK

Details of Bannerman's remuneration framework are included in the Remuneration Report.

8. DIVERSITY

Bannerman recognises and values the contribution of people with differences in background, experience and perspectives. The Company is committed to promoting an organisational culture which embraces diversity when determining the composition of employees, senior management and the Board. Bannerman's Diversity Policy takes into account the size, industry and operations of the Company.

The objectives of Bannerman's diversity practices include:

- Establishment of equitable frameworks and policies, processes and practices which limit potential unconscious bias;
- Creation of a workplace characterised by inclusive practices and behaviours for the benefit of all staff and stakeholders, and which is free from discriminatory behaviours and business

- practices;
- Employment and career development opportunities based on capability and performance;
- Provision of appropriate flexible work practices and policies to support employees; and
- Attraction and retention of a diverse range of talented people to further Bannerman’s corporate goals.

Bannerman’s diversity practices do not include measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity. Due to the size of the Company, the Board does not consider it appropriate at the present time.

As at the date of this report, the proportion of males and females across the organisation is as follows:

Roles	Female		Male	
	Number	%	Number	%
Non-Executive Directors	0	0%	4	100%
Management	0	0%	2	100%
Other ⁽ⁱ⁾	4	67%	2	33%
TOTAL	4	33%	8	67%

(i) Included in ‘Other’ is Ms Twapewa Kadhikwa, who is a non-executive director of BMRN, a subsidiary of the Group.

A copy of the Diversity Policy is available in the corporate governance section of Bannerman’s website.

ASX PRINCIPLES COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

ASX Corporate Governance Council’s Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations		Reference	Compliance
Principle 1 Lay Solid Foundations for Management and Oversight			
1.1	A listed entity should disclose: a) the respective roles and responsibilities of its board and management; and b) those matters expressly reserved to the board and those delegated to management.	1b	✓
1.2	A listed entity should: a) undertake appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward to security holders a candidate for election, as a director; and b) provide security holders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director.	1h, Notice of Annual General Meetings	✓
1.3	A listed entity should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.	1k	✓
1.4	The company secretary of a listed entity should be accountable directly to the board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the board.	1n	✓
1.5	A listed entity should: a) have a diversity policy which includes requirements for the board or a relevant committee of the board to set measurable objectives for	8	Partial Compliance

	<p>achieving gender diversity and to assess annually both the objectives and the entity's progress in achieving them;</p> <p>b) disclose that policy or a summary of it; and</p> <p>c) disclose as at the end of each reporting period the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the board or a relevant committee of the board in accordance with the entity's diversity policy and its progress towards achieving them, and either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the respective proportions of men and women on the board, in senior executive positions and across the whole organisation (including how the entity has defined "senior executive" for these purposes); or 2) if the entity is a "relevant employer" under the Workplace Gender Equality Act, the entity's most recent "Gender Equality Indicators", as defined in and published under that Act. 		
1.6	<p>A listed entity should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors; and b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process. 	1g	✓
1.7	<p>A listed entity should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of its senior executives; and b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process. 	Remuneration Report	✓
Principle 2 Structure the Board to Add Value			
2.1	<p>The board of a listed entity should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Have a nomination committee which: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and 2) is chaired by an independent director, <p>and disclose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the charter of the committee; 2) the members of the committee; and 3) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or b) if it does not have a nomination committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs to address board succession issues and to ensure that the board has the appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively. 	1h, 2a, 2c, 2e	✓

2.2	A listed entity should have and disclose a board skills matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership.	1a	✓
2.3	A listed entity should disclose: a) the names of the directors considered by the board to be independent directors; b) if a director has an interest, position, association or relationship of the type described in Box 2.3 but the board is of the opinion that it does not compromise the independence of the director, the nature of the interest, position, association or relationship in question and an explanation of why the board is of that opinion; and c) the length of service of each director.	1a, 1d, 1j, Directors' Report	✓
2.4	A majority of the board of a listed entity should be independent directors.	1a, 1d	✓
2.5	The chair of the board of a listed entity should be an independent director and, in particular, should not be the same person as the CEO of the entity.	1a, 1c	✓
2.6	A listed should have a program for inducting new directors and provide appropriate professional development opportunities for directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as directors effectively.	1k	✓
Principle 3 Instil a culture of acting Lawfully, Ethically and Responsibly			
3.1	A listed entity should; a) articulate and disclose its values b) have a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees; and c) disclose that code or a summary of it d) have and disclose a whistleblower policy, ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material incidents reported under that policy e) have and disclose an anti-bribery and corruption policy, ensure that the board or committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that policy	5b, 5c	✓
Principle 4 Safeguard Integrity in Corporate Reporting			
4.1	The board of a listed entity should: a) have an audit committee which: 1) has at least three members, all of whom are non-executive directors and a majority of whom are independent directors: and 2) is chaired by an independent director, who is not the chair of the board, and disclose: 1) the charter of the committee; 2) the relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the committee; and 3) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or b) if it does not have an audit committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs that independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its corporate reporting, including the processes for the appointment and removal of the external auditor and the rotation of the audit engagement partner.	2a, 2b, 2e, Directors' Report	✓
4.2	The board of listed entity should, before it approves the entity's financial statements for a financial period, receive from its CEO and CFO a declaration that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been	4d	✓

	formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.		
4.3	A listed entity that has an AGM should ensure that its external auditor attends its AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.	3c	✓
Principle 5 Make timely and balanced disclosure			
5.1	A listed entity should: a) have a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing Rules; and b) disclose that policy or a summary of it.	6, 6a	✓
Principle 6 Respect the Rights of Security Holders			
6.1	A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.	6, 6b	✓
6.2	A listed entity should design and implement an investor relations program to facilitate effective two-way communication with investors.	6, 6b	✓
6.3	A listed entity should disclose the policies and processes it has in place to facilitate and encourage participation at meetings of security holders.	6, 6b	✓
6.4	A listed entity should give security holders the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the entity and its security registry electronically.	6, 6b	✓
Principle 7 Recognise and Manage Risk			
7.1	The board of a listed entity should: a) have a committee or committees to oversee risk, each of which: 1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and 2) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: 1) the charter of the committee; 2) the members of the committee; and 3) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or b) if it does not have a risk committee or committees that satisfy (a) above, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for overseeing the entity's risk management framework.	2a, 2b, 4b	✓
7.2	The Board or a committee of the board should: a) review the entity's risk management framework at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound; and b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place.	2b, 4a, 4b	✓
7.3	A listed entity should disclose: a) if it has an internal audit function, how the function is structured and what role it performs; or b) if it does not have an internal audit function, that fact and the processes it employs for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its risk management and internal control processes.	4c	Partial Compliance
7.4	A listed entity should disclose whether it has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risk and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.	5a	✓
Principle 8 Remunerate Fairly and Responsibly			

8.1	<p>The board of a listed entity should:</p> <p>a) have a remuneration committee which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors: and 2) is chaired by an independent director, <p>and disclose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the charter of the committee; 2) the members of the committee; and 3) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or <p>b) if it does not have a remuneration committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.</p>	2a, 2c	✓
8.2	<p>A listed entity should separately disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives.</p>	Remuneration Report	✓
8.3	<p>A listed entity which has an equity-based remuneration scheme should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) have a policy on whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions [whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise] which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme; and b) disclose that policy or a summary of it. 	5c, Remuneration Report	✓