



BAVARIAN NORDIC

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Statutory Annual Corporate Governance Report for 2015,
cf. Section 107b of the Danish Financial Statements Act

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This Statutory Corporate Governance Report forms part of the management's review in the Annual Report for 2015, covering the period 1 January - 31 December 2015 and is prepared pursuant to Article 107b of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The report is based on the [recommendations of the Committee on Corporate Governance](#) (Komitéen for god selskabsledelse) and should be interpreted in accordance with the rules for companies listed on Nasdaq Copenhagen.

The Management believes that the Bavarian Nordic is operated in compliance with guidelines and recommendations that support the Company's business model and can create value for the Company's stakeholders. Regularly and at least once a year, the Management monitors adherence to the recommendations on corporate governance in order to ensure the best possible utilization of and compliance with the recommendations and legislation.

To the extent possible, the recommendations have been incorporated in the Company's annual report and/or website.

Management of Bavarian Nordic

Bavarian Nordic is managed under a two-tier structure composed of the Board of Directors (“the Board”) and the Corporate Management (Executive Board). The Board is responsible for the overall strategic management and the financial and managerial supervision of Bavarian Nordic A/S as well as for regular evaluation of the work of the Corporate Management. In addition, the Board supervises the Company in a general sense and ensures that it is managed in an adequate manner and in accordance with applicable law and the Company’s articles of association

The work and composition of the Board

The Board discharges its duties in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Board, which are reviewed and updated by all members of the Board.

The Board consists of five external members elected by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting for terms of one year. Retiring members are eligible for re-election. In addition, such members that are to be elected pursuant to the statutory rules regarding representation of the employees on the Board shall be elected as well. Currently, the Board has no employee-elected members as there has been no request for representation of employees on the Board. The Board elects a chairman from among its members.

The following members were elected to the Board at the annual general meeting in 2015:

- Gerard van Odijk (Chairman)
- Anders Gersel Pedersen (Deputy chairman)
- Claus Bræstrup (Member)
- Peter Kürstein (Member)
- Erik G. Hansen (Member)

In 2015, the Board held eight meetings. Corporate Management and certain senior employees of Bavarian Nordic usually attend the Board meetings. The Board regularly receives reports from Corporate Management on the status of the Company’s operations and business. The Chairman of the Board and the Company’s legal advisor evaluate the performance of the Board and Corporate Management on an annual basis. The result is presented to and discussed by the Board.

Board Committees

To support the Board in its duties, the Board has established and appointed a *Finance, Risk and Audit Committee* and a *Nomination and Compensation*

Committee. These committees, which became into effect after the annual general meeting in April 2015, are charged with reviewing issues pertaining to their respective fields that are due to be considered at board meetings. Written charters specifying the tasks and responsibilities for each of the committees are available on the Company’s website www.bavarian-nordic.com.

Finance, Risk and Audit Committee

The Board has elected the following members to the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee:

- Erik G. Hansen (Chairman)
- Anders Gersel Pedersen (Member)

In 2015, the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee held five meetings.

Nomination and Compensation Committee

The Board has elected the following members to the Nomination and Compensation Committee:

- Gerard van Odijk (Chairman)
- Claus Bræstrup (Member)
- Peter Kürstein (Member)

In 2015, the Nomination and Compensation Committee held three meetings.

Practices of the Corporate Management

The Corporate Management is responsible for the day-to-day management of Bavarian Nordic A/S in compliance with the guidelines and directions issued by the Board. The day-to-day operations do not include transactions of an unusual nature or of material importance to the affairs of Bavarian Nordic A/S

Members of the Corporate Management are appointed by the Board which lays down their terms and conditions of employment and the framework for their duties.

Corporate Management consists of the following members:

- Paul Chaplin, President and Chief Executive Officer
- Ole Larsen, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Risk Management

Risk management is an integrated part of Bavarian Nordic's operations. The Company is identifying material risks that could affect work, future performance or goals, or the interests of the shareholders with the purpose and intention of running the Company in accordance with best practice in the Company's area of business.

In order to fulfil these objectives, the Company has set up internal systems for this purpose. In addition, external advisers assist in the constant assessment and updating. All relevant units in the Company participate in the identification and assessment of risk factors in order to address them properly. The Board of Directors regularly receives reports on these initiatives, which then form part of the Board's overall assessment and decisions about the Company's activities and future.

In 2015, the Company has in its production increased its robustness and independence and thereby decreased the risk in the production through implementation of a variety of changes throughout the entire production process, by validating and transforming the manufacturing facility into a multipurpose manufacturing facility.

The primary risk to the revenue in 2015 was related to the production and deliveries of MVA-BN Filo bulk to Janssen and thus an important point of focus. Especially as the Company had only manufactured a few hundreds of doses of clinical trial material prior to moving into commercial manufacturing of bulk.

The primary risks in 2016 relate to the continued tech transfer of PROSTVAC and freeze-dried IMVAMUNE/IMVANEX, production and deliveries of bulk drug substance of IMVAMUNE/IMVANEX to U.S. Government, production of clinical trial material for our various studies and the recruitment of patients for the Phase 3 trial of IMVAMUNE as well as for the Phase 2 trials of RSV and CV-301.

Risk factors

Expectations and assumptions in the annual report concerning the Company's business - the market for vaccines against smallpox, Ebola, RSV, other infectious diseases and cancer - and the Company's revenue, accounting results and expected market share are subject to substantial uncertainty.

There is no guarantee that the Company will wholly or partly achieve its expectations for revenue or the profit/loss for the year. The major short-to-medium-term uncertainties include but are not limited to the following:

- Securing new IMVAMUNE/IMVANEX delivery contracts with the U.S. Government
- Securing IMVAMUNE/IMVANEX contracts with other governments
- Continued improvements in production of IMVAMUNE/IMVANEX
- Preparations for commercial manufacturing of PROSTVAC and commercial manufacturing of multiple vaccines at the Kvistgaard facility including validation of the production unit

- Collaborative agreements
- Changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rate and how it affects the free liquidity, future revenue and net finances
- Changes in the interest rates and how it affects net finances, loans and the free liquidity
- Performance and dependence of the Company's subcontractors and most significantly CMO's and CRO's
- Duration and outcome of review processes by various authorities
- Protection of patents and other intellectual property rights
- Clinical development and data from late-stage pipeline projects
- Risks relating to the Company's technologies, projects and products
- The ability to retain key personnel
- Tax risks
- Risks related to IT in general including protection against attempts to intrude firewall and servers
- All staff are performing according to the Company's Standard Operational Procedures and Policies and the Code of Conduct in order to reduce risk for production and delivery failures as well as fraud or other losses

The Company's risks further include the ability to enter into collaborations with partners for development, manufacturing, marketing and financial resources. There are additional risks related to sales contracts and the related production and logistics.

Currency risks include the risk arising from sales and production contracts being denominated in currencies other than Danish kroner. Contracts are primarily in U.S. dollars, meaning that other currencies do not represent significant currency risks. The exposure from fluctuations in the U.S. dollar is increased because a significant part of the exposure relates to an internal U.S. dollar denominated loan between the subsidiary in California and the parent company in Denmark. This internal loan is not hedged.

Liquidity can be influenced by changes in the U.S. dollar/DKK exchange rate, in that profit or loss from the currency contracts can be settled when the contracts are due for extension. As long as the DKK is linked to the EUR the Company's revenue and costs in EUR will not be hedged.

The Company has a strong intellectual property position; however, due to the complex legal issues in this area, there can be no assurance that the Company can successfully defend the validity of its patents or oppose infringement claims. Delays or intervention by the authorities in current or future clinical trials could also have a substantial impact on the Company's operations and financial position.

Internal Control

Financial reporting process

The Board of Directors and the Management of Bavarian Nordic are generally responsible for the Group's control and risk management in connection with the financial reporting process, including compliance with rules and regulations that are relevant in reporting.

The Board has established a Finance, Risk and Audit Committee which reviews and discusses the accounting and audit practices with the Company's auditors elected at the Annual General Meeting and the Corporate Management in accordance with the working framework of the committee.

Bavarian Nordic's main focus is to ensure that its financial statements are in compliance and give a correct and reliable view of the Company's operations and financial position.

Bavarian Nordic has policies and procedures for key areas of financial reporting as well as work plans for the month-end closing process, ensuring that all relevant reconciliations are prepared and reviewed and that records coding is in accordance with the requirements and guidelines that the U.S. authorities have in relation to covering project costs.

Monthly closing procedures ensure an in-depth analysis of deviations between actual performance, business plans and budgets, and updated estimates for the financial year. Input to a written monthly management report is prepared by each line of business containing explanations for deviations in the central business areas within the Group. The inputs are combined into one group report that is distributed to the Executive Management monthly and to the Board of Directors quarterly. In non-quarterly months the Board of Directors receive an executive summary.

Internal controls

The accounting and controller functions are responsible for the monthly closing process and reporting to corporate finance.

Financial planning, follow-up and reporting is supported by a group reporting system that shows actual and budgeted financial figures down to the department and account level. All budget holders have access to the group reporting system, which is updated daily with direct links to the Group's ERP system.

The quarterly financial reporting is prepared by group finance. Where considered relevant, key risk areas are reviewed by the auditors.

The annual audit and reporting process includes detailed planning of individual tasks and planning meetings between investor relations (IR), group finance and the auditors, and it is based on an audit strategy approved by the Risk and Audit Committee.

Risk assessment

At least once a year, the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee on the behalf of the Board of Directors evaluates the risks connected with the financial reporting process, including the presence of internal controls and guidelines. The Finance, Risk and Audit Committee assesses the Group's organizational structure, including the risk of fraud and the measures to be taken to reduce and/or eliminate such risk. In that regard, any incentive or motive from the Corporate Management to manipulate earnings or perform any other fraudulent action is discussed. The Group's internal controls and guidelines provide a reasonable but not absolute certainty that unlawful use of assets, loss and/or significant errors or deficiencies in relation to the financial reporting process can be avoided.

The Board of Directors has decided not to institute an internal audit at Bavarian Nordic, based on its assessment that the Company's size and complexity does not necessitate such a function.

Control environment

Information technology and computerized systems are widely used in almost any area at Bavarian Nordic. Several processes are automated and key decisions and actions are taken through electronic interfaces. In the ERP system, a number of user groups have been set up to ensure the required segregation of key functions in the finance department. Incoming invoices are approved electronically, and an approval hierarchy ensures that invoices are approved by the appropriate persons and according to the proxy rules of the Group. Payment proposals are approved through online banking and always by two staff members jointly.

The business procedures in the IT department ensure that all IT development is according to Good Laboratory Practice (GLP), Good Clinical Practice (GCP) and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP). There are effective procedures for identifying, monitoring and reporting IT risks and security measures set up to respond to emerging events.

Compliance with the Corporate Governance Recommendations

The following table indicates whether or not Bavarian Nordic complies with the 48 recommendations of the Committee on Corporate Governance. In line with the “comply-or-explain” principle, the Company has provided explanations if recommendations are not fully complied with.

Bavarian Nordic complies

Bavarian Nordic partially complies

Bavarian Nordic does not comply

Recommendation	Compliance	Commentary
1. Communication and interaction by the company with its investors and other stakeholders		
<i>1.1. Dialogue between company, shareholders and other stakeholders</i>		
1.1.1. The Committee recommends that the board of directors ensure ongoing dialogue between the company and its shareholders in order for the shareholders to gain relevant insight into the company’s potential and policies, and in order for the board of directors to be aware of the shareholders’ views, interests and opinions on the company.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1.1.2. The Committee recommends that the board of directors adopt policies on the company’s relationship with its stakeholders, including shareholders and other investors, and that the board ensures that the interests of the shareholders are respected in accordance with company policies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1.1.3. The Committee recommends that the company publish quarterly reports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>1.2. General Meeting</i>		
1.2.1. The Committee recommends that when organizing the company’s general meeting, the board of directors plans the meeting to support active ownership.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1.2.2. The Committee recommends that proxies granted for the general meeting allow shareholders to consider each individual item on the agenda.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>The Company grants proxies for the general meeting, which allow shareholders to consider each individual item on the agenda.</p> <p>However, the Company’s articles of association currently do not provide shareholders the opportunity to cast different votes in respect of their shares. This means that shareholders having their shares held in e.g. nominee accounts and registered in the name of the nominee in reality may be prevented from authorizing their nominee to cast different votes in respect of their shares. These shareholders may therefore in reality be prevented from voting on their shares.</p> <p>Consequently, in order to mitigate such voting challenges, at the annual general meeting in 2016 the Company’s Board of Directors intends to propose that the Company’s articles</p>








Recommendation	Compliance	Commentary
		of association are amended so that it will be possible for the shareholders to cast different votes in respect of their shares. If passed, this amendment would mean that e.g. nominees may cast different votes in respect of shares held in a nominee account based on the voting instructions provided by the relevant shareholders. All such shareholders should hereafter effectively be capable of voting on their shares.
1.3. Takeover bids		
1.3.1. The Committee recommends that the company set up contingency procedures in the event of takeover bids from the time that the board of directors has reason to believe that a takeover bid will be made. According to such contingency procedures, the board of directors should not without the acceptance of the general meeting, attempt to counter the takeover bid by making decisions which in reality prevent the shareholders from deciding on the takeover bid themselves.	☑	
2. Tasks and responsibilities of the board of directors		
2.1. Overall tasks and responsibilities		
2.1.1. The Committee recommends that at least once a year the board of directors take a position on the matters related to the board's performance of its responsibilities.	☑	
2.1.2. The Committee recommends that at least once a year the board of directors take a position on the overall strategy of the company with a view to ensuring value creation in the company.	☑	
2.1.3. The Committee recommends that the board of directors ensure that the company has a capital and share structure ensuring that the strategy and long term value creation of the company are in the best interest of the shareholders and the company, and that the board of directors presents this in the management commentary on the company's annual report and/or on the company's website.	☑	
2.1.4. The Committee recommends that the board of directors annually review and approve guidelines for the executive board; this includes establishing requirements for the executive board on timely, accurate and adequate reporting to the board of directors.	☑	
2.1.5. The Committee recommends that at least once a year the board of directors discuss the composition of the executive board, as well as developments, risks and succession plans.	☑	
2.1.6. The Committee recommends that once a year the board of directors discuss the company's activities to ensure relevant diversity at management levels, including setting specific goals and accounting for its objectives and progress made in achieving the objectives in the management commentary on the company's annual report and/or on the website of the company	☑	<i>As a fully integrated biotech company with global operations, we support a diverse, accommodating and non-discriminatory working environment. We do not however measure diversity by other parameters than gender in all management levels, where we maintained an equal</i>

Recommendation	Compliance	Commentary
		<p>representation by men and women in 2015 with 51% and 49% respectively.</p> <p>The Board of Directors discusses annually the Company's activities to ensure the best competencies on all managerial levels. Managers are appointed merely based on their merits and not their nationality, age, gender etc., thus providing equal opportunities for all candidates that possess the required professional skills.</p> <p>For more information on the composition of employees, diversity and company policies, reference is made to Bavarian Nordic's Statutory Report on Corporate Social Responsibility for the Financial Year 2015: http://www.bavarian-nordic.com/investor/downloads/csr.aspx</p>
2.2. Corporate social responsibility		
2.2.1. The Committee recommends that the board of directors adopt policies on corporate social responsibility.	☑	
2.3. Chairman and vice-chairman of the board of directors		
2.3.1. The Committee recommends appointing a vice-chairman of the board of directors who will assume the responsibilities of the chairman in the event of the chairman's absence, and who will also act as effective sparring partner for the chairman.	☑	
2.3.2. The Committee recommends ensuring that, if the board of directors, in exceptional cases, asks the chairman of the board of directors to perform special operating activities for the company, including briefly participating in the day-to-day management, a board resolution to that effect be passed to ensure that the board of directors maintains its independent, overall management and control function. Resolutions on the chairman's participation in day-to-day management and the expected duration hereof should be published in a company announcement.	☑	
3. Composition and organization of the board of directors		
3.1. Composition		
3.1.1. The Committee recommends that the board of directors annually accounts for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the skills it must have to best perform its tasks, • the composition of the board of directors, and • the special skills of each member. 	☑	

Recommendation	Compliance	Commentary
<p>3.1.2. The Committee recommends that the selection and nomination of candidates for the board of directors be carried out through a thoroughly transparent process approved by the overall board of directors. When assessing its composition and nominating new candidates, the board of directors must take into consideration the need for integration of new talent and diversity in relation to age, international experience and gender.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>3.1.3. The Committee recommends that a description of the nominated candidates' qualifications, including information about the candidates'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other executive functions, e.g. memberships in executive boards, boards of directors, and supervisory boards, including board committees in foreign enterprises, be accompanied by the notice convening the general meeting when election of members to the board of directors is on the agenda. • demanding organizational tasks, and information <p>about whether candidates to the board of directors are considered independent.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>3.1.4. The Committee recommends that the company's articles of association stipulate a retirement age for members of the board of directors.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>The Company has not fixed an age limit for members of its Board of Directors. The members of the Board are elected by the Company's shareholders, and re-election by the shareholders confirms the confidence in the individual board members, irrespective of their age. This issue is evaluated regularly as part of the overall assessment of the work of the Board and the Corporate Management.</i></p>
<p>3.1.5. The Committee recommends that members of the board of directors elected by the general meeting be up for election every year at the annual general meeting.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>3.2. Independence of the board of directors</p>		
<p>3.2.1. The Committee recommends that at least half of the members of the board of directors elected by the general meeting be independent persons, in order for the board of directors to be able to act independently of special interests. To be considered independent, this person may not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be or within the past five years have been member of the executive board, or senior staff member in the company, a subsidiary undertaking or an associate, • within the past five years, have received larger emoluments from the company/group, • a subsidiary undertaking or an associate in another capacity than as member of the • board of directors, • represent the interests of a controlling shareholder, • within the past year, have had significant business relations (e.g. personal or indirectly as partner or employee, shareholder, customer, supplier or member of the executive management in companies with corresponding connection) with the company, a subsidiary undertaking or an associate. • be or within the past three years have been employed or partner at the external auditor, • have been chief executive in a company holding cross-memberships with the company, • have been member of the board of directors for more than 12 years, or 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Recommendation	Compliance	Commentary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have been close relatives with persons who are not considered independent. 		
<p>3.3. Members of the board of directors and the number of other executive functions</p>		
<p>3.3.1. The Committee recommends that each member of the board of directors assesses the expected time commitment for each function in order that the member does not take on more functions than he/she can manage satisfactorily for the company.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>3.3.2. The Committee recommends that the management commentary, in addition to the provisions laid down by legislation, includes the following information about the members of the board of directors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the position of the relevant person, • the age and gender of the relevant person, • whether the member is considered independent, • the date of appointment to the board of directors of the member, • expiry of the current election period, • other executive functions, e.g. memberships in executive boards, boards of directors, and supervisory boards, including board committees in foreign enterprises and • demanding organizational tasks, and • the number of shares, options, warrants and similar in the company, and other group companies of the company, owned by the member, as well as changes in the portfolio of the member of the securities mentioned which have occurred during the financial year. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>3.4. Board committees</p>		
<p>3.4.1. The Committee recommends that the company publish the following on the company's website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The terms of reference of the board committees, • the most important activities of the committees during the year, and the number of meetings held by each committee, and • the names of the members of each committee, including the chairmen of the committees, as well as information on which members are independent members and which members have special qualifications. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>3.4.2. The Committee recommends that a majority of the members of a board committee be independent.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>3.4.3. The Committee recommends that the board of directors set up a formal <u>audit committee</u> composed such that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the chairman of the board of directors is not chairman of the audit committee, and • between them, the members should possess such expertise and experience as to provide an updated insight into and experience in the financial, accounting and audit aspects of companies whose shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Recommendation	Compliance	Commentary
<p>3.4.4. The Committee recommends that, prior to the approval of the annual report and other financial reports, the audit committee monitors and reports to the board of directors about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant accounting policies, • significant accounting estimates, • related party transactions, and • uncertainties and risks, including in relation to the outlook for the current year. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>3.4.5. The Committee recommends that the audit committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • annually assesses the need for an internal audit, and in such case, makes recommendations on selecting, appointing and removing the head of the internal audit function and on the budget of the internal audit function, and • monitor the executive board’s follow-up on the conclusions and recommendations of the internal audit function. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>3.4.6. The Committee recommends that the board of directors establish a nomination committee chaired by the chairman of the board of directors with at least the following preparatory tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the qualifications required by the board of directors and the executive board, and for a specific membership, state the time expected to be spent on having to carry out the membership, as well as assess the competences, knowledge and experience of the two governing bodies combined, • annually assess the structure, size, composition and results of the board of directors and the executive board, as well as recommend any changes to the board of directors, • annually assess the competences, knowledge and experience of the individual members of management, and report to the board of directors in this respect, • consider proposals from relevant persons, including shareholders and members of the board of directors and the executive board for candidates for the board of directors and the executive board, and • propose an action plan to the board of directors on the future composition of the board of directors, including proposals for specific changes. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>3.4.7. The Committee recommends that the board of directors establish a remuneration committee with at least the following preparatory tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to recommend the remuneration policy (including the general guidelines for incentive-based remuneration) to the board of directors and the executive board for approval by the board of directors prior to approval by the general meeting, • make proposals to the board of directors on remuneration for members of the board of directors and the executive board, as well as ensure that the remuneration is in compliance with the company’s remuneration policy and the assessment of the performance of the persons concerned. The committee should have information about the total amount of remuneration that members of the board of directors and the executive board receive from other companies in the group, and • recommend a remuneration policy applicable for the company in general. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Recommendation	Compliance	Commentary
3.4.8. The Committee recommends that the remuneration committee do not consult with the same external advisers as the executive board of the company.		<i>The Nomination and Compensation Committee may from time to time consult with the same external advisers as the executive board of the Company.</i>
3.5. Evaluation of the performance of the board of directors and the executive board		
3.5.1. The Committee recommends that the board of directors establish an evaluation procedure where contributions and results of the board of directors and the individual members, as well as collaboration with the executive board are annually evaluated. Significant changes deriving from the evaluation should be included in the management commentary or on the company's website.		
3.5.2. The Committee recommends that in connection with preparation of the general meeting, the board of directors consider whether the number of members is appropriate in relation to the requirements of the company. This should help ensure a constructive debate and an effective decision-making process in which all members are given the opportunity to participate actively.		
3.5.3. The Committee recommends that at least once every year the board of directors evaluate the work and performance of the executive board in accordance with predefined clear criteria.		
3.5.4. The Committee recommends that the executive board and the board of directors establish a procedure according to which their cooperation is evaluated annually through a formalized dialogue between the chairman of the board of directors and the chief executive officer and that the outcome of the evaluation be presented to the board of directors.		
4. Remuneration of management		
4.1. Form and content of the remuneration policy		
4.1.1. The Committee recommends that the board of directors prepare a clear and transparent remuneration policy for the board of directors and the executive board, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a detailed description of the components of the remuneration for members of the board of directors and the executive board, • the reasons for choosing the individual components of the remuneration, and • a description of the criteria on which the balance between the individual components of the remuneration is based. The remuneration policy should be approved by the general meeting and published on the company's website.		
4.1.2. The Committee recommends that, if the remuneration policy includes variable components, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limits be set on the variable components of the total remuneration package, • a reasonable and balanced linkage be ensured between remuneration for governing body members, expected risks and the value creation for shareholders in the short and long terms, • there be clarity about performance criteria and measurability for award of variable components, 		<i>No reclaim clauses exist in contracts for members of Corporate Management.</i>

Recommendation	Compliance	Commentary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there be criteria ensuring that qualifying periods for variable components in remuneration agreements are longer than one calendar year, and • an agreement is made which, in exceptional cases, entitles the company to reclaim in full or in part variable components of remuneration that were paid on the basis of data, which proved to be misstated. 		
4.1.3. The Committee recommends that remuneration of members of the board of directors does not include share options.	☑	
4.1.4. The Committee recommends that if share-based remuneration is provided, such programmes be established as roll-over programmes, i.e. the options are granted periodically and should have a maturity of at least three years from the date of allocation.	☑	
4.1.5. The Committee recommends that agreements on termination payments should not amount to more than two years' annual remuneration.	☑	
4.2. Disclosure of the remuneration policy		
4.2.1. The Committee recommends that the company's remuneration policy and compliance with this policy be explained and justified annually in the chairman's statement at the company's general meeting.	☑	
4.2.2. The Committee recommends that the proposed remuneration for the board of directors for the current financial year be approved by the shareholders at the general meeting.	☑	
4.2.3. The Committee recommends that the total remuneration granted to each member of the board of directors and the executive board by the company and other companies in the group, including information on the most important contents of retention and retirement/resignation schemes, be disclosed in the annual report and that the linkage with the remuneration policy be explained.	☑	
5. Financial reporting, risk management and audits		
5.1. Identification of risks and transparency about other relevant information		
5.1.1. The Committee recommends that the board of directors in the management commentary review and account for the most important strategic and business-related risks, risks in connection with the financial reporting as well as for the company's risk management.	☑	
5.2. Whistleblower scheme		
5.2.1. The Committee recommends that the board of directors decide whether to establish a whistleblower scheme for expedient and confidential notification of possible or suspected wrongdoing.	☑	

Recommendation	Compliance	Commentary
<i>5.3. Contact to auditor</i>		
5.3.1. The Committee recommends that the board of directors ensure regular dialogue and exchange of information between the auditor and the board of directors, including that the board of directors and the audit committee at least once a year meet with the auditor without the executive board present. This also applies to the internal auditor, if any.	☑	
5.3.2. The Committee recommends that the audit agreement and auditors' fee be agreed between the board of directors and the auditor on the basis of a recommendation from the audit committee.	☑	