



RICHTER GEDEON

Report on Corporate Governance

In an effort to comply with international and domestic legal and regulatory requirements and the highest ethical standards in all of its operations Gedeon Richter Plc. is committed to developing and maintaining a corporate governance system. This commitment is highlighted by the practice of transparent and efficient differentiation of the competences and responsibilities of the General Meeting, the Board of Directors (which has operated two subcommittees since 2004, the Corporate Governance and Nomination Subcommittee and the Remuneration Subcommittee), the Supervisory Board, and the Executive Management.

The corporate governance system and practice developed and applied by Richter is in keeping with the Corporate Governance Recommendations of the Budapest Stock Exchange as well as with the effective stock market regulations. The Company reviews its corporate governance principles from time to time to keep abreast with continuously evolving international practice.

The Company's governing bodies:

General Meeting

The supreme body of the Company is the General Meeting, which consists of all shareholders. The Company's Annual General Meeting is convened not later than 30 April each business year. The Annual General Meeting shall address, among other issues on the agenda, the following matters:

- Report of the Board of Directors on the Company's report on the previous business year prepared pursuant to the Accounting Act, and on the consolidated annual report according to the IFRS;
- Report of the Supervisory Board on the Company's report on the previous business year prepared pursuant to the Accounting Act including the proposal for the distribution of profit after taxes, and on the consolidated annual report according to the IFRS;
- Report of the Auditor on the Company's report on the previous business year prepared pursuant to the Accounting Act, and on the consolidated annual report according to the IFRS;
- Approval of the annual report pursuant to the Accounting Act, and on the consolidated annual report according to the IFRS including resolution on the distribution of profit after taxes;

- Report of the Board of Directors on the practices of corporate governance and any departure from the Corporate Governance Recommendations of the Budapest Stock Exchange;
- Resolution on the remuneration of elected officers.

The Company shall publish the key data of the annual report prepared pursuant to the Accounting Act and of the report of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board together with a summary of the proposals relating to the items on the agenda and the draft resolution on the Company's website at least fifteen days prior to the annual General Meeting.

The General Meeting is chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the person preliminarily invited by the Board of Directors to take the chair. The General Meeting must approve of the person taking the chair before discussion of the items on the agenda begins; no resolutions may be passed on the merit of the agenda items until the chairman of the General Meeting is approved.

The following matters are the exclusive competence of the General Meeting in addition to those provided for in the Companies Act:

- With the exception of commercial transactions any financial decision whose financial impact over a year involves expenditure, loan, guarantee or other financial commitment exceeding fifteen percent (15%) of the Company's own assets on the last audited balance sheet;
- Decision on all capital expenditure projects, investments and leases whose financial impact over a year is equal to or exceeds twenty-five percent (25%) of the Company's own assets on the last audited balance sheet;
- Decision on acquisition of other companies or shares in their initial or registered capital, and/or on the foundation of any company if financial impact over a year any such transaction is equal to or exceeds thirty percent (30%) of the Company's own assets on the last audited balance sheet;
- Decisions as a result of which the Company's research and development and manufacturing activities in Hungary would be essentially cut back in one or more steps;
- Decision on changing the Company's name, or on any change in the Company's registered name or trade name in any respect;
- Decisions on changing the Company's registered place of business;
- Decision on discontinuing the Company's core activities** or their deletion from the Register of Companies.

Shareholders' rights and treatment of shareholders

All shareholders are entitled to participate in the General Meeting, and to request information and to make observations and motions as set forth in the Companies Act. Shareholders having the right to vote are entitled to vote.

** Pursuant to the 2008 Hungarian Standard Sectoral Classification of Economic Activities (TEÁOR '08) these are as follows: 21.10 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products; 21.20 Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations; 20.13 Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals; 20.14 Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals

The Board of Directors shall provide the necessary information to all shareholders in connection with the items placed on the agenda of the general meeting upon written request at least eight days before the scheduled date of the General Meeting. The Board of Directors may refuse to provide such information if it is of the opinion that it would infringe upon the company's business secrets. The information shall be provided nonetheless, if the management board is so instructed by resolution of the General Meeting. The shareholder's right to information shall not include the right to inspect the Company's books or other business documents.

Shareholders may practice their rights after entitlement verification by way of the identification procedure prescribed in the Act on Securities. No certificate of ownership is required for the practice of shareholders' rights.

At the General Meeting shareholders practice their rights on the basis of the ballot paper. The ballot paper includes the shareholder's or proxy's name and the number of votes. Ballot papers can be issued only to shareholders or proxies that are entered in the Register of Shareholders as shareholders or proxies, or in the case of jointly owned shares, as joint representatives.

Shareholders may exercise their rights at the General Meeting through proxies. Proxies are entitled to receive the ballot papers against authorization drawn up in a public document or a private document representing conclusive evidence, which must be submitted to the Company at the place and time indicated in the announcement of the General Meeting.

The names of shareholders and proxies wishing to participate in the General Meeting shall be entered into the Register of Shareholders not later than the seventh working day before the commencement of the General Meeting.

The closing date of identification of shareholders must be between the 5th and the 7th trading day preceding the General Meeting provided this date is not earlier than the 7th working day preceding the commencement of the General Meeting. Only those shareholders may exercise their rights at the General Meeting who own shares on the day of the shareholder identification and whose names are listed in the Register of Shareholders on the day of its closure.

Each shares of HUF 1,000 nominal value entitle to one vote. Unless specifically otherwise provided for by law, the maximum level of voting rights which may be exercised by a single shareholder independently or as a proxy or jointly with one or more person(s) shall be twenty-five percent (25%) of the total voting rights represented by the shareholders or their proxies attending the General Meeting. Shareholders in any arrears in their capital contribution shall not be able to exercise their voting rights.

Shareholders shall be entitled to receive a share from the company's taxed profit that is available from the current year and has been ordered for distribution by the General Meeting in proportion to their shares (dividend). Dividend on Treasury shares shall be added to the Company's non-distributed taxed profit. Dividends shall be paid to the shareholders listed in the Register of Shareholders as a result of the shareholder identification procedure for the purpose of dividend payment. The closing date of identification shall not be earlier than the 5th working day following the General Meeting resolving on dividend payment.

In the event of termination of the Company without succession, assets remaining after the satisfaction of creditors shall be distributed among shareholders on the basis of their cash contributions and contributions in kind actually paid up and provided, in proportion to the nominal value of their shares (right to liquidation surplus).

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Gedeon Richter Plc. is the decision making body of the Company in matters other than those that are within the exclusive competence of the General Meeting.

Increasing the value for shareholders, profitability, enhancing efficiency and transparency of operation and providing the conditions for environmental protection and safe operation as well as good shareholder relations based on consistent information are priority considerations and goals for the Board of Directors.

The structure, competence and operation of the Board of Directors

Pursuant to the Company's Statutes the Board of Directors is made up of at least three and not more than eleven members. Members of the Board of Directors are elected by the General Meeting for a definite term of not more than five years. Currently the Board of Directors consists of ten members, eight of whom are independent. The Company applies the criteria of independence of the Companies Act. The Company's Chief Executive Officer is a member of the Board of Directors. Separation of the office or chairman of the Board of Directors and the CEO is a key aspect of corporate governance; the chairman of the Board of Directors is always elected from among the external (independent) members. The Board of Directors elects its chairman and deputy chairman from among its members.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: William de Gelsey

Members of the Board of Directors: Erik Bogsch

Dr. György Bíró

Dr. Jenő Koltay

Dr. László Kovács

Christopher William Long

Dr. Tamás Mészáros

Dr. Gábor Perjés

István Somkuti

Prof. Dr. Szilveszter E. Vizi

A detailed introduction of the members of the Board of Directors and their independent status is available on the Company's website at www.richter.hu.

The operation of the Board of Directors shall be in accordance with the Company's Statutes, the resolutions of the General Meeting, the relevant effective legal regulations and the Board's Rules of Procedure. The Board's competence includes review and approval of the Company's future outlook, strategic principles and programmes, and its transactions beyond the boundaries of regular business. It monitors and regularly evaluates the Company's performance and the management's operation. It selects and contracts the Chief Executive Officer; it evaluates the CEO's performance and determines the CEO's remuneration. It ensures compliance with the statutory provisions and the Code of Corporate Ethics.

The Board of Directors acts and passes resolutions as a body. The Board of Directors shall draw up minutes of its meetings and its resolutions shall be documented. Besides the recurrent items on its agenda the Board shall discuss and evaluate the performance of each of the key business segments. In 2008 the Board of Directors held 11 meetings with an average attendance rate of 85.45%.

The Board of Directors shall have the quorum required for decisions on the merit of matters if at least two-thirds but at least three of its current members are present. The current number of members shall mean the number of members in office at the given time. If the Board does not have a quorum when it is first called, the Chairman shall call a repeated meeting for a date within three days from the original date. The reconvened meeting shall have a quorum if the majority of, but not less than three, members of the Board are present. The Board of Directors shall pass its resolutions by simple majority. In the event of a tie vote the vote cast by the Chairman shall be decisive.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of 28 April 2008 the remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors is HUF 580,000.00 per month and that of the members of the Board of Directors is HUF 480,000.00 per month.

Subcommittees of the Board of Directors

In order to improve efficiency of decision-making processes the Board of Directors set up two subcommittees in 2004. The subcommittees consist of at least three independent Board members. The chairmen and members of the subcommittees are elected by the Board for a term equal to the member's term on the Board. The duties of the subcommittees are determined by the Board of Directors.

The following subcommittees are in operation:

Corporate Governance and Nomination Subcommittee

The Corporate Governance and Nomination Subcommittee consists of four independent members not employed by the Company.

Chairman: Christopher William Long
 Members: Dr. Jenő Koltay
 Dr. Gábor Perjés
 William de Gelsey

Within its sphere of competence the Corporate Governance and Nomination Subcommittee shall

- make proposals to the Board of Directors regarding the reasonable number and structure of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board in accordance with needs as they arise from time to time, and make proposals regarding the requirements of independence, qualification and professional experience vis-à-vis candidates to the Boards;

- prepare decisions of the Board of Directors regarding candidates to the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board by making recommendations of potentially suitable candidates meeting all requirements and by evaluating the persons proposed by the shareholders' representatives;
- monitor the implementation of the approved principles of corporate governance and prepare annual reports to the Board of Directors, and make proposals regarding changes and supplement thereof;
- make recommendations regarding the methodology of annual self-assessment of members of the Board and subcommittees, review the annual self-assessments and makes proposals as to the members of the subcommittees.

The Corporate Governance and Nomination Subcommittee acts and makes decisions as a body. The Subcommittee shall draw up minutes of its meetings and its decisions shall be documented.

In the 2008 business year the Corporate Governance and Nomination Subcommittee held one meeting with an average attendance rate of 100%.

Remuneration Subcommittee

The Remuneration Subcommittee consists of three independent members not employed by the Company.

Chairman: Prof. Dr. Szilveszter E. Vizi
 Members: Dr. György Bíró
 István Somkuti

Within its sphere of competence the Remuneration Subcommittee shall

- evaluate experiences related to the remuneration system of members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board, and make proposals as to its amendment taking into considerations the relevant effective legal regulations;
- provide an opinion on the Company share option schemes submitted to the Board of Directors;
- make proposals to the Board regarding the evaluation of the performance of the CEO and his remuneration.

The Remuneration Subcommittee acts and makes decisions as a body. The Subcommittee shall draw up minutes of its meetings and its decisions shall be documented.

In the 2008 business year the Corporate Governance and Nomination Subcommittee held two meetings with an average attendance rate of 100%.

Division of responsibilities and duties between the Executive Management and the Board of Directors

The Executive Management is responsible for management and control of the Company's operative activities. The chairman of the Executive Management is the Chief Executive

Officer of the Company. The Board of Directors shall charge one of its members with the duty of controlling the operative activities of the Company in the capacity of Chief Executive Officer for a period determined by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors exercises employer's rights with the Chief Executive Officer.

The Executive Management is a forum for the preparation of decisions, where all members have the right and obligation to provide an opinion. Based on the opinions of the members of the Executive Management the final decision shall be made by the Chief Executive Officer or the Board of Directors, depending on their competence.

As set forth by the Statutes the Executive Management shall determine the competences of the Chief Executive Officer and shall approve the Company's Rules of Organization and Procedure. The Executive Management may assign any of its powers related to day-to-day management to the Chief Executive Officer with terms and conditions to its discretion, and may from time to time revoke or change all or any of the powers so assigned; however, the assignment shall not affect the liability of the Board of Directors.

Under the Rules of Organization and Operation the Chief Executive Officer may assign some of his duties relating to the Company's internal administration to the Company's officers and employees by means of job descriptions, or by general or ad hoc orders. The Chief Executive Officer is competent to make decisions on any issues that are not within the sphere of competence of the General Meeting or the Board of Directors. The Chief Executive Officer exercises employer's rights with the Company's employees. The Chief Executive Officer may delegate employer's rights in respect of employees in accordance with the Rules of Organization and Procedure.

The Chief Executive Officer makes decisions regarding the evaluation and remuneration of the work of the Executive Management in the context of the annual plan and the bonus system. The Executive Management makes decisions regarding the evaluation and remuneration of the work of the Chief Executive Officer in the context of the annual plan and the bonus system and on the basis of the proposal of the Remuneration Subcommittee.

Members of the Executive Management:

Erik Bogsch	- Managing Director
Dr. Gábor Gulácsi	- Deputy Managing Director of Finance
Kováts Sándor	- Director of Commercial Services
Kovács Lajos	- Technical Director
Radó András	- Deputy Managing Director of Production and Logistics
Dr. Szombathelyi Zsolt	- Director of Research
Dr. Thaler György	- Director of Development

A detailed introduction of the members of the Executive Management is available on the Company's website at www.richter.hu.

Conflict of interest and independence

In order to avoid conflict of interest of members of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Management in their relations to third parties the employment contract of members of the Executive Management prohibits employment or other legal relationship of a similar

nature with an undertaking of a similar profile. Members of the Board of Directors and of the Supervisory Board shall make a declaration of no conflict of interest between their elected position and their other commitments upon their election and every year thereafter. The Company applies the criteria of independence provided for by the Companies Act in respect of members of the Board of Directors and of the Supervisory Board.

Supervisory Board

Pursuant to the Company's Statutes the Supervisory Board is made up of at least five and not more than nine members. Members of the Supervisory Board are elected by the General Meeting for a definite term of not more than three years.

Currently the Board of Directors consists of eight members. Pursuant to the Companies Act one-third of the members must be employees' representatives, consequently the number of employees' representatives on the Supervisory Board is currently three. And the remaining five members are independent (external) persons.

Chairman of the Supervisory Board:	Dr. Attila Chikán
Members:	József Erős
	Jenő Fodor
	Dr. Mária Jánokiné Balogh
	Erzsébet Sedlák
	Dr. Gábor Simon Kis
	András S. Sugár
	Gábor Tóth

A detailed introduction of the members of the Supervisory Board and their independent status is available on the Company's website at www.richter.hu.

The Supervisory Board supervises the operation of the Company. The Supervisory Board holds monthly meetings in accordance with the relevant legal regulations and its agenda, and addresses and passes resolutions on the topics determined in its work plan, and proceeds whenever the Company's operative activity so requires. The Supervisory Board shall draw up minutes of its meetings and its decisions shall be documented.

Within its competence the Supervisory Board shall submit proposals to the Board of Directors, discusses the Company's strategy, financial results, capital expenditure policies, and internal control and audit systems. At its meetings the Supervisory Board shall receive regular and sufficiently detailed information about the Company's management. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board is entitled to participate in the meetings of the Board of Directors with the right to consultation. In the 2008 business year the Supervisory Board held eight meetings with an average attendance rate of 93.75%.

The Supervisory Board shall have a quorum if at least two-thirds of its members are present. A repeated Supervisory Board meeting originally adjourned due to the absence of a quorum shall have a quorum if at least three (3) of the members are present, and at least one of them is an employees' representative. The Supervisory Board shall pass its resolutions by simple majority of those present.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of 28 April 2008 the remuneration of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board is HUF 420,000.00 per month and that of the members of the Supervisory Board is HUF 340,000.00 per month.

Audit Committee

The Company has an Audit Committee consisting of three members. The members of the Audit Committee are elected by the General Meeting from among the independent members of the Supervisory Board.

Members of the Audit Committee: Dr. Attila Chikán
József Erős
Dr. Mária Jánokiné Balogh

The Audit Committee is responsible for the supervision of the Company's internal accounting rules. Accordingly, the competence of the Audit Committee includes the following:

- to give an opinion on the annual report prepared pursuant to the Accounting Act;
- making a recommendation concerning the person and remuneration of the auditor;
- preparation of the contract to be concluded with the auditor;
- monitoring compliance with the qualification requirements and with the regulations on conflict of interest on the part of the auditor, discharging the duties relating to cooperation with the auditor and - where necessary - tabling recommendations to the board of directors or the supervisory board for taking measures;
- analysis of the financial reporting system and making recommendations when any action is deemed necessary; and
- assisting the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board so as to exercise proper control of the financial reporting system.

The Audit Committee acts and makes decisions as a body. The Committee shall draw up minutes of its meetings and its decisions shall be documented.

In the 2008 business year the Corporate Governance and Nomination Subcommittee held two meetings with an average attendance rate of 100%.

Internal controls and risk management system of the Company

Richter considers risk management as a tool of effective corporate governance. Our goal is to identify, understand and assess risks in a timely fashion and to take steps to manage them. Evaluation of internal controls is part of risk assessment, hence the risk assessment function supports the Company in maintaining more efficient internal control mechanisms.

Richter's position is that it is impossible to devise a uniform system for all aspects of risk management; consequently, we rely on the meetings of the Company's various bodies in risk related decision-making and trust the skills, experience and judgment of our decision-makers in the implementation of internal requirements and rules.

Accountability and controls related to risk management:

- ▶ The Board of Directors shall be responsible for the overall control and supervision of Richter's risk management. In this context, the Board of Directors holds the Executive Management accountable for the identification of major areas of exposure, develops the key risk management requirements together with the Executive Management, and requires regular information about the efficiency of related risk management and internal control procedures.
- ▶ The Executive Management shall report to the Board of Directors regarding the implementation of risk management procedures and is ultimately responsible for risk management. The duties and responsibilities of the Executive Management shall also cover the development and maintenance of internal controls that ensure the management of exposures arising from the Company's operation and help achieve the Company's goals.
- ▶ Management of strategic risks is the direct competence the Executive Management.
- ▶ The various functional areas are responsible for operating and compliance risk management in their particular areas. The risk management efforts of the heads of functional areas are supported by the meetings of the Company's bodies. The heads of the functional areas report to the Executive Management about risks in their particular areas in the context of the Company's internal reporting function.
- ▶ Financial risks are managed by the financial control function in a centralized fashion.
- ▶ The Audit Department conducts independent and objective assessment of the suitability of the internal controls system for efficient risk management. The assessment is performed on the basis of approved annual plans. When drawing up the annual plan the Audit Department shall take into consideration the Company's exposures (based on importance and rotation) as well as the proposals of the Executive Management. The Audit Department reports on the functioning of the internal control mechanisms at least annually.
- ▶ Risk management, internal controls and corporate governance functions shall be evaluated annually in the context of the Annual Report.

Auditor

In 2008 Gedeon Richter Plc.'s Auditor was **Deloitte Könyvvizsgáló és Tanácsadó Kft.**

In accordance with its contract, Deloitte Könyvvizsgáló és Tanácsadó Kft. audits the Company's individual Annual Report prepared pursuant to Act C of 2000 on Accounting, the interim balance sheets, and the individual and consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS, earlier IAS).

Audit of the financial statements mentioned above was conducted in accordance with the Hungarian Auditing Standards, the International Standards of Auditing (ISA) and pursuant to other statutory provisions relevant to auditing.

The Auditor ensure continuity of auditing through regular on-site work and participation at the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board, and through other forms of consultation. In addition, the Auditor reviews the Company's quarterly flash report to BSE.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of 28 April 2008 the remuneration of the Auditor for the 2008 business year is HUF 25,000,000.00 + VAT, which includes consideration for the auditing of the non-consolidated financial statements for 2008 according to the Hungarian Accounting Act and according to IFRS, drafting the Auditor's Report by IFRS on the Company's consolidated report for 2008, auditing of the Company's interim balance sheet of 31 August 2008 according to the Hungarian Accounting Act, and for the review of quarterly flash reports prepared for the Budapest Stock Exchange.

The business organization appointed as Auditor was not assigned special tasks in addition to the scope of auditing comprised of auditing the Company's financial statements by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), except for auditing the Company's financial statements prepared pursuant to the Hungarian Accounting Act, with the approval of the General Meeting.

Shareholder relations

Forms of contacting shareholders include annual reports and financial statements, the quarterly flash reports disclosed through the Budapest Stock Exchange, and other announcements. In addition, shareholders receive information about the Company's business, achievements and strategies at the Annual General Meeting. The Company organizes trips for investors to major cities in the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries in Western Europe to inform shareholders and Global Depository Receipt (GDR) holders. Investors are free to contact the Company with their questions and may put questions and make proposals at the General Meeting.

The Company's Investor Relations Department is responsible for coordinating the above activities, in particular in respect of corporate investors and stock exchange analysts. The Share Registration Department focuses primarily on small shareholder relations. In order to promote efficiency of information the Company designates special pages to issues of interest to shareholders and financial stakeholders on its website www.richter.hu.

The Company's disclosure practices

In accordance with the relevant statutory provisions and the Regulations for Listing, Continued Trading and Disclosure of the Budapest Stock Exchange, the Company publishes its announcements, disclosures as well as its regular and extraordinary information on the website of the Budapest Stock Exchange (www.bet.hu), of the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority (www.kozzetetelek.hu), the Company' own website (www.richter.hu), as well as in the Hungarian Companies Journal. Invitation to the General Meeting is also published in the Financial Times in addition to the above mentioned media. Accordingly, the Company discloses quarterly reports, and following conclusion of the business year, an annual report, and provides extraordinary information in cases where it becomes aware of actual or expected changes in its business that may directly or indirectly affect the value or yield of its shares, or that are material for market players for making investment related decisions. In addition, the Company's Investor Relations Department keeps in touch with investors on a regular basis.

The Company' policy regarding insider trading

Act CXX of 2001 determines who shall be considered as insider persons. The Company has developed regulations pertaining to insider trading as provided by law.

The Company considers the following persons as insiders:

- Members of the Board of Directors and of the Supervisory Board of Gedeon Richter Plc.;
- Gedeon Richter Plc.'s employee who obtains inside information as part of his job or when discharging his usual duties in an official capacity, or in any other way relating to work;
- Any legal person or business association without the legal status of a legal person, including their directors, executive officers and supervisory board members, in which Gedeon Richter Plc. holds, directly or indirectly, a share or voting rights of 25% or more;
- Any legal person or business association lacking the legal status of a legal person, including their directors, executive officers and supervisory board members, that holds, directly or indirectly, a share or voting rights of 10% or more Gedeon Richter Plc.;
- Any organization, including its director, executive officer or supervisory board member, that has, in any way or form, been engaged in the placement of securities or the arrangement of a public purchase offer, as well as any employee of Gedeon Richter Plc. or an organization participating in the issuing and marketing who has had access to insider information during his employment, for a period of one year after being placed on the market;
- Any natural or legal person holding a share, directly or indirectly, of ten per cent or more in the capital of Gedeon Richter Plc.;
- Any credit institution, including its executive officers, supervisory board members and directors in which Gedeon Richter Plc. has an account;
- Any person who obtained inside information through criminal activities; as well as
- Any person living under the same roof with the persons listed above, or his close relative; and
- Any legal person or business association without the legal status of a legal person, including any person acting on their behalf, in which an insider person listed above has a qualifying holding, pursuant to the provisions of the Capital Market Act.

Code of Corporate Ethics

The company has a Code of Corporate Ethics. The code of Corporate Ethics provides for the conduct expected of the Company's employees in subordinate positions and for the higher standards of conduct expected of executive staff. It also sets guidelines of communications within the Company and between the Company and its business partners.

Corporate citizenship

Besides its economic importance the Company is also a prominent player in the social scene. Richter strives to be a good corporate citizen and considers it to be its duty to support community goals on its own or in cooperation with other players of social life. Gedeon Richter Plc. is committed to participation in areas that are related to its business, therefore it has established a foundation to support university education, and participates in every health

campaign that is intended to increase the population's awareness of specific health issues. This commitment is rooted in the Company's intention to serve the interest of a healthier generation not only today but also in years to come.

Environmental awareness

Compliance with health, safety and environmental regulations is a priority for the Richter, therefore the Company strictly observes the statutory provisions relevant to these areas in all of its operation. Gedeon Richter Plc. is convinced that efficient and successful production is based on the principles of preserving employees' health, creating a safe work environment, and protecting the natural environment.

Sustainable development and operation that takes into consideration the state of the environment and the expectations of society and is pursued in possession of, and in compliance with, the relevant official permits and licenses – in brief, this is Richter's environmental strategy. The Company complies with the Hungarian and international environmental laws and regulations and has secured an Integrated Pollution Prevention Control (IPPC) license since 2004. With a view to continuously improve its environmental performance the Company operates an Environmental Management System according to ISO 14001; its system has been awarded an internationally valid environmental certificate since 2001.

Gedeon Richter Plc. wants to make its environmental efforts and achievements available for everybody interested. To this end, since 2001 it has regularly published environmental reports for the benefit of the authorities and the public at large.

Budapest, 25 March 2009

William de Gelsey
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Christopher William Long
Member of the Board of Directors

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DECLARATION

on Compliance with the Corporate Governance Recommendations of the Budapest Stock Exchange Ltd.

The Board of Directors of **Chemical Works of Gedeon Richter Public Limited Company** (1103 Budapest, Gyömrői út 19-21., Register of Companies No.: 01-10-040944) (the “Company”) makes the following declaration and provides the following information on behalf of the Company:

Level of compliance with the Recommendations

R 1.1.1

The Managing Body ensured that shareholders received access to information in time to enable them to exercise their rights.

Yes

R 1.1.2

The company applies the “one share – one vote” principle.

No. Each shares of HUF 1,000 nominal value entitle to one vote. Unless specifically otherwise provided for by law, under the Company’s Statutes the maximum level of voting rights which may be exercised by a single shareholder independently or as a proxy or jointly with one or more person(s) shall be twenty-five percent (25%) of the total voting rights represented by the shareholders or their proxies attending the General Meeting.

R 1.2.8

The company ensures that shareholders must meet the same requirements in order to attend at the general meeting.

Yes

R 1.2.9

Items on the general meeting agenda only include matters that are correctly detailed and summarized clearly and unambiguously.

Yes

The draft resolutions included the proposals of the Supervisory Board and a detailed explanation of the effects of the decision.

Yes

R 1.2.10

Shareholders' comments on and supplements to the items on the agenda were published at least two days prior to the general meeting.

No, there were no comments or supplements.

R 1.3.8

Comments on the items of the agenda were made available to shareholders simultaneously with registration at the latest.

No, there were no such comments.

Written comments made on the items on the agenda were published two working days prior to the general meeting.

No, there were no such comments.

R 1.3.10

The election and dismissal of executives took place individually and by separate resolutions.

Yes

R 2.1.1

The responsibilities of the Managing Body include those laid out in 2.1.1.

Yes

R 2.3.1

The Managing Body held meetings regularly, at times designated in advance.

Yes

The Supervisory Board held meetings regularly, at times designated in advance.

Yes

The rules of procedure of the Managing Body provide for unscheduled meetings and decision-making through electronic communications channels.

Yes, they provide for extraordinary meetings called at short notice, and it is also possible to pass resolutions without a meeting; however, decision-making is not possible through electronic communications channels.

The rules of procedure of the Supervisory Board provide for unscheduled meetings and decision-making through electronic communications channels.

Yes, they provide for extraordinary meetings called at short notice, and it is also possible to pass resolutions without a meeting; however, decision-making is not possible through electronic communications channels.

R 2.5.1

The Management Board of the company has a sufficient number of independent members to ensure the impartiality of the board.

Yes

R 2.5.4

At regular intervals (in connection with the CG Report) the Managing Body requested a confirmation of their independent status from those members considered independent.

Yes

R 2.5.5

At regular intervals (in connection with the CG Report) the Supervisory Board requested a confirmation of their independent status from those members considered independent.

Yes

R 2.5.7

The company disclosed on its website the guidelines on the independence of the Managing Body and the Supervisory Board, as well as the criteria applied for assessing independence.

No, the Company applies the criteria of independence provided for by the Companies Act. Earlier the Company applied BSE's former recommendations for assessing independence. Of members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board. The Company's position is that the relevant statutory provisions provide an adequate basis for assessment of independence.

R 2.6.1

Members of the Managing Body informed the Managing Body (Supervisory Board/Audit Committee) if they (or any other person in a close relationship to them) had a significant personal stake in a transaction of the company (or the company's subsidiary).

No, there was no such case.

R 2.6.2

Transactions between board and executive management members (and persons in close relationship to them) and the company (or its subsidiary) were conducted according to general rules of practice of the company, but with stricter transparency rules in place.

No, there was no such transaction.

Transactions which according to 2.6.2 fell outside the normal course of the company's business, and their terms and conditions were approved by the Supervisory Board (Audit Committee).

No, there was no such transaction (see 2.6.2).

R 2.6.3

Board members informed the Supervisory Board/Audit Committee if they received an offer of Board membership or an offer of an executive management position in a company which is not part of the company group.

No, there was no such case.

R 2.6.4

The Managing Body established its guidelines on information flow within the company and the handling of insider information, and monitored compliance with those guidelines.

Yes

The Managing Body established its guidelines regarding insiders' trading in securities and monitored compliance with those guidelines.

Yes

R 2.7.1

The Managing Body formulated remuneration guidelines regarding the evaluation and remuneration of the work of the Managing Body, the Supervisory Board and the executive management.

No. According to the Company's practice members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board undertake their work against fixed remuneration whose amount is approved by the Company's Annual General Meeting under a separate item on the agenda. The Chief Executive Officer makes decisions regarding the evaluation and remuneration of the work of the executive management in the context of the annual plan and the bonus system and on the basis of the proposal of the Remuneration Subcommittee.

The Supervisory Board formed an opinion on the remuneration guidelines.

No, there are no remuneration guidelines (see above).

The guidelines regarding the remuneration for the Managing Body and the Supervisory Board and the changes in those guidelines were approved by the general meeting, as a separate item on the agenda.

No (see above). According to the Company's practice members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board undertake their work against fixed remuneration whose amount is approved by the Company's Annual General Meeting under a separate item on the agenda.

R 2.7.2.

The Managing Body/Supervisory Board prepared an evaluation of the work it carried out in the given business year.

Yes

R 2.7.3

It is the responsibility of the Managing Body to monitor the performance of and determine the remuneration for the executive management.

No. The Chief Executive Officer makes decisions regarding the evaluation and remuneration of the work of the executive management in the context of the annual plan and the bonus system.

The frameworks of benefits due to members of the executive management that do not represent normal practice, and the changes in those benefits were approved by the general meeting as a separate agenda item.

No, there was no deviation from the normal practice in respect of benefits.

R 2.7.4

The structure of share-incentive schemes were approved by the general meeting.

No, there were no such schemes.

Prior to the decision by the general meeting on share-incentive schemes, shareholders received detailed information (at least according to those contained in 2.7.4).

No, there were no such schemes (see 2.7.4).

R 2.7.7

The Remuneration Statement was prepared by the company and submitted to the general meeting.

No. Members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board undertake their work against fixed remuneration whose amount is approved by the Company's Annual General Meeting under a separate item on the agenda. The Notes to financial statements in the Annual Report includes the aggregate remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board.

The Remuneration Statement includes information about the remuneration of individual members of the Managing Body, the Supervisory Board, and the executive management.

No, there is no separate Remuneration Statement (see above).

R 2.8.1

The Managing Body or the committee operated by it is responsible for monitoring and controlling the company's entire risk management.

Yes

The Managing Body requests information on the efficiency of risk management procedures at regular intervals.

Yes

The Managing Body took the necessary steps to identify the major risk areas.

Yes

R 2.8.3

The Managing Body formulated the principles regarding the system of internal controls.

Yes

The system of internal controls established by the executive management guarantees the management of risks affecting the activities of the company, and the achievement of the company's performance and profit targets.

Yes

R 2.8.4

When developing the system of internal controls, the Managing Body took into consideration the viewpoints included in 2.8.4.

Yes

R 2.8.5

It is the duty and responsibility of the executive management to develop and maintain the system of internal controls.

Yes

R 2.8.6

The company created an independent Internal Audit function, which reports to the Audit Committee.

No. The Company has an internal audit unit supervised by the CEO, which reports regularly to the Board of Directors, and also undertakes special tasks assigned by the Audit Committee and the Supervisory Board.

The Internal Audit reported at least once to the Audit Committee on the operation of risk management, internal control mechanisms and corporate governance functions.

No

See above under 2.8.6.

R 2.8.7

The internal audit activity is carried out by the Internal Audit function based on authorisation from the Audit Committee.

No

See above under 2.8.6.

As an organisation, the Internal Audit function is independent from the executive management.

No

See above under 2.8.6.

R 2.8.8

The Internal Audit schedule was approved by the Managing Body (Supervisory Board) based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

No

See above under 2.8.6.

R 2.8.9

The Managing Body prepared its report for shareholders on the operation of internal controls.

No. See above under 2.8.6.

The Managing Body developed its procedures regarding the receipt, processing of reports on the operation of internal controls, and the preparation of its own report.

No. See above under 2.8.6.

R 2.8.11

The Managing Body identified the most important deficiencies or flaws in the system of internal controls, and reviewed and re-evaluated the relevant activities.

Yes. See above under 2.8.6.

R 2.9.2

The Managing Body, the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee were notified in all cases when an assignment given to the auditor may have resulted in significant additional expense, caused a conflict of interest, or affected normal business practices significantly in any other way.

Yes.

R 2.9.3

The Managing Body informed the Supervisory Board of any assignment given to the external auditor or an external advisor in connection with any event that had a significant bearing on the operations of the company.

No, there was no such case. See above under 2.9.2.

The Managing Body pre-determined in a resolution what circumstances constitute “significant bearing”.

No. The Board of Directors must be notified in each case where the external auditor or external advisor is given another assignment. See above under 2.9.2.

R 3.1.6

On its website, the company disclosed duties delegated to the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee, as well as the committees' targets, rules of procedure, composition (indicating the name, brief biography and the date of appointment of members).

No. Information regarding the Audit Committee are set forth in the Company's Statutes and its Annex and are disclosed on the Company's website. The Company disclosed the duties delegated to the Corporate Governance (and Nomination) Subcommittee and to the Remuneration Subcommittee as well as the list of Subcommittee members on its website in 2008. The Company has no other committees in operation.

R 3.2.1

The Audit Committee monitored the efficiency of risk management, the operation of internal controls, and the activity of the Internal Audit.

Yes

R 3.2.3

The Audit Committee received accurate and detailed information on the work schedule of the Internal Auditor and the independent auditor, and received the auditor's report on problems discovered during the audit.

Yes

R 3.2.4

The Audit Committee requested the new candidate for the position of auditor to submit the disclosure statement according to 3.2.4.

Yes

R 3.3.1

There is a Nomination Committee operating at the company.

Yes. The Nomination Subcommittee currently operates in the context of the Corporate Governance Subcommittee.

R 3.3.2

The Nomination Committee provided for the preparation of personnel changes.

Yes

The Nomination Committee reviewed the procedures regarding the election and appointment of members of the executive management.

No. Appointment of members of the Executive Management is the competence of the Chief Executive Officer.

The Nomination Committee evaluated the activity of board and executive management members.

Yes. The Corporate Governance Subcommittee also acting as Nomination Subcommittee evaluated the activity of the members of the Board of Directors. Evaluation of the performance of members of the Executive Management is the competence of the Chief Executive Officer.

The Nomination Committee examined all the proposals regarding the nomination of board members which were submitted by shareholders or the Managing Body.

Yes.

R 3.4.1

There is a Remuneration Committee operating at the company.

Yes

R 3.4.2

The Remuneration Committee made a proposal for the system of remuneration for the boards and the executive management (individual levels and the structure of remuneration), and carries out its monitoring.

Yes, in respect of remuneration of members of the Boards. As regards remuneration of the Executive management, see 2.7.3 and 3.4.3 of the Statement.

R 3.4.3

The remuneration of the executive management was approved by the Managing Body based on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee.

No. See above under 2.7.3.

The remuneration of the Managing Body was approved by the general meeting based on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee.

Yes

The Remuneration Committee also monitored the share option, cost reimbursement and other benefits in the remuneration system.

Yes. There was no share option. Cost reimbursement and other benefits were monitored by the Remuneration Subcommittee.

R 3.4.4

The Remuneration Committee made proposals regarding remuneration guidelines and the remuneration of individual persons.

Yes

The Remuneration Committee reviewed the terms and conditions of contracts concluded with the members of the executive management.

No. See above under 2.7.3.

The Remuneration Committee ascertained whether the company fulfilled its disclosure obligations regarding remuneration issues.

Yes

R 3.4.7

The majority of the members of the Remuneration Committee are independent.

Yes

R 3.5.1

The Managing Body disclosed its reasons for combining the Remuneration and Nomination Committees.

No. Combination of the two committees was not raised.

R 3.5.2

The Managing Body carried out the duties of the Remuneration and Nomination Committees and disclosed its reasons for doing so.

No. The duties were undertaken by the Subcommittees.

R 4.1.1

In its disclosure guidelines, the Managing Body established those principles and procedures which ensure that all relevant information about the operations of the company and circumstances influencing its share price are disclosed and made available accurately, in a timely fashion and in full.

Yes. In terms of disclosure the Company follows the guidelines and procedures provided for in the relevant legal regulations and the rules of disclosure of the Budapest Stock Exchange.

R 4.1.2

The company ensured in its disclosure activities that all shareholders and market participants were treated equally.

Yes, see 4.1.1.

R 4.1.3

The company's disclosure guidelines include the procedures governing electronic, on-line disclosure.

Yes

The company develops its website taking into consideration disclosure guidelines and the provision of information to investors.

Yes

R 4.1.4

The Managing Body assessed the efficiency of disclosure processes.

Yes

R 4.1.5

The company published its corporate events calendar on its website.

Yes

R 4.1.6

In the annual report and on the website of the company, the public was informed about the company's corporate strategy, its main business activities, business ethics and its policies regarding other stakeholders.

Yes

R 4.1.8

In the annual report the Managing Body disclosed the character and size of any other assignments given by the company or its subsidiaries to the auditing firm responsible for auditing the financial statements.

No, there was no such assignment.

R 4.1.9

In the annual report and on the website the company discloses information on the professional career of the members of the Managing Body, the Supervisory Board and the executive management.

Yes

R 4.1.10

The company provided information on the internal organisation and operation of the Managing Body and the Supervisory Board and on the criteria considered when evaluating the work of the Managing Body, the executive management and the individual members thereof.

Yes, in the Annual Report.

R 4.1.11

In the annual report and in the Remuneration Statement on the company's website, the company informed the public about the applied remuneration guidelines, including the remuneration and fees provided for members of the Managing Body, the Supervisory Board and the executive management.

No. The Notes to financial statements in the Annual Report submitted to the General Meeting includes the aggregate remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board. The Company's Report on Corporate Governance describes the guidelines and practices regarding the remuneration of members of the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the Executive Management.

R 4.1.12

The Managing Body disclosed its risk management guidelines, including the system of internal controls, the applied risk management principles and basic rules, as well as information about major risks.

Yes, they are disclosed in the Annual Report.

R 4.1.13

In order to provide market participants with information, the company publishes its report on corporate governance at the same time that it publishes its annual report.

Yes

R 4.1.14

The company discloses its guidelines governing insider trading in the company's securities on its website.

No. The Company has the developed a set of rules regarding insider trading in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions.

The company published in the annual report and on its website ownership in the company's securities held by the members of the Managing Body, the Supervisory Board and the executive management, as well as any interests held in share-incentive schemes.

Yes, in the Annual Report.

R 4.1.15

In the annual report and on its website, the company disclosed any relationship between members of the Managing Body and the executive management with a third party, which might have an influence on the operations of the company.

No, there was no such relationship.

Level of compliance with the Suggestions

J 1.1.3 The company has an investor relations department.

Yes

J 1.2.1 The company published on its website the summary document regarding the conducting of the general meeting and the exercise of shareholders' rights to vote (including voting via proxy).

Yes

J 1.2.2 The company's articles of association are available on the company's website.

Yes

J 1.2.3 The company disclosed on its website information according to 1.2.3 (on the record date of corporate events).

Yes

J 1.2.4 Information and documents according to 1.2.4 regarding general meetings (invitations, proposals, draft resolutions, resolutions, minutes) were published on the company's website.

Yes. The Company published the invitation the the General Meeting as well as the resolutions adopted by the General Meeting through its website and on the website of BSE.

Draft resolutions submitted to the General Meeting were published through BSE's website, in pursuance to the Regulations for Listing, Continued Trading and Disclosure of the Budapest Stock Exchange.

The Company complied with its duties in respect of depositing the minutes of the General Meeting in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act.

J 1.2.5 The general meeting of the company was held in a way that ensured the greatest possible shareholder participation.

Yes

J 1.2.6 Additions to the agenda were published within 5 days of receipt, in the same manner as the publication of the original invitation for the general meeting.

No, there were no additions.

J 1.2.7 The voting procedure applied by the company ensured unambiguous, clear and fast decision-making by shareholders.

Yes

J 1.2.11 At the shareholders' request, the company also provided information on the general meeting electronically.

Yes

J 1.3.1 The person of the chairman of the general meeting was approved by the company's general meeting prior to the discussion of the items on the agenda.

Yes

J 1.3.2 The Managing Body and the Supervisory Board were represented at the general meeting.

Yes

J 1.3.3 The company's articles of association render possible that at the initiation of the chairman of the Managing Body or the shareholders of the company, a third party be invited to the company's general meeting and be granted the right of participation in the discussion of the relevant items on the agenda.

No, the Statutes does not expressly contain this possibility; however, the Company's practice has allowed for it over the years.

J 1.3.4 The company did not prevent shareholders attending the general meeting from exercising their rights to request information, make comments and proposals, and did not set any pre-requisites to do so.

Yes

J 1.3.5 The company published on its website within three days its answers to those questions which it was unable to answer satisfactorily at the general meeting. Where the company declined to give an answer it published its reasons for doing so.

No, there were no such questions.

J 1.3.6 The chairman of the general meeting and the company ensured that in answering the questions raised at the general meeting, national laws and regulations of the Stock Exchange pertaining to disclosure were complied with.

Yes

J 1.3.7 The company published a press release and held a press conference on the decisions passed at the general meeting.

Yes

J 1.3.11 The company's general meeting decided on the different amendments of the articles of association in separate resolutions.

No, but the possibility is always there. The different amendments to the Statutes are voted on as a whole only if the shareholders do not request separate voting.

J 1.3.12 The minutes of the general meeting containing the resolutions, the presentation of draft resolutions, as well as the most important questions and answers regarding the draft resolutions were published by the company within 30 days of the general meeting.

Yes

J 1.4.1 The dividend was paid within 10 days to those shareholders who had provided all the necessary information and documentation.

Yes

J 1.4.2 The company disclosed its policy regarding anti-takeover devices.

Yes, it is included in the Statutes.

J 2.1.2 The rules of procedure define the composition of the Managing Body and all procedures and protocols for the preparation and holding of meetings, the drafting of resolutions and other related matters.

Yes

J 2.2.1 The rules of procedure and the work schedule of the Supervisory Board gives a detailed description of its operation and duties, as well as procedures and processes which the Supervisory Board followed.

Yes

J 2.3.2 Board members had access to the proposals of a given meeting at least five days prior to the board meeting.

Yes

J 2.3.3 The rules of procedure regulate the regular or occasional participation at board meetings of persons who are not members of the boards.

Yes

J 2.4.1 The election of the members of the Managing Body took place in a transparent way, information on candidates was made public at least five days prior to the general meeting.

Yes

J 2.4.2 The composition of boards and the number of members complies with the principles specified in 2.4.2.

Yes

J 2.4.3 Newly elected, non-executive board members were able to familiarize themselves with the structure and operations of the company, as well as their duties as board members through a tailored induction programme.

Yes

J 2.5.2 The separation of the responsibilities of the Chairman of the Managing Body from those of the Chief Executive Officer has been outlined in the basic documents of the company.

Yes

J 2.5.3 The company has published a statement about the means it uses to ensure that the Managing Body gives an objective assessment of the executive management's work where the functions of Chairman and CEO are combined.

No, because the functions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer are separated.

J 2.5.6 The company's Supervisory Board has no member who held a position in the Managing Body or the executive management of the company in the three years prior to his nomination.

Yes, this is the case, there are no such members.

J 2.7.5 The development of the remuneration system of the Managing Body, the Supervisory Board and the executive management serves the strategic interests of the company and thereby those of the shareholders.

Yes

J 2.7.6 In the case of members of the Supervisory Board, the company applies a fixed amount of remuneration and does not apply a remuneration component related to the share price.

Yes

J 2.8.2 The Managing Body developed its risk management policy and regulations with the cooperation of those executives who are responsible for the design, maintenance and control of risk management procedures and their integration into the company's daily operations.

Yes

J 2.8.10 When evaluating the system of internal controls, the Managing Body took into consideration the aspects mentioned in 2.8.10.

Yes

J 2.8.12 The company's auditor assessed and evaluated the company's risk management systems and the risk management activity of the executive management, and submitted its report on the matter to the Audit Committee.

Yes

J 2.9.1 The rules of procedure of the Managing Body, the Supervisory Board and the committees cover the procedure to be followed when employing an external advisor.

No, it is not the Rules of Procedure but the ROP and the various sets of rules of administration that contain this information.

J 2.9.4 The Managing Body may invite the company's auditor to participate in those meetings where it debates general meeting agenda items.

Yes

J 2.9.5 The company's Internal Audit function co-operated with the auditor in order to help it successfully carry out the audit.

Yes

J 3.1.2 The chairmen of the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee, Remuneration Committee (and any other committees operating at the company) regularly inform the Managing Body about the meetings of the committee, and the committees prepared at least one report for the Managing Body and the Supervisory Board in the given business year.

Yes

J 3.1.4 The company's committees are made up of members who have the capabilities, professional expertise and experience required to perform their duties.

Yes

J 3.1.5 The rules of procedure of committees operating at the company include those aspects detailed in 3.1.5.

Yes

J 3.2.2 The members of the Audit Committee were fully informed about the accounting, financial and operational peculiarities of the company.

Yes

J 3.3.3 The Nomination Committee prepared at least one evaluation for the chairman of the Managing Body on the operation of the Managing Body and the work and suitability of the members of the Managing Body.

Yes

J 3.3.4 The majority of the members of the Nomination Committee are independent.

Yes. The Company applies the criteria of independence set forth in the Companies Act.

J 3.3.5 The rules of procedure of the Nomination Committee includes those details contained in 3.3.5.

Yes

J 3.4.5 The Remuneration Committee prepared the Remuneration Statement.

No. The Notes to financial statements in the Annual Report submitted to the General Meeting includes the aggregate remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board (see A 2.7.7 and 4.1.11).

J 3.4.6 The Remuneration Committee exclusively consists of non-executive members of the Managing Body.

Yes

J 4.1.4 The disclosure guidelines of the company at least extend to those details contained in 4.1.4.

Yes, see 4.1.1.

The Managing Body informed shareholders in the annual report on the findings of the investigation into the efficiency of disclosure procedures.

Yes

J 4.1.7 The company's financial reports followed IFRS guidelines.

Yes

J 4.1.16 The company also prepares and releases its disclosures in English.

Yes. The quarterly, half-year and annual reports as well as the more important announcements are also disclosed and released in English.

Dated in Budapest, 25 March 2009

William de Gelsey
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Christopher William Long
Member of the Board of Directors