

**UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY**

**REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD AND ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF BALANCED REPRESENTATION OF MEN AND WOMEN, PREPARATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD AS WELL AS ON INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED BY THE COMPANY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014**

**FEBRUARY 17, 2015**

## **Introduction**

Pursuant to the provisions of Article L. 225-68 of the Code of Commerce, the chairman of the Supervisory Board hereby reports to you on the composition of the Supervisory Board and the application of the principle of balanced representation of women and men on the Supervisory Board, on the conditions for preparation and organization of the work of the Supervisory Board as well as on internal control and risk management procedures established by Innate Pharma (“Innate Pharma” or the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (together “the Group”) for the financial year ended on December 31, 2014.

This present report was written in accordance with the guidelines for implementing risk management and internal control mechanisms for small and mid-cap companies, published by the French Authority of Financial Markets (“AMF”) on July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2010. These guidelines are a revised and updated edition of the 2007 reference framework for small and mid-cap companies published by the AMF in 2008.

This report takes into account the AMF’s recommendation n°2012-02 on corporate governance and executive compensation referring to the AFEP/MEDEF Code, published on February 9<sup>th</sup>, 2012 in the format of a presentation of consolidated recommendations contained in its annual reports and updated on December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013 and on December 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014.

This report takes into account the AMF’s recommendation n°2013-17 on Chairmen’s reports on internal control and risk management procedures, published on November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013 and amended on January, 13<sup>th</sup> 2015, in the format of consolidated recommendations contained in its annual reports on corporate governance and internal control.

This report was prepared on the basis of the summary of the Company’s operations in 2014. The draft report was submitted for discussion to the Executive Board. A final draft was presented and discussed during the Audit committee meeting on February 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

In accordance with article L. 225-68 of the Code of Commerce, this report was approved by the Supervisory Board during its meeting on February 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

The Statutory Auditors will issue a report, appended to their report on the annual accounts, which contains their observations on this report with respect to internal control procedures and risk management relating to the presentation of accounting and financial information.

## **CHAPTER 1 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE: COMPOSITION, APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF A BALANCED REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AND MEN, PREPARATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD DURING THE 2014 FISCAL YEAR**

Innate Pharma is a French *Société Anonyme* organized with an Executive Board and a Supervisory Board. As such, it is subject to the terms of Articles L. 225-57 to L. 225-93 of the Code of Commerce and related regulatory provisions.

### **1.1 STATEMENT REGARDING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

At the date of this report, the Company has three Supervisory Board committees: the Audit committee, the Compensation and nomination committee, and the Transactions committee. It does exist also a Scientific Advisory Board which is not composed with members of the Supervisory board.

The operating rules of these committees are governed by the Charter of the Supervisory Board, as amended on June 28, 2012 and as published on the Company’s web site.

The Company complies with the AFEP/MEDEF consolidated corporate governance recommendations for publicly listed companies updated in June 2013 (“AFEP/MEDEF recommendations”) which can be consulted on the site [www.medef.com](http://www.medef.com), and applies the principles set out therein. In accordance with the recommendations included in this code, the reasons for not applying certain principles are explained in this report.

## 1.2 ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Company originally incorporated in SAS, was transformed in 2005 into a « *Société Anonyme* » with a Supervisory board and Executive board . This organization helps to distinguish the functions of leadership and management , performed by the Executive board, and functions of controls devolved to the Supervisory board . This separation allows to balance the powers between the executive functions and control functions that inspire the principles of corporate governance.

### 1.2.1 COMPOSITION OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

#### *Members of the Supervisory Board*

The Company's Supervisory Board is composed of a minimum of three members and a maximum of eighteen members. The members of the Supervisory Board are appointed for a renewable term of two years at the General Meeting of shareholders, which may revoke their appointments at any time. The appointees are selected from among the shareholders and may be individuals or companies. Each member must own at least one of the Company' shares for the entire term of the appointment. The age limit for being a member of the Supervisory Board and the limitations on holding such an appointment concurrently with an appointment in another company are subject to the applicable legal and regulatory provisions. The Supervisory Board appoints a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman from its members who are individuals.

Since the General Meeting of shareholders of June 28, 2013 the Supervisory Board of Innate Pharma comprises six members. At the date of this report four of these members are independent within the meaning of the rules set out in the AFEP/MEDEF recommendations. All the members of the Supervisory Board have been nominated in accordance with article L. 225-69 of the French Commercial Code.

In accordance with the AFEP/MEDEF recommendations, the Charter of the Supervisory Board, as modified on June 28<sup>th</sup>, 2012, states that a member of the Supervisory Board is an independent member when:

- "He or she is not involved in any relationship with the Company, its group or its management, which could compromise his or her judgment<sup>1</sup>, and
- He or she does not represent a shareholder who holds more than 10% of the voting rights of the Company<sup>2</sup>.

Therefore, an independent member must not:

- be a current employee or corporate officer(1) of the Company or, if applicable, of one of its subsidiaries; a current employee or director of a corporation or other entity, which, pursuant to Article L. 233-3 of the French Code of Commerce, controls the Company individually or in concert with other persons, or a current employee or director of an entity consolidated by the Company, or have held any of these positions within the past five years;
- be a corporate officer of a company in which the Company is, either directly or indirectly, a director, or in which an employee or a corporate officer of the Company either currently or within the past five years is a director;
- be a customer(2), supplier, investment banker or commercial banker:
  - o that is significant to the Company or, if applicable, to one of its subsidiaries; or
  - o for which the Company or one of its subsidiaries represent a significant part of its business;
- have any close family relationship to a corporate officer of the Company or, if applicable, of a subsidiary;
- have been an auditor of the Company or, if applicable, of one of its subsidiaries, or within the past five years;
- be a corporate officer of the company for more than twelve years;

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<sup>1</sup> AFEP/MEDEF recommendation, article 9.1, page 7.

<sup>2</sup> AFEP/MEDEF recommendation, article 9.5, page 9.

- receive or have received a significant remuneration from the Company or from one of its subsidiaries, except for directors' fees, including participation in stock options plan or to any form of performance-limited remuneration scheme.

The Board may consider that a member of the Supervisory Board, even though he or she may meet the criteria above, does not qualify as independent based on his or her and the Company's particular situation in view of its shareholdings or of any other reason.

The exact criteria specified by the Company for determining the independence of a Member of the Supervisory Board are given in article 2.2 of the Charter.

At the date of this report, the only non-independent members of the Supervisory Board are Novo Nordisk A/S and Mr. Patrick Langlois.

Possible conflicts of interest that could result from certain discussions in the Supervisory Board lead to the exclusion of the conflicted Supervisory Board member(s) from these discussions.

The Chairman of the Supervisory Board is currently an independent member.

Any board mandate held by the members of the Supervisory Board in other companies (such as described in Reference Document) is independent of their mandate with the Company. Members of the Supervisory Board of Innate Pharma SA have no such mandate in the affiliates of the Company.

The Members of the Supervisory Board have been renewed, or nominated, at the General Meeting of shareholders of June 28, 2013 for two years and their mandate will expire at the General Meeting of shareholders held in 2015 called to vote on the accounts for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2014.

The current members of the Supervisory Board are as follows:

<b>NAME</b>	<b>FUNCTION AND STATUS</b>	<b>NATIONALITY</b>	<b>Age</b>
Gilles Brisson	Chairman of the Supervisory Board Independent member	French	age 62
Irina Staatz-Granzer	Independent member Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board	German	age 53
Patrick Langlois	Non-independent member	French	age 68
Philippe Pouletty	Independent member	French	age 55
Novo Nordisk A/S	Non-independent member Represented by Mr. Karsten Munk Knudsen <sup>3</sup>		
Michael A. Caligiuri	Independent member	American	age 58

More information on the members of the Supervisory Board, including the duration of their mandate and the list of the other mandates and positions held in other companies during the last five years will be given in the Reference Document.

Members of the Supervisory Board are globally recognized experts in the Company's business.

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<sup>3</sup> After the December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014 Supervisory Board meeting, Novo Nordisk A/S has replaced Mr. Per Falk by Mr. Karsten Munk Knudsen as permanent representative of Novo Nordisk A/S in the Supervisory Board of Innate Pharma.

With Ms Staatz-Granzer the Supervisory board comprises one women on six members. the composition of the board does not comply with the article 5-II of the French Act No. 2011-103 dated January 27, 2011. This act specifies that the Supervisory Board of the Company must include at least 20% female members after the first General Meeting of shareholders held in 2014. The Supervisory board of December 18, 2014 proposed somemeans to remedy before the term of the mandates of the members of the Supervisory Board, before the Annual General Meeting held in 2015 and approving the financial statements for the 2014 fiscal year.

### **Observers**

The By-laws of the Company gives the General Meeting of shareholders the right to appoint, at its discretion, one or more observers, who may be either individuals or legal entities, shareholders or not, for a term of one year that expires at the General Meeting of shareholders called to vote on the latest financial accounts prepared after the first anniversary of their appointment. These appointments are renewable indefinitely.

The observers take part in all meetings of the Supervisory Board, with the right to speak under the same procedures as those set forth for the members of the Supervisory Board. They receive the same information and communications as the latter and are bound by the same terms of confidentiality and discretion. The obligations of deontology mentioned in the Charter of the Supervisory Board are applicable to the observers.

Since the General Meeting of shareholders of March 27, 2014 , the sole observer is:

- Bpifrance Participations, represented by Mr. Olivier Martinez. Bpifrance Participations is shareholder of the Company.

### **1.2.2 CHARTER OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD**

On March 15, 2007, the Supervisory Board first approved its Charter setting operating rules of the Board and of its committees. The Charter, which was last modified on June 28<sup>th</sup>, 2012, is available on the Company's web site .

### **1.2.3 MISSIONS OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD**

The main missions of the Supervisory Board are as follows:

- Discussion of strategic orientations,
- Appointment of the members of the Executive Board,
- Exercise of permanent control over the Company's management by the Executive Board, review of the annual and half-year accounts and communication of relevant information to shareholders and to the financial markets,
- Review of the annual budget (in December, for the following year) and the revised budget (in September, for the ongoing year),
- Review of the reports of its committees,
- Approval of the present annual report from the Chairman of the Supervisory Board regarding the conditions of the composition, preparation and organization of the Supervisory Board, as well as the internal control and risk management procedures, and
- Authorization of significant transactions.

It may therefore carry out any verifications and inspections it deems appropriate and obtain any documents it considers useful for the performance of its tasks, at any time during the year. Once a quarter, the Supervisory Board receives a report written by the Executive Board.

The Supervisory Board presents its comments on the Executive Board's annual management report (the *Rapport de Gestion*) and the accounts at the General Meeting of shareholders.

The Supervisory Board may give one or more of its members special powers for one or more particular purposes. The Supervisory Board may decide to create specific committees and set their composition and powers; such committees carry out their work under the control of the Supervisory Board, although the powers given to the Supervisory Board itself by law or the By-laws may not be delegated to such committees, nor may such committees reduce or limit the powers of the Executive Board.

There are no service contracts between members of the Supervisory Board and the Company or its subsidiaries.

#### **1.2.4 MEETINGS OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD**

The Supervisory Board meets as often as is required in the interest of the Company, and at least once per quarter. Meetings are called by its Chairman or its Vice-Chairman, at the headquarters or in any other place indicated in the notice of the meeting in accordance with article 19 of the Company by-laws. In 2014, the Supervisory Board met seven times with an average attendance rate of 90,43%.

The Chairman of the Supervisory Board must call a meeting of the Supervisory Board within 15 days if one or more members of the Executive Board or one-third or more of the members of the Supervisory Board present a request for him to do so. If the request remains unanswered, the members requesting the meeting may call it themselves and must provide a notice of the meeting's agenda.

The Supervisory Board is not validly in session unless at least half of its members are present. Decisions are approved by a majority of the members of the Supervisory Board present or represented at the meeting. Each member of the Supervisory Board has one vote and cannot represent more than one fellow colleague. If there is a tie vote, the Chairman has the casting vote. In the course of the 2014 financial year, the main topics addressed by the Supervisory Board were the implementation and monitoring of the agreement with Novo Nordisk A/S about NKG2A, fund raising operation by private placement with investors, program design of development of IPH2201, the monitoring of partnership with Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMS), monitoring of clinical trials started with the drug candidate IPH2102, preclinical development of other drug candidates, discussion of the strategy of the Company and the outlooks of business development and monitoring activities of financial communication and investor relations.

For the preparation of the Supervisory Board meetings, the members are sent, in the days preceding the meeting, a detailed agenda together with the Executive Board's report on activity since the previous meeting, plus any other document that may be necessary or useful for consultation or decision-making purposes during the Supervisory Board meeting.

After the Supervisory Board meetings, the minutes are drafted by a secretary appointed during the Supervisory Board meeting. These draft minutes are sent to the members along with the agenda and documentation for the next meeting. They are approved and signed, if necessary after correction by the members.

#### **1.2.5 EVALUATION OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD'S WORK**

In accordance with the AFEP/MEDEF recommendations, a periodic evaluation of the Supervisory Board's works is conducted through a self-evaluation based on a questionnaire drawn up by the Company. The Board members have decided at the Supervisory Board's meeting of December 18, 2014, to establish a self-assessment of which results are presented to the Supervisory Board of February 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015. The decision and the terms of a forthcoming self-assessment in 2014 will be discussed, if appropriate, by the Supervisory Board.

### **1.3 EXECUTIVE BOARD AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION**

#### ***Executive Board***

The Company is managed by an Executive Board composed by a minimum of two members and a maximum of five, who perform their duties under the control of a Supervisory Board. Under current law, the age limit for being a member of the Executive Board is 65. The mandate of any Executive Board member who reaches this legal age limit is terminated immediately and the Executive Board member is considered to have resigned its position.

The Executive Board of Innate Pharma is composed of three members appointed for a renewable term of three years. In 2014, the members of the Executive Board were:

- Hervé Brailly, Chairman of the Executive Board,
- Nicolai Wagtman,

- Catherine Moukheibir, linked to the Company by a consultancy agreement.

The members of the Executive Board are appointed, in accordance with the law, by the Supervisory Board, which appoints one of them as the Chairman and establishes the method and amount of their compensation when they are appointed. While members of the Executive Board are not required to be shareholders, they must be individuals. In compliance with the By-laws of the Company, they may also be revoked individually by the Supervisory Board.

If one of the seats of the Executive Board becomes vacant, the Supervisory Board must fill it within two months. The member of the Executive Board appointed as a substitute remains in office for the duration of his predecessor's appointment.

The Executive Board is not validly in session unless at least half of its members are present. Any member of the Executive Board may send a representative or attend meetings by video conference or by any other means of telecommunication. No member of the Executive Board may hold more than one proxy. The decisions of the Executive Board are approved by a majority of the votes present and represented.

In 2014, the Executive Board met 12 times with an average attendance rate of 83,3%. Since the beginning of 2015, the Executive Board has met 3 with an average attendance rate of 0.66%.

The Executive Board is responsible for the management of the Company that it represents. The Supervisory board exercises permanent control over the Company's management. The members of the Executive Board meet as often as required in the interest of the Company, but at least once a quarter, as called for by the Chairman or a member of the Executive Board appointed for this purpose. The meetings of the Executive Board are chaired by the Chairman of the Executive Board. In his absence, the Executive Board appoints a Chairman for a particular meeting.

The Executive Board has the widest powers to act on behalf of the Company in accordance with the corporate purpose and within the limits of the powers expressly attributed by the law to the Supervisory Board and to meetings of shareholders and defined in the Company By-laws, which are regularly updated. The Executive Board also exercises its power subject to any restriction of power set by the Supervisory Board. The Company By-laws do not mention any limitation to the Executive Board's powers. The members of the Executive Board are kept informed on a daily basis of any subject related to their specific area of competence.

Therefore, the Executive Board may not make any decisions about the sale of real estate property, the total or partial sale of holdings, granting securities, pledges, warrants and guarantees, without the approval of the Supervisory Board.

The Chairman of the Executive Board represents the Company in its relations with third parties. The Supervisory Board may also assign this power of representation to one or more other members of the Executive Board; such persons then have the title of "Managing Director".

The Executive Board is particularly competent for determining, implementing and controlling the Company's strategy, for implementing the commercial and financial orientations in relation to operational actors, for nominating key personnel, as well as for the external communication and general policy of the company.

If so authorized by the Supervisory Board, the members of the Executive Board may divide management tasks among themselves. However, this division may under no circumstances result in the Executive Board losing its shared responsibility for managing the Company. There are no family ties between the members of the Executive Board and the Executive Committee, either between themselves or with any member of the Supervisory Board, the Audit, Compensation and nomination or the Transactions committees, or the Scientific Advisory Board.

### ***Executive Committee***

The Company's Executive Committee is composed of six members with significant experience in strategy, financial management, research and development project management, the negotiation of industrial and commercial agreements in the field of innovative companies in general and in biotechnology in particular. The Executive Committee meets at least once a month and deals with all subject regarding the management of the Company, and in particular its exposure to risks and accounting and budgeting monitoring.

In 2014, the members of the Executive Committee were as follows:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Starting Date in this Position</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Main operational responsibilities</b>
Hervé Brailly	Since 1999	53	CEO, General management, General corporate policy and Human resources
Nicolai Wagtmann	Since 2014	50	Executive Vice-President, CSO
Catherine Moukheibir	Since 2011	54	Executive Vice-President, Senior Advisor Finance
Pierre Dodion	Since sept. 2014	60	CMO
Jérôme Tiollier	Since 2001	54	Executive Vice-President, CDO, Operations
Yannis Morel	Since 2011	40	Executive Vice-President, Business Development
Marcel Rozenzweig	Since 2010	68	President of the subsidiary Innate Pharma Inc. and consultant of Innate Pharma

Detailed information on the expertise and experience of the members of the Executive Committee are presented in section 14.1.3 of the Reference Document.

There are no service contracts between members of the Executive Committee and the Company or its subsidiaries, except for a consultancy agreement signed between Mr. Marcel Rozenzweig and the Company and a consultancy agreement between Catherine Moukheibir and the Company.

There are no family ties between the members of the Executive Committee, either with any member of the Supervisory Board, the Audit, Compensation and nomination or the Transactions committees, or the Scientific Advisory Board.

#### **1.4 ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEES OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD**

##### ***Audit committee***

An Audit committee has been created by the Executive Committee (when the Company was a *société par actions simplifiée*) on July 1, 2003 and confirmed by the Supervisory Board on April 27, 2006.

The members of the Audit committee and their relationship with the Company, date of the present report, are listed in the table below:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Relationship to the Company</b>	<b>Audit committee member since</b>
Patrick Langlois	Member of the Supervisory Board and Chairman of the Audit committee	2010
Gilles Brisson	Chairman of the Supervisory Board and expert member of the Audit committee	2010
Irina Staatz-Granzer	Member of the Supervisory Board and of the Audit committee	2013

Mr Brisson and Mrs Staatz Granzer are both independent members of the Supervisory Board.

Mr Brisson, HEC, an independent member of the Supervisory Board, is the committee member “with special financial or accounting skills” as stipulated by Article L. 823-19 of the Code of Commerce and the report of the work group on audit committees (AMF recommendation dated July 22, 2010), due to his experience in the pharmaceutical industry and the senior management positions he has held at Rhône-Poulenc and Aventis.

The Chairman of the Audit committee, and the other members, all members of the Supervisory Board, receive attendance fees for their participation on this committee.

In addition to the Audit committee members, representatives from the finance and internal control departments as well as the Statutory Auditors attend the Audit committee meetings.

The Charter of the Supervisory board sets the rules relating to the composition, the organization and the role of the Audit committee.

The Audit committee meets as often as the Company's interests require, and at least twice a year, after the limited audit of the half-year accounts or the audit of the annual accounts and before the first Supervisory Board meeting following the half-year and annual accounting closing dates. He hears the Company's management, the Chief Financial Officer and the Statutory Auditors. The main missions of the Audit committee are the following of the legal control of the half-year and annual accounts, evaluation of internal control practices, risk analysis, the monitoring of the process for drawing up the financial information published by the Company and consistency checking and, the assessment of whether it would be opportune to make any changes to the accounting methods, the review of the Statutory Auditors' conclusions, the choice of Statutory Auditors (at the end of their term), their fees, and a review of their independence. The Committee reviews and approves the report from the Chairman of the Supervisory Board on the internal control. The question of internal control is a recurrent item in the agenda of the Audit committee.

During the 2014 fiscal year, the main issues dealt with by the Audit committee were:

- Review of the financial reports presented by management,
- Auditors' presentation regarding the legal audit and the accounting options adopted,
- Review of the budget process.

The Audit committee reports to the next Supervisory board and, depending on the case, minutes are sent to the members of the Supervisory Board, along with other documentation for the Supervisory Board meeting following the Audit committee meeting. A member of the Audit committee also intervenes during the Supervisory Board meeting in order to report on the principal conclusions of the Audit committee.

The financial reports and the agenda are sent to the members of the Audit committee one week before the meeting. At the end of the Committee meeting, a session takes place between the members of the Audit committee and the Auditors.

In 2014, the Audit committee met twice with an average rate of attendance of 100%.

#### ***Compensation and nomination committee***

A Compensation and nomination committee, that was created by the Management Committee (when the Company was a *société par actions simplifiée*) on January 17, 2001 and confirmed by the Supervisory Committee on April 27, 2006. At the date of the present report currently, the Compensation and nomination committee composed of:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Relationship to the Company</b>	<b>Member of the Compensation and Nominations Committee since</b>
Philippe Pouletty	Chairman of the Compensation and nomination committee and member of the Supervisory Board	2003
Gilles Brisson	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	2007
Patrick Langlois	Member of the Supervisory Board	2011

Mr. Brisson and Mr. Pouletty are independent members of the Supervisory Board.

Given its size, resources and business, the Company does not believe that a nomination committee separate from the compensation committee is necessary.

The main missions of the Compensation and nomination committee are: the review of the Company's remuneration policy, in particular the evolution of the payroll, the description of the collective objectives (for the whole company) and individual objectives (for members of the Executive Board and the Executive Committee), the compensation of the members of the Executive Board and the Executive Committee and the policy concerning the distribution of tools equity such as warrants, stock-options, free shares and capital increase reserved for members of the Company savings plan.

The Compensation and nomination committee meets as often as required and at least once a year. The committee report to the next Supervisory board and, depending on the case, minutes of its meetings are sent to the members of the Supervisory Board following the meeting of the Compensation and nomination committee.

In 2014, the key tasks of the Compensation and nominations committee were as follows:

- Review the professionalism and objectivity of the procedures for appointing officers and members of the Executive Committee, as well as certain key employees. The Committee was responsible for arranging the recruitment of independent members of the Supervisory Board;
- Analyze the situation of each member of the Supervisory Board in terms of their other relations with the Company in order to verify that there is no conflict of interest and ensure that their independence is not compromised;
- Make recommendations for salary adjustments for members of the Executive Board and Executive Committee;
- Set the collective objectives of the Company as well as the individual objectives of the members of the Executive Board and Executive Committee and make proposals for appropriate bonuses;
- Assess the extent to which such goals have been reached and make recommendations about the amount of the final collective and individual bonuses to be given each year to the members of the Executive Board and the Executive Committee;
- Make recommendations as to the Company's salary policy for the other members of the staff; and
- Make recommendations to the Executive Board on allocating investment instruments approved or authorized by the General Meeting of shareholders.

In 2014, the Compensation and nomination committee has met three times with an attendance of 100%.

In 2014, the main issues dealt with by the Compensation and nomination committee were:

- The description of collective objectives (of the Company) and individual objectives (of the members of the Executive Board and of the Supervisory Board);
- The compensation of the members of the Executive Board and of the Supervisory Board;
- The policy for the distribution of means of equity participation; and
- The distribution of attendance fees to the independent members of the Supervisory Board.

### ***Transactions committee***

A Transactions committee, created by the Supervisory Board on September 21, 2007, and at the date of the present report currently composed of :

<b>Name</b>	<b>Relationship to the Company</b>	<b>Member of the Transactions Committee since</b>
Irina Staatz-Granzer	Member of the Supervisory Board	2009
Gilles Brisson	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	2007
Novo Nordisk A/S represented by Karsten Munk Knudsen <sup>4</sup>	Member of the Supervisory Board	2011

The primary responsibility of the Transactions committee is to examine, with the Company and its investments bankers or consultants, the business and corporate development opportunities that the Company could be considering (these strategic opportunities may include the acquisition of rights on products or the acquisition of other companies as well as out-licensing opportunities), and to this end it has to :

- Analyze the fundamentals of the products and/or companies targeted by the Company, notably in relation to the Company's own fundamentals,

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Karsten Munk Knudsen has replaced Per Falk acting as permanent representative of Novo Nordisk A/S in the Company Supervisory board on December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014.

- Analyze the feasibility of a transaction, and
- If need be, participate in the process of selecting and defining the missions for the Company's investment bankers and/or consultants.

The committee report to the next Supervisory Board and, depending on the case, minutes of its meetings are sent to the members of the Supervisory Board. The frequency and contents of the meetings depend on operations of development engaged by the Company.

In 2014, the Transactions committee met only once.

## 1.5 ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD

The Company get also a Scientific Advisory Board, composed of five consultants in 2014, which all work outside of the Company. It was created by the Supervisory Board on September 21th, 2007. The Scientific Advisory Board is not a committee of the Supervisory board as provided in Article R225-29 of the French « *Code de commerce* ». Its members are appointed by the Executive Board.

The members of the Scientific Advisory Board and their relationship with the Company, at the date of the present report, are listed in the table below:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Relationship to the Company</b>	<b>Member of the Scientific committee since</b>
Bernard Malissen	Consultant	2000
David Raulet	Consultant	2000
Philip Greenberg	Consultant	2000
Ronald Levy	Consultant	2013
François Romagné	Consultant	2014

Detailed information on the expertise and experience of the members of the Scientific Advisory Board are presented in section 14.3 of the Reference Document.

The Scientific Advisory Board analyses the research and development work in progress at the Company plus any significant expansion project in its scientific field or in a related field. The Chairman of the Scientific committee. He intervenes during the Supervisory Board meeting, particularly in order to comment the work of the Scientific Advisory Board, and, depending on the case, minutes sent to the Supervisory board.

This type of advisory committee is very common in companies involved in biotechnologies. In 2014, the key tasks of the Scientific committee were as follows:

- To evaluate the Company's new products development strategy from a scientific perspective,
- To evaluate the progress of the Company's research programs to implement this strategy, examining both the results obtained and the skills and expertise involved, and
- To propose or evaluate opportunities for acquiring new products and new technologies.

The members of the Scientific Advisory Board receive compensation based on their attendance at meetings of the Scientific Advisory Board. In the 2014 fiscal year, this compensation totaled 15 thousand euros.

In 2014, the Scientific Advisory Board met twice with an average rate of attendance of 80%.

The Charter of the Supervisory Board governs the operating rules of the Scientific Advisory Board.

## 2 COMPENSATION OF SUPERVISORY BOARD MEMBERS AND COMPANY OFFICERS

Full information relating to the principles and rules set by the Supervisory Board to determine the remuneration and other perks granted to Supervisory Board members appears in chapter 15 of the Reference Document and in chapter VI of the Executive Board's annual management report.

It is stated that the Company uses the device "pay it say " under which the remuneration of company officers due or awarded for the year ended is subject to a shareholder advisory vote

## 2.1 SUPERVISORY BOARD

### Attendance fees

Since 2007, the Company pays attendance fees to independent members of the Supervisory Board. Attendance fees include a fixed and a variable part, the latter being based on actual participation in meetings of the Supervisory Board and its committees. It has nevertheless been decided that attendance fees would also be paid to Mr. Langlois.

The rules of distribution were discussed in the Compensation and nomination committee and then approved by the Supervisory Board meeting on December 11, 2007. In addition to a fixed annual amount common to all the beneficiaries, each member is eligible for payments depending on his attendance to meetings of the Supervisory Board and of the committees (see Section 1.4 of this report). The variable part depending on the attendance to meetings of the Supervisory Boards or Committees predominates over the annual lump sum.

The envelope of attendance fees voted at the General Meeting of shareholders on March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2014 was 200,000 euros.

The table below provides the amounts granted to each of the independent members of the Supervisory Board for the years 2013 and 2014:

<b>En euros</b>	<b>Attendance fees 2013</b>	<b>Attendance fees 2014</b>
Gilles Brisson	44,250	47,500
Philippe Pouletty	27,000	40,500
Irina Staatz-Granzer	26,000	28,500
Patrick Langlois	40,000	43,500
Michael Caligiuri*	12,750	22,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>182,500</b>

### Warrants

Warrants are distributed to independent Supervisory Board members on a regular basis.

The table below summarizes the last distribution of warrants to independent members of the Supervisory Board, where each warrant entitles the holder to subscribe one new share:

<b>Date of the General Meeting</b>	<b>Number of warrants</b>		
	<b>Jun. 27, 2008</b>	<b>Jun. 29, 2011</b>	<b>Jun. 28, 2013</b>
<b>Date of the Executive Board meeting</b>	<b>Jan. 19, 2009</b>	<b>Jul. 29, 2011</b>	<b>Jul. 17, 2013</b>
<b>Gilles Brisson</b> , Chairman of the Supervisory Board, independent member	-	25,000	-
<b>Philippe Pouletty</b> , independent member of the Supervisory Board	35,000	12,500	-
<b>Irina Staatz-Granzer</b> , Vice-chairman of the	-	25,000	-

Supervisory Board, independent member

<b>Michael A. Caligiuri</b> , independent member of the Supervisory Board	-	-	25,000
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To distribute these warrants, the recommendation of the Compensation and nomination committee is notably based on market practices, as known and detailed by the members of the Compensation and nomination committee, as well as on external information collected by the Company and made available to the Compensation and nominations committee, including a comparison with public companies of the biotechnology industry in France and Switzerland.

## **2.2 EXECUTIVE BOARD**

The remuneration of the members of the Executive Board and the Executive Committee is set by the Supervisory Board, following the recommendation of the Compensation and nomination committee.

The remunerations and any benefits in kind of the members of the Executive Board and the Executive Committee are detailed in Chapter 15 of the Reference Document and in section VI of the Executive Board's annual management report (in particular with respect to "Say on pay" information). The fixed part of the remuneration is separate from the variable part, whose mechanisms are explained in that document. In order to set the remuneration and any benefits in kind of the members of the Executive Board and the Executive Committee, the Supervisory Board, assisted for this purpose by the Compensation and nomination committee, take into account the performance of the Company as a whole, the collective and individual performances of the executives and the current practices in companies of comparable size and maturity in the biotechnology sector, in France and abroad.

Regarding Article 22 of the AFEP/MEDEF recommendations, relating to employment contract for the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Supervisory Board of March 27, 2014, renewed the mandate of Mr Brailly and authorized him to hold concurrently his employment contract and his mandate as Chairman of the Executive Board. Mr Brailly's position as Chairman of the Executive Board is not remunerated, as for other members of the Executive Board.

The Company does not provide contractual indemnities ("golden parachutes") for Executive Board members.

## **3 PARTICIPATION OF SHAREHOLDERS AT GENERAL MEETINGS**

The last annual General Meeting of shareholders was held on March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2014 at the Company's head office, in accordance with articles 26 to 34 of the Company by-laws. Shareholders present or represented composed 57,63% of the capital and voting rights of the Company. Shareholders were offered the choice to vote by mail, to give a proxy to the Chairman of the meeting or to attend to the meeting.

## **4 ARTICLE L.225-100-3 OF THE FRENCH CODE OF COMMERCE**

The information stipulated by article L.225-100-3 of the French Code of Commerce is set out in the section IV of of the Executive Board's annual management report

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**5. Table of recommendations of AFEP/MEDEF Code not followed by the Company**

AFEP MEDEF Code	Non compliance	Explanations
<p>The code recommends that the Supervisory board achieves and maintains a percentage of at least 20% of women after the first AGM in 2014.</p>	<p>The Supervisory Board consists of six members, one female.</p>	<p>The Board will consider applications to remedy before the term of the mandates of the members of the Supervisory Board, before the Annual General Meeting held in 2015 and approving the financial statements for the 2014 fiscal year.</p>
<p>The Code recommends that all members of the audit committee must get financial and accounting expertise (§ 16.1).</p>	<p>The Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board, in accordance with Article L.823-19 of the Commercial Code, provides that the obligation for a member of the audit committee at least present financial and accounting skills.</p>	<p>The rules of procedure are consistent with the law and the size, resources and accounting issues of the Company. In any event, Mr. Brisson, Langlois and Jorgensen have, in terms of their career, the skills required.</p>
<p>The code recommends the renewal of members of the Supervisory Board for each. (§ 14).</p>	<p>. The mandates of the members of the Supervisory Board are renewed at the same time and not in phases.</p>	<p>This choice is explained by the short duration of the mandates (two years), which allows for a renewal of the Composition of the Company's Supervisory Board on a regular basis and so, in the Company's view, achieves the intended purpose.</p>
<p>The code recommends that the nominations committee designs a plan for replacement of executive directors in the event of unforeseeable vacancy (§17.2.2).</p>	<p>The Compensation committee has not yet decided on this issue.</p>	<p>Under the Company's by-laws, in the event of vacancy of the Executive board members, the Supervisory Council must make an appointment to fill the post within two months.</p>
<p>When an officer is a corporate officer of the company, it is advisable to terminate his employment contract which binds the Company (§ 22).</p>	<p>The CEO combines an employment contract with a mandate.</p>	<p>The Supervisory Board during the renewal of Mr. Brailly on March 27, 2014, authorized Mr. Brailly to hold his employment contract and its mandate provided that Mr Brailly receives no compensation under this mandate, as other members of the Executive Board.</p>

<p>The Code recommends that the fixed remuneration of the executive directors shall be reconsidered at relatively long intervals, for example three years (§23.2.2)</p>	<p>The reference base wage of the members of the Executive Board and of the other members of the executive committee is fixed annually by the Supervisory Board on the basis of a recommendation from the Compensation and nomination committee.</p>	<p>The Supervisory Board of the company will take into account this provision in 2015.</p>
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## **CHAPTER 2 INTERNAL CONTROL PROCEDURES**

The internal control mechanism set up by the Company based on the recommendations set out in “risk management and internal control reference framework: implementation guidelines for small and mid-cap companies”, updated and published by the French financial markets authority (AMF) on July 22, 2010.

As a reminder, the scope of internal control is not limited solely to procedures for making financial reporting more reliable.

The mechanism applies to the parent company Innate Pharma and its subsidiary Innate Pharma Inc., fully owned. Internal control procedures specific to each subsidiary could be put in place in the future, based on their specific operations and risks.

### **2.1 DEFINITION AND OBJECTIVES OF INTERNAL CONTROL**

Within the Company, internal control is a process set up by the Supervisory Board, the Executive Board, the Executive Committee, the intermediate management and the personnel.

It comprises a range of resources, behaviors, processes and actions adapted to the specificities of the Company and contributes to the control of its activities, the efficiency of its operations and the efficient use of its resources. It must also take appropriately into account the significant risks, whether operational, financial or conformity risks.

The internal control system aims at providing the Company with reasonable assurance that:

- It complies with the applicable laws and regulations,
- It is applying instructions and strategic orientations such as determined by the management,
- Its internal processes work well, notably those related to the protection of its assets,
- Its financial information is reliable.

The mechanism contributes to the prevention and control of the risk that the Company will not achieve the objectives that it has set itself. The purpose of controlling risks related to the Company's operations and to accounting and financial information is aimed at (i) providing managers with tools necessary for managing the business, (ii) providing shareholders and the public with reliable accounting and financial information and (iii) enabling the Company to comply with the applicable laws and regulations.

The Company's internal control process is nevertheless essentially based on human means. Thus, while it may give a reasonable assurance, it cannot provide an absolute guarantee that the risks the Company is facing are fully controlled.

### **2.2 COMPANY POLICY WITH REGARD TO INTERNAL CONTROL**

The internal control policy is determined based on the Company's objectives.

One of Innate Pharma's significant concerns is to ensure that its activities are controlled. The executive management has therefore backed the installation of a quality system, certified since 2005, and a mechanism of internal control; these two systems coincide and are part of the Company's continuous improvement approach.

Because of its business model which relies on capital increases, and the nature of its activity, i.e. research and development of drug candidates in the immunotherapy field, the Company is very much exposed to various financial, legal, strategic and operational risks. Innate Pharma is therefore especially committed to identifying and controlling these risks and wants to be able to give its shareholders a relevant vision of its risk environment.

The Company sees its internal control mechanism as a process of continuous and progressive improvement with the objective of complying with the internal control recommendations published by the AMF.

In order to formalize the control process, an internal control manual has been drafted and is regularly updated. It defines the Company's policy regarding internal control, defines responsibilities as well as all the decisions contributing to the control of this activity and to internal control.

### **2.3 INTERNAL CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES**

By virtue of its mission, the Supervisory Board is the primary participant in the Company's internal control system.

The Audit committee, the Compensation and nomination committee and the Transactions committee are the key tools the Supervisory Board has at its disposal for internal control tasks.

Members of the Executive Board, of the Executive Committee, the intermediate management and the personnel are the actors of the internal control process.

The process of identification and evaluation of the risks is monitored by the Manager, Quality System in collaboration with the Director, Administration & Finance, who is in charge of implementing, formalizing and monitoring the mechanism of internal control within the Company. He reports to the Executive Board, to the President of the Audit Committee and to the President of the Supervisory Board. The implementation of the corrective actions aiming at reducing the risks is integrated into the Quality or Internal Control system according to the nature of the risks.

Interim evaluations can be done in case of a major change, with potential impact on the Company's risk profile.

### **2.4 DISTRIBUTION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION**

#### **2.4.1 External communication**

As a listed company, the Company complies with strict rules relating to the distribution of information. A code of ethics stipulates that all staff have a duty of confidentiality with regard to certain information, and a code of stock market deontology defines the confidentiality and secrecy obligations relating to so-called privileged information. A list of "insiders" who are party to such privileged information has been drawn up.

Press announcements are released on a regular basis by the Company. They are drafted internally and subject to a reviewing process involving the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board for strategic and financial information. Press releases comprising half-year or full-year financial accounts are also reviewed and discussed by the Audit Committee.

The Reference Document provides the main financial information and notably a discussion on the Company's financial situation and results, the main risk factors, an overview of the activities as well as the governance rules. This document is updated on yearly basis.

Information about the Company can be accessed on its website [www.innate-pharma.com](http://www.innate-pharma.com).

#### **2.4.2 Internal communication**

Internally, the Company has set up certain tools to distribute and share information.

Information regarding the Company's policy and objectives are discussed during annual "strategic goals" meetings with all employees. The Executive Committee members share information regarding the Company and their own field with their teams through various *ad hoc* forums.

As described above, the Executive Committee reviews on a monthly basis the strategic, budgeting and accounting information and reports to the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board.

For operational use, an Electronic Document Management (EDM) system is used to manage Quality system procedures and ensure that they are accessible. This documentary database is also used to ensure the traceability of research and development activities.

## **2.5 MAPPING AND ANALYSIS OF RISKS**

The operational risks identified as of today are presented in Section 5 “Risk factors” of the Reference Document.

The risk factors identified by the Company on the basis of the procedures explained below will be described in chapter 5 “Risk factors” of the reference document.

Risk mapping is one of the first and major steps for setting up and optimizing an internal control system. Indeed, identifying and evaluating the risks enables to identify actions to be defined for better risk control. These actions constitute the Company's internal control system.

The macro risk map has currently identified the following families of risks: strategic, operational, regulatory and legal, intellectual property, hygiene, security of technical installations and environment, human resources and financial. The risk mapping was updated in 2013 following a detailed review. A consistency review performed in September 2014 did not lead to any major change.

The 2015 internal audits program will be prepared accordingly to the conclusions of the previous review and will be presented during the first quarter of 2015 to the Executive Committee.

The residual risks are presented and discussed at the Audit Committee.

The Company distinguishes three types of risks relating to accounting and financial information:

- Risks related to establishing the accounts and producing financial data, which could result from different dysfunctions arising from the accounting and financial processes themselves,
- Risks related to the disclosure of financial information, with regards to the selection of indicators, the drafting of documents and the financial communication itself,
- Market-related risks linked to foreign exchange risks on operating expenses and to variations of interest rates concerning cash flow and financial instruments.

In order to complete the approach described above, which directly derives from the control actions already in place, the Company also takes into account the conclusions given by its Statutory Auditors as well as their recommendations, which are discussed each year with the Audit Committee and the Supervisory Board. The matrix of key controls, was reviewed and updated in December 2014. The results of this external evaluation by the Statutory Auditors are presented and discussed with the Audit committee and with the Supervisory Board.

## **2.6 CONTROL ENVIRONMENT**

### **2.6.1 INTERNAL CONTROL PROCEDURES RELATING TO OPERATIONAL PROCESSES**

Since its inception, the Company has adopted a quality approach which led to ISO 9001 certification in 2005 for its research and development activities in the field of immunotherapy medication. Since then, the certification was renewed every year.

The Quality system is one of the major mechanism in place for monitoring the operational risks.

The application of strategic direction and orientations given by the Executive Board is partly defined in the context of the strategic goals process.

The functioning and the control of the operations are described in the quality system, which covers the following processes:

- Strategic goals,
- Management of the quality system,
- Human resources: skills management,
- Research and development (pre-clinical and clinical),
- Pharmaceutical operations,
- Procurement,

- Animal facilities,
- Management of scientific equipment,
- Management of buildings and facilities,
- Information systems.

The organization of the quality system is the first element of the internal control over operational risks. The implementation of the procedures as described in the Quality System is subject to regular internal control audits.

Compliance with laws and regulations is the responsibility of the participants in the various processes (process pilots, program managers and project managers).

## **2.6.2 INTERNAL CONTROL PROCEDURES RELATING TO ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

*Organisational factors participating to risks limitation:*

The Company considers that risks regarding financial management are currently limited, for the following reasons:

- In general, the Company's Senior management and more particularly the personnel of the accounting and finance department are trained and experienced, and thus familiar with internal control matters and respond positively to the recommendations of the Audit committee and the Statutory Auditors,
- The Company ensures that there is an internal separation between the production and supervision of financial statements, and calls upon independent experts for the evaluation of accounting entries that are complex or require significant management estimates,
- The half-year and annual accounts are reviewed by an external chartered accountant prior to their presentation to the Statutory Auditors,
- Independent consultants are retained to calculate provisions for retirement compensation,
- Payroll management is subcontracted to the external chartered accountant,
- Responsibility for external financial communication is entrusted exclusively to the members of the Executive Board and to the Director of Investor Relations, a position created in 2007.

Since March 1, 2011, Catherine Moukheibir, member of the Executive Committee is in charge of the financial strategy of the Company within the frame of a consultancy contract. She is also member of the Executive board.

The Company has a regular dialogue with its Statutory Auditors, its Audit committee or with third-parties for the interpretation or adoption of new accounting standards be they French or IFRS adoption of new accounting as well as for measures related to internal control.

The book of accounting and financial procedures defines the accounting principles, responsibilities of the personnel of the accounting and finance department, as well as the main processes performed in the Company's operations.

## **2.6.3 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM IN PLACE**

Through the yearly update of risk mapping enabling risks and control actions to be reviewed and evaluate, and also through the work performed by the Statutory Auditors on internal control as part of their legal assignment, the Company believes that it possesses the necessary means for the implementation of appropriate control tools. This system complements the active role played by the Audit Committee in this respect.

In 2004, the Company also created a proprietary management information system, IP Center, which is gradually integrating the various management procedures likely to represent a risk in view of their economic significance for the Company. For example, a module for procurement was introduced in 2006 to ensure that no purchase order is issued by the Company without prior verification and authorization by the persons possessing the appropriate delegation. The computerization of this process has also improved accounting cut-offs between periods (separation of accounting years).

A dedicated purchasing function was also created . This person is responsible for price negotiation with suppliers as well as the verification of services performed before payment is made to the suppliers.

The management of contracts has been gradually integrated into the IP Center. The management module of the contracts enables the Company to gain a better appreciation of its commitments by providing a rapid and convenient

overview of agreements signed or awaiting signature, and by matching the contractual information with the resulting accounting elements.

The IP Center, which operates as a database management system and extracts elements from various software programs, including the Company's own accounting software, is also the tool used for formalizing the budget process and monitoring this budget during the year. This monitoring was further improved in 2010 through the installation of a module specific to the clinical activity, used to monitor the progress of current clinical trials based on two criteria, the number of patients included and the duration of the trial.

Time and activity management software was implemented in order to improve resource management and notably the identification of needs and the calculation of the allocation of resources per project. This software also contributes to improving the documentation relating to subsidies and research tax credit.

Risk matrices were formalized for the following accounting cycles of the Company: "Purchasing", "Payroll" and "Fixed Assets". These matrices identify, for each risk, the appropriate implemented risk control(s) covering this risk. In addition, in order to ensure the absence of conflicting functional responsibilities, a matrix of tasks across the organization has been set up. A matrix of controls on the closing process was also formalized.

## **2.7 MONITORING AND SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL PROCESS**

The Executive Board monitors and supervises the internal control process and ensures that it is relevant and appropriate for the Company's objectives.

The continuous monitoring is part of the day to day activities and comprises regular checks conducted by the Executive Committee. The existence of a quality management system contributes to the supervision of the process: it enables to control the changes related to the process and the documentation, to identify non-conformities, and to analyze the efficiency indicators of the defined processes. A formal review of the quality system takes place twice a year to evaluate its effectiveness.

Periodic supervision has also been set up, entailing an internal audit program. The internal audits program involves quality audits, allowing the evaluation of the application of the procedures which have been set up, as well as internal control audits to ensure that the internal control mechanisms comply with regulations and with the Company's needs, and that controls are performed.

The Supervisory Board is informed regularly and as needed, by the Executive Board, of the processes related to risk management and internal control. The Audit Committee annually evaluates the efficiency of the risk management and internal control procedures set up by the Company. The conclusions of this evaluation are then reported to the Supervisory Board by the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

This report, which is drafted each year by the Chairman of the Supervisory Board, reports the conditions of the preparation and organization of the works of the Supervisory Board and of the internal control and risk management processes implemented by the Company.

## **2.8 SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN IN 2014**

During the year 2014, the Company updated some procedures and improved the budgeting process of the costs relating to the congresses. We also started working on a project for the implementation of an expense claims software.

During the year 2013, the Company updated its accountancy software, and more specifically the unit relating to the payments. Indeed, from February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014, wires and direct debits will be under SEPA (Single Euro Payment Area). The operations relating to this update are completed at 2013 end, the Company is therefore compliant with these new payment standards.

## **2.9 OUTLOOK**

After several years of process formalization, ongoing thought and actions are undertaken with a view to continuous improvement.

## **2.10 CONCLUSIONS ON THE INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESSES**

In the light of the arrangements presented in this report, the level of formalization of the internal control mechanism is deemed satisfactory.

The way the various management bodies are involved in internal control work provides an separation between the management activities of the Executive Board and the Executive Committee and the control functions of the Supervisory Board and its committees.

The quality system, the internal control system as well as the meetings of the Executive Board and of the Executive Committee enable the Company to monitor and control its risks appropriately.

The Company is committed to continuing the use of the risk analysis methodology and making it even more operational so that it can become a true management and decision support tool.

Innate Pharma also intends to continue to comply with market recommendations and to review market practices in order to maintain an appropriate standard in this area.

February 17, 2015

The Chairman of the Supervisory Board