



SRKK AI BERHAD (FORMERLY KNOWN AS SRKK TECHNOLOGY SDN. BHD.)

Registration No.: 202101023109 (1423409-A)

BOARD CHARTER

Overview

The Board of Directors (“the Board”) of SRKK AI Berhad (*formerly known as SRKK Technology Sdn. Bhd.*) (“SRKK” or the “Company”) is committed towards ensuring good corporate governance practices are implemented and maintained throughout the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”). This Board Charter sets out the composition, roles and responsibilities, operation and processes of the Board and ensures that all Board members acting on behalf of the Company are aware of their duties and responsibilities as Board members.

This Board Charter operates under the governance of, where applicable, the Company’s Constitution, the Companies Act 2016, Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance (“MCCG”), ACE Market Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad (“Bursa Securities”) (“Listing Requirements”), relevant regulatory and legislative mandates, and other esteemed norms of corporate governance.

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE BOARD

The role of the Board is to promote and protect the interests of the Group (i.e. the shareholders and stakeholders of each member of the Group). The Board shoulders the ultimate responsibility of determining the direction of the Group, thereby ensuring the long-term success of the Group and the delivery of sustainable value to its stakeholders. The Board provides thought leadership and advice in fine-tuning corporate strategies, championing good governance and ethical practices, and ensures the effective execution of these strategies.

2. COMPOSITION AND BALANCE OF THE BOARD

2.1 Size and Composition

The Group is led by an effective and experienced Board comprising members who have diverse background, experience and perspective in general business and financial aspects, as well as in the technical and operational aspects to enable them to discharge their duties and responsibilities effectively.

The presence of Independent Non-Executive Directors on the Board and in meetings ensures that decisions made by the Board remain objective and independent and that the interests of minority shareholders are addressed and accorded with due consideration.

The Constitution of the Company provides for a minimum of two (2) Directors. As required under the Listing Requirements, at least two (2) or one-third (1/3) of the Board, whichever is higher,

are Independent Non-Executive Directors. Additionally, there must be at least one (1) female Director.

The Board takes cognisance of the recommendation of the MCG to have at least 30% women Directors. The Company shall endeavour to increase female representation on the Board if there are appropriate candidates available when Board vacancies arise.

The composition and size of the Board are subject to periodic reviews to ensure that they remain appropriate for the Company's needs.

2.2 Nomination and Appointments

The members of the Board are appointed in a formal and transparent process as endorsed by the MCG. The Nomination Committee will make recommendations to the Board who will then go through the list of candidates identified and arrive at a decision on the appointment of new Directors. The Company Secretary(ies) oversees the process, ensuring that all appointments align with legal and regulatory obligations.

Appointment of Directors is based on objective criteria and merit, with due consideration given to diversity in skills, experience, age, cultural background, and gender. Directors selected must allocate sufficient time to effectively contribute to Board responsibilities. The Board also takes into account any current board positions held by a Director, including those in non-listed companies. It is imperative to avoid appointments that could compromise the Company's integrity and governance.

All Board members shall notify the Chairperson of the Board before accepting any new Directorship in other companies. The Chairperson shall also notify the Board if he or she has any new Directorship or significant commitments outside the Company. The number of directorships in listed issuers held by each Directors shall comply with the Listing Requirements of Bursa Securities.

2.3 Retirement, Re-election and Re-appointment

Election of Directors shall take place each year at the annual general meeting of the Company ("AGM"). In accordance with the Company's Constitution, all Directors appointed are subject to re-election by the shareholders at the AGM following their appointment. At least one-third (1/3) of the Directors are required to retire from office by rotation annually, and all Directors shall retire from office at least once in every three (3) years but shall be eligible for re-election. Any new Director appointed during the year shall hold office until the next AGM and shall be eligible for re-election.

2.4 Independence

The presence of Independent Non-Executive Directors on the Board ensures that views, consideration, judgment and discretion exercised by the Board in decision making remains objective and independent whilst assuring the interest of other stakeholders such as minority shareholders, are taken into account and adequately protected. These Directors offer objective views, exercise independent judgment, and provide an additional layer of oversight to the Board.

2.5 Tenure of Independent Director

An Independent Non-Executive Director is required to resign or be re-designated as a Non-Independent Director after serving a cumulative term of more than twelve (12) years.

In the case of an Independent Non-Executive Director who has served the Board for cumulative terms of nine (9) years, the Board must justify their continued designation as an Independent Director and seek annual shareholders' approval through a two-tier voting process, in accordance with the MCGG, as follows:

- Tier 1: Only the Large Shareholder(s) of the Company votes; and
- Tier 2: Shareholders other than the Large Shareholder(s) votes.

A Large Shareholder means a person who:

- is entitled to exercise, or control the exercise of, not less than 33% of the voting shares in the Company; or
- is the largest shareholder of voting shares in the Company; or
- has the power to appoint or cause to be appointed a majority of the Directors of the Company; or
- has the power to make or cause to be made, decisions in respect of the business or administration of the Company, and to give effect to such decisions or cause them to be given effect to.

The decision for the resolution to retain an Independent Non-Executive Director is determined based on the vote of Tier 1 and a simple majority of Tier 2. If there is more than one Large Shareholder, a simple majority of votes determine the outcome of the Tier 1 vote. The said resolution is deemed successful if both Tier 1 and Tier 2 support the said resolution. However, the said resolution is deemed to be defeated where the vote between the two (2) tiers differs or where Tier 1 voter(s) abstained from voting.

The Board through the Nomination Committee, will assess the independence of the Independent Non-Executive Directors annually.

2.6 Evaluation of the performance of the Directors and the Board as a whole and its Committees

The Board recognises the importance of assessing the effectiveness of individual Directors, the Board as a whole and its Committees. The Nomination Committee is responsible to review and evaluate the individual Director's performance and the effectiveness of the Board and the Board's Committees on an annual basis. In assessing the suitability of candidates, consideration will be given to the competencies, commitment, contribution and performance.

The Nomination Committee is required to report annually to the Board an evaluation of the Board's and its Committees' performance. This will be discussed with the full Board. Every year, the

Nomination Committee will evaluate each individual Director's contributions to the effectiveness of the Board and the relevant Board committees.

3. AUTHORITIES OF THE BOARD

3.1 The Board is authorised to do the following at the expense of the Group:

- i. be provided with resources whenever necessary in order to perform its duties;
- ii. have direct access to the senior management team and the external auditors;
- iii. have direct communication channels and access to the Company Secretary(ies), and full and unrestricted access to information, records, properties and personnel of the Group in performing their duties;
- iv. obtain external, legal or independent professional advice or other advice, as deemed necessary;
- v. convene meetings with the external auditors without the attendance of any executive and where appropriate, the Company Secretary(ies) as deemed necessary;
- vi. have immediate access to reports on fraud or irregularities from Finance or Internal Audit and Risk; and
- vii. authorise investigations into fraud, illegal acts or suspected violations of the Group's policies involving the Directors or senior management.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Board Responsibilities

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Executive Directors ("EDs") of the Company (collectively referred to as "Executive Board Members"), together with the senior management, have the responsibility to manage the day-to-day operations of the business, implementation of Board policies and make strategic decisions for the expansion of the business. The Independent Non-Executive Directors contribute their expertise and experiences to give independent judgment to the Board on issues of strategy, performance and resources, including major policies, key directions and standards of conduct.

The stewardship responsibilities and duties of the Board focus principally on strategies, financial performance and critical business decisions that may include the following: -

- i. Overseeing and evaluating the conduct and sustainability of the businesses of the Group.

- ii. Reviewing and adopting the overall strategic direction, business plans, and annual budgets of the Group, including major capital commitments.
- iii. Ensuring that the strategic plan of the Group supports long-term value creation and includes strategies on economic, environmental, and social considerations underpinning sustainability.
- iv. Establishing key performance indicators and succession plans for the Board and key senior management.
- v. Reviewing and approving new ventures, major acquisitions and disposal of undertakings and properties.
- vi. Reviewing, challenging, and deciding on management's proposals for the Group and monitoring their implementation by management.
- vii. Supervising and assessing management performance to determine whether the business is being properly managed.
- viii. Identifying and understanding the principal risks of the Group's business and ensuring the implementation of appropriate internal control systems and mitigation measures to manage these risks.
- ix. Reviewing the adequacy and integrity of the Group's internal control systems and management information systems.
- x. Setting the risk appetite within which the Board expects management to operate and ensuring that there is an appropriate risk management framework to identify, analyse, evaluate, manage and monitor significant financial and non-financial risks.
- xi. Ensuring that key senior management has the necessary skills and experience and there are measures in place to provide for the orderly succession of the Board and key senior management.
- xii. Ensuring that the Company has in place procedures to enable effective communication with stakeholders.
- xiii. Supervising the creation and execution of the investor relations program or shareholders' communication policy for the Company to facilitate productive communication.
- xiv. Overseeing the development and implementation of the shareholder communications policy for the Company.
- xv. Ensuring the Group's core values, vision and mission and shareholders' interests are met.
- xvi. Ensuring all significant systems and procedures are in place for the Group to run effectively, efficiently, and meet all legal and contractual requirements.

- xvii. Collaborating with key senior management to establish and maintain effective corporate governance practices, which include ethical, prudent, and professional conduct standards, and fostering a corporate responsibility culture throughout the Group.
- xviii. Ensuring the integrity of the Company's and the Group's financial and non-financial reporting.
- xix. Comply with environment, safety and health legislation by understanding the operations being carried out by employees and the hazards and risks associated with such operations.

The Directors are required to declare their direct and indirect interests in the Company and related companies. The Directors are also responsible for declaring whether they and/or any person(s) connected to them have any potential conflict of interest in any transaction and/or in any contract with the Company and/or any of its related companies. Any Director who has an interest in any related party transaction shall abstain from the Board deliberation and voting and shall ensure that he or she and the person(s) connected to him or her will abstain from voting on the related resolution.

4.2 Accountability and Audit

i. Financial Reporting

The Board has overall responsibility for the quality and completeness of the financial statements of the Company and the Group, both on a quarterly and annual basis. This includes ensuring that the financial statements are prepared based on appropriate and consistently applied accounting policies, supported by reasonably prudent judgment and estimates, and in accordance to the applicable financial reporting standards.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee plays a crucial role in assisting the Board with its responsibilities. This includes assessing the suitability, objectivity, and independence of the external auditors, reviewing the Company's and the Group's financial reporting process, transactions, and other financial information, scrutinizing information for disclosure to shareholders to ensure its material accuracy, adequacy, and timeliness, and challenging management's assertions on the Company's and the Group's financials.

ii. Internal Control and Risk Management

The Board is responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal control to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Group's assets, and for reviewing the adequacy and integrity of the system. The system of internal control covers not only financial controls but operational and compliance controls and risk management.

Risk management is an integral part of the Group's business operations and it is subject to periodic reviews by the Board. The Group has adopted a structured risk management framework with discussions involving different levels of management to identify and address risks faced by the Group including compliance with environment, safety, and health legislation and sustainable corporate governance.

The Board should disclose the features of its risk management and internal control framework, and the adequacy and effectiveness of this framework. This disclosure should include:

- a discussion on how key risk areas such as finance, operations, regulatory compliance, reputation, cyber security, and sustainability were evaluated and the controls in place to mitigate or manage those risks;
- a statement on whether the risk management framework adopted by the Group is based on an internationally recognised risk management framework; and
- whether it has conducted an annual review and periodic testing of the Group's internal control and risk management framework, as well as any insights gained from the review and any changes made to its internal control and risk management framework arising from the review.

Management is responsible for implementing the processes for identifying, evaluating, monitoring and reporting risks and internal control, taking appropriate and timely corrective actions as needed, and for providing assurance to the Board that the processes have been carried out.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee has been entrusted by the Board to ensure the effectiveness of the Group's internal control systems. The activities of the outsourced Internal Auditors are reported regularly to the Audit and Risk Management Committee, which should satisfy itself that the Internal Auditors have the relevant experience, sufficient standing and authority to enable them to discharge their functions, sufficient resources, and are able to access information to enable them to carry out their role effectively, and the necessary competency, experience and resources to carry out the function effectively.

The Board should disclose whether the Internal Auditors are free from any relationships or conflicts of interest which could impair their objectivity and independence, the number of resources the Internal Auditors have, the name and qualifications of the persons responsible, and whether the internal audit function is carried out in accordance with a recognised framework.

The Board recognises that identification, evaluation and management of significant risks faced by the Group are an ongoing process. The improvement of the system of internal controls is an on-going process and the Board maintains on-going commitment to strengthening the Group's control environment and processes.

The Company outsourced its internal audit function to an independent professional firm to help the Company and the Group to accomplish its goals by bringing an objective and disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, internal control, anti-corruption, whistleblowing and governance processes.

iii. Relationship with Auditors

The Group has established a transparent and appropriate relationship with both the outsourced Internal Auditors and the External Auditors. Such a relationship allows the Group to seek professional advice on matters relating to compliance and corporate governance. The internal audit function of the Group is outsourced to a third party. Similar to the External Auditors, Internal Auditors also have direct reporting access to the Board and the Audit and Risk Management Committee to ensure that issues highlighted are addressed independently, objectively and impartially without any undue influence of the management.

4.3 Responsibilities of the Chairperson and CEO

There is a clear division of responsibility between the Chairperson and CEO in order to provide for a balance of power and authority. The former is responsible for the orderly conduct and effectiveness of the Board in addition to facilitate constructive deliberation of matters in hand whilst the latter leads the management of the Company and has overall responsibility for the operating units and the implementation of the Board's policies and decisions.

The responsibilities of the Chairperson, amongst others, are as follows:

- i. To provide leadership to the Board.
- ii. To oversee the effective discharge of the Board's supervisory role.
- iii. To facilitate the effective contribution of all Directors.
- iv. Collaborate with the CEO and the Company Secretary(ies) to set the agenda for Board meetings.
- v. To lead the Board's function, meetings and discussions.
- vi. Ensure adequate time is allocated during Board Meetings for discussion of issues tabled to the Board for deliberation.
- vii. To encourage active participation and allow dissenting views to be freely expressed.
- viii. To ensure that quality information to facilitate decision-making is delivered to the Board in a timely manner.
- ix. To ensure Board Meetings and General Meetings comply with good conduct and best practices.
- x. To lead the Board in the adoption and implementation of good corporate governance practices in the Group.
- xi. To promote constructive and respectful relations between Board members and between the Board and the Management.

- xii. To conduct and chair Board Meetings and General Meetings of the Company.
- xiii. To ensure the general meetings support meaningful engagement between the Board, Senior Management and shareholders.
- xiv. To ensure that appropriate steps are taken to provide effective communication with stakeholders and that their views are communicated to the board as a whole.
- xv. Together with the CEO/ED, represents the Company and/or Group to external groups such as shareholders, creditors, consumer groups, local communities and federal, state, and local governments.

The responsibilities of the CEO, amongst others, are as follows:

- i. To develop and recommend to the Board, the strategic business direction, plans and policies of the Group that leads to the creation of shareholders' value.
- ii. To develop and recommend to the Board the operational plan and annual budget that supports the Company or the Group's long-term strategy.
- iii. To ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the Group's operations.
- iv. To ensure management of day-to-day business affairs, continuous improvement and development, implementation and achievement of corporate policies and strategies sanctioned by the Board.
- v. To ensure that the Company has an effective management team and structure, management development program and succession plans.
- vi. To manage the overall business and oversee the day-to-day management of the Group with all powers, discretions and delegations authorised, from time to time, by the Board.
- vii. To assess business opportunities that are of potential benefit to the Group.
- viii. To report to the Board on key performance indicators in relation to the financial results, market conditions and other developments.
- ix. To keep Board fully informed of all important aspects of the Group's operations and ensure information is distributed to the Board members.
- x. To ensure compliance with governmental procedures and regulations.
- xi. To ensure that effective internal controls and governance measures are deployed.

- xii. To develop and maintain effective relationship with significant external agencies such as regulatory bodies, government agencies, investing public and other trade associations and institutions.

4.4 ROLE OF NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The responsibilities of the Non-Executive Directors, amongst others, are as follows:

- (i) To advise and direct the management in the development and evaluation of the strategy of the Group.
- (ii) To oversee the performance of the management in meeting the agreed goals and objectives.
- (iii) To satisfy themselves that the financial performance presented is accurate.
- (iv) To review the risk management and internal control systems to ensure that they are robust and defensible.

4.5 ROLE OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Independent Directors are independent from Management and have no relationships that could interfere with the exercise of their independent judgement. They play a key role in providing unbiased and independent views, advice and contributing their knowledge and experience toward the formulation of policies and in the decision-making process. The responsibilities include the following:-

- i. To ensure there is a proper check and balance on the Board by providing unbiased and independent views in Board deliberations and decision making of the Board, taking into consideration the interest of all shareholders, not only the interests of a particular function or group, but also the interest of minority shareholders, stakeholders and the general public.
- ii. To improve corporate credibility and governance standards, and make contributions to the Company's decision making by bringing in the quality of detached impartiality.
- iii. To make independent assessment of information, reports or statement when the interests of Management, Company and/or shareholders diverge, such as executive performance and remuneration, related party transactions and audit matters.
- iv. To enhance the independence and objectivity of the Board's deliberation from the executive arms.
- v. To mitigate any possible conflict of interests between the policy-making and the day-to-day management.

- vi. To constructively challenge and contribute to the development of strategies of the Group.
- vii. To ensure that the Board uses adequate systems and controls to safeguard the interest of the Company.

4.6 Board Committees

The Board may from time to time establish Committees as is considered appropriate to assist in carrying out its duties and responsibilities. The Board delegates certain functions to the following Committees to assist in the execution of its responsibilities:-

- i. Audit and Risk Management Committee;
- ii. Nomination Committee; and
- iii. Remuneration Committee

The Committees shall operate under clearly defined terms of reference. The Committees are authorised by the Board to deal with and to deliberate on matters delegated to them within their terms of reference.

4.7 Company Secretary(ies)

The Board appoints the Company Secretary(ies), who plays an important advisory role, and ensures that the Company Secretary(ies) fulfils the functions for which he/she has been appointed.

The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary(ies) is a matter for the Board as a whole. The Board recognises the fact that the Company Secretary(ies) should be suitably qualified and capable of carrying out the duties required, including providing sound governance advice, ensuring adherence to rules and procedures, and advocating the adoption of corporate governance best practices. These may include knowledge in company and securities law, governance, company secretaryship and other areas of compliance such as the Listing Requirements. The Company Secretary(ies) should undertake continuous professional development.

The roles and responsibilities of a Company Secretary(ies) include, but are not limited to the following:

- (i) Attend and record minutes of all board and committee meetings and facilitate board communications.
- (ii) Advise the Board on its roles and responsibilities and promote good governance practices.
- (iii) Assist in director training and development, ensuring that the Board remains well-informed and up-to-date with governance best practices.
- (iv) Advise the Board on corporate disclosures and compliance with the Companies Act 2016 and adherence to Listing Requirements, thus upholding regulatory compliance.

- (v) Manage processes pertaining to the shareholders' meetings, ensuring that these events are conducted efficiently and in compliance with relevant regulations.
- (vi) Monitor corporate governance developments and assist the Board in applying governance practices to meet the Board's needs and stakeholders' expectations.
- (vii) Ensure the proper maintenance, retention, and recording of all secretarial records of the Company, maintaining the integrity and accessibility of vital corporate documents.

All Board Members, have unrestricted access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary(ies) concerning the affairs and the business of the Board.

5. BOARD PROCESSES

5.1 Board Meetings

The Board meets at least four (4) times a year, with additional meetings to be convened whenever necessary. The Directors receive notices of meetings, typically at least five (5) working days prior to the date of the meeting, accompanied by an agenda and a comprehensive set of Board Papers. The Board meeting maybe convened by a shorter notice provided that the issue(s) to be deliberated is a matter of urgency. The Board Papers provide sufficient details of matters to be deliberated during the meeting, and the information provided therein is not confined to financial data but includes also non-financial information, both quantitative and qualitative, which are deemed critical for the Directors' knowledge and information in arriving at a sound and informed decision.

The quorum for a Board meeting shall be a minimum of two (2) Directors present in person. In the absence of the Board Chairperson, the members present shall elect a chairperson from amongst them to chair the meeting. A meeting shall normally be conducted face-to-face to enable effective discussion. However, meetings may also be conducted via telephone conferencing, video conferencing or other appropriate means as determined by the Board and participation in a meeting via such means shall constitute presence in person. Where necessary, management and/or external professionals may be invited to attend these meetings to clarify and/or explain matters being tabled.

The Board may from time to time and if deemed appropriate, consider and approve and/or recommend relevant matters via a resolution in writing, in lieu of formally convening a meeting. A written resolution in writing signed or approved by a majority of the Directors shall be as valid and effectual as if it has been passed by a meeting of the Board duly convened. Approval of the Board on the resolution can be through email and/or other means of electronic communications. Any such resolution may consist of several documents, including facsimile or other means of communications, in like form, each signed by one (1) or more Directors.

The minutes of the meeting shall be action oriented and record the deliberations and decisions of the Board. The minutes shall include compiled Board instructions as matters arising for discussion at each Board meeting to ensure proper follow through. Minutes shall be distributed to the Directors and shall be approved by the chairperson of the meeting at which the proceedings are held or by

the chairperson of the next succeeding meeting. Minutes of Board meetings together with decisions made by way of a resolution passed are duly recorded and properly kept by the Company Secretary(ies).

The Listing Requirements of Bursa Securities mandate that Directors attend no less than 50% of all Board meetings. Key senior management who are not Directors may be invited to attend and speak at Board meetings on matters relating to their areas of responsibility. External parties such as auditors, solicitors and consultants may be invited to attend meetings as and when required.

The Board will review and assess the effectiveness of its meetings and communication processes annually to ensure that they remain effective and efficient.

5.2 Voting

All resolutions of the Board shall be adopted by a simple majority vote, each Director having one vote. In the case of an equality of votes, the Board Chairperson shall have a second or casting vote, save in cases where there are only two (2) Directors present and voting.

A resolution in writing signed by a majority of the Directors shall be valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors duly called and constituted.

Every Director is required to inform the Board of conflicts or potential conflict of interest that they may have in relation to a particular subject matter or business and voting in respect of any matter which may give rise to an actual or perceived conflict of interest situation.

5.3 Directors' Training

The Directors shall ensure attendance with all the relevant seminars and training programmes as may be prescribed by Bursa Securities to equip themselves with the knowledge to effectively discharge their duties as Directors. In addition, individual directors are responsible for determining their continuous training needs to keep abreast of changes in both the regulatory and business environments as well as with new developments within the industry in which the Group operates.

The Board will assess the training needs of the Directors and ensure Directors have access to continuing education programmes. The Board shall disclose in the Annual Report the training attended by the Directors and shall include the following details on the training:

- (a) the Board has undertaken an assessment of the training needs of each Director;
- (b) a brief description on the type of training that the Directors have attended for the financial year; and
- (c) in exceptional circumstances where any Director has not attended any training during the financial year, valid justifications for the non-attendance of such Director.

5.4 Directors' Remuneration

The Board through the Remuneration Committee establishes formal and transparent remuneration policies and procedures to attract and retain Directors. The Remuneration Committee has written Terms of Reference which detail its authority and duties and the Terms of Reference are published on the Company's website.

The Directors' remuneration is structured to link rewards to their corporate and individual performance. The Board recognises that levels of remuneration must be sufficient to attract, retain and motivate the Directors of the quality and calibre required to manage the business of the Company and to align the interests of the Directors with those of the shareholders.

The Board will determine the level of remuneration of Board Members, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committees for the Executive Board Members. However, Directors who are also shareholders shall abstain from voting on their fees at general meetings, and Executive Board Members shall not be involved in setting their own remuneration.

The Non-Executive Directors shall receive a basic fee as ordinary remuneration along with an additional amount based on their committee and Board responsibilities, attendance, and/or the special skills and expertise they bring to the Board. The fee shall be fixed in sum and not by a commission on or percentage of profits or turnover.

The Remuneration Policy sets out the remuneration for the Board and the Remuneration Committee to determine the remuneration of Directors and/or senior management of the Company which takes into account the demand, complexities, and performance of the Company as well as skills and experience required. The Remuneration Policy will be periodically reviewed by the Board and is published on the Company's website.

5.5 Access to Information and Independent Advice

The Directors shall have unrestricted access to information from the management, the Company Secretary(ies), the outsourced Internal Auditors as well as the External Auditors of the Group in furtherance of their duties. If the need arises, they are free to obtain independent professional advice at the Company's expense.

5.6 Investor Relations and Shareholder Communication

The Board values the importance of the dissemination of information on major developments of the Group to the shareholders, potential investors and the general public in a timely and equitable manner. Quarterly results, announcements, annual reports and circulars serve as primary means of dissemination of information so that the shareholders are constantly kept abreast of the Group's progress and development. The Company's corporate website serves as one of the most convenient

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ways for shareholders and members of the public to gain access to corporate information, news and events relating to the Group.

The Board will ensure that the general meetings of the Company are conducted in an efficient manner and serve as a mode of shareholders' communication. These include the supply of comprehensive and timely information to shareholders and the encouragement of active participation at the general meetings.

The AGM remains a principal forum used by the Group for communication with its shareholders. During the AGM, shareholders are accorded time and opportunity to query the Board on the resolutions being proposed and also matters relating to the performance, developments within and the future direction of the Group. Shareholders are also invited to convey and share their inputs with the Board. Where applicable, the Board will also ensure that each item of special business that is included in the notice of meeting is accompanied by a full written explanation of that resolution and its effects to facilitate its understanding and evaluation.

In the event the Company holds its general meeting at physical venue concurrently or utilises virtual meeting technology for shareholders to attend the general meeting remotely, the Board needs to ensure that necessary infrastructure and tools must be in place to support a smooth broadcast of the general meeting and interactive participation by shareholders, allowing them to have real-time interaction with the board and key senior management, including responses to any questions or remarks posted.

6. ANTI-BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION POLICY

The Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy applies to all employees (whether temporary, contractual, or permanent), Directors, and business associates of the Group. They are expected to carry out their duties with the utmost integrity, grounded on sound moral and ethical principles.

The Board will review the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy periodically to ensure its effectiveness and consistency with the governing legislation and regulatory requirements. This Policy is published on the Company's website.

7. WHISTLEBLOWING POLICY

The Whistleblowing Policy serves to provide an avenue for all employees of the Group and members of the public to raise concerns or disclose any improper conduct within the Group and to take appropriate action to resolve them effectively.

The Board will review the Whistleblowing Policy periodically and it is published on the Company's website.

8. REVIEW OF THE BOARD CHARTER

The Board will review this Board Charter from time to time and make any necessary amendments to ensure they remain consistent with the Board's objectives, current law and practices. The Board Charter is made available for reference on the Company's website.