



# Board Charter

# 1. Introduction

1.1 This is the charter of the board of directors of Electro Optic Systems Holdings Limited ACN 092 708 364 (**Company** and, together with its controlled entities, the **Group**).

(a) The board of the Company (**Board**) is responsible for the corporate governance of the Group.

1.2 The purpose of this charter is to:

(a) promote high standards of corporate governance;

(b) clarify the role and responsibilities of the Board and those responsibilities delegated to Management;

(c) provide guidance relating to the membership and the operation of the Board; and

(d) enable the Board to provide strategic guidance for the Group and effective oversight of the management of the Group (**Management**).

1.3 This charter is supported by the Group's code of conduct, the charters for the Board's committees, and the Group's policies in respect of securities trading, risk management, continuous disclosure and diversity, among other things.

1.4 To the extent that there is any inconsistency between this charter and the Company's constitution, the constitution will prevail to the extent of that inconsistency.

# 2. The Board's role and responsibilities

## 2.1 Role

The role of the Board is to demonstrate leadership, define the Company's purpose, establish strategic objectives, approve the Company's statement of values and code of conduct and oversight of management for the Company. The Board derives its authority to act from the Company's constitution. The Board must pursue the objective that Company activities comply with the Company's constitution and with legal and regulatory requirements.

To achieve this role, the Board has reserved to itself the following specific responsibilities.

## 2.2 Strategy

The Board is responsible for:

(a) demonstrating leadership;

(b) setting the Company's strategic objectives;

(c) defining the Company's purpose;

(d) approving the Company's statement of values and code of conduct to ensure the desired culture within the Company;

(e) ensuring that a process is in place so that it is informed of any material breaches of the code of conduct;

(f) appointing the Chairman and any deputy Chairman and any senior independent

Director;

- (g) reviewing and approving strategy plans and performance objectives of the Company consistent with the corporate strategy, and reviewing the assumptions and rationale underlying the strategy plans and performance objectives; and
- (h) monitoring and overseeing management's implementation of the Company's strategic objectives, instilling of the Company's values and its performance generally.

### 2.3 Oversight of management

The Board is responsible for:

- (a) appointing, and if necessary, replacing, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO);
- (b) approving the appointment, and if necessary, replacement, of other senior executives and the company secretary;
- (c) approving succession plans for key individuals;
- (d) monitoring senior executives' performance and implementation of the Company's strategic objectives against measurable and qualitative indicators, instilling of the Company's values, encouraging enhanced effectiveness and ensuring that appropriate resources are available;
- (e) approving the Company's remuneration framework, policies and practices and satisfying itself that the Company's remuneration policies are aligned with the Company's purpose, values, strategic objectives and risk appetite;
- (f) approving the remuneration packages to be awarded to senior executives;
- (g) approving the Delegated Authority Policy;
- (h) providing advice and counsel to management;
- (i) whenever required, challenging management and holding it to account; and
- (j) satisfying itself that an appropriate framework exists for relevant information to be reported by management to the Board to enable the Board to perform its responsibilities.

### 2.4 Security holders

The Board is responsible for seeking to promote effective engagement with security holders and providing them with appropriate information and facilities to allow them to exercise their rights as security holders effectively. This includes:

- (a) giving ready access to information about the Company and its governance, including on its website;
- (b) implementing an investor relations program to facilitate two-way communications with investors;
- (c) communicating openly with security holders, including by electronic means;

- (d) calling of meetings of shareholders; and
- (e) encouraging and facilitating the participation of security holders in their meetings.

## 2.5 **Other stakeholders**

The Board is responsible for establishing and monitoring:

- (a) policies governing the Company's relationship with other stakeholders and the broader community; and
- (b) to the extent relevant, policies relating to environmental, employment, occupational, health and safety, social responsibility, sustainable development and other matters, and other regulatory and statutory requirements.

## 2.6 **Ethics and responsible decision-making**

The Board is responsible for:

- (a) promoting ethical and responsible decision-making and charging management with the responsibility for creating a culture in the Company of ethical and responsible behaviour, including:
  - (i) acting in the best interests of the Company;
  - (ii) acting with high standards of personal integrity;
  - (iii) complying with applicable laws, regulations, codes and policies; and
  - (iv) not knowingly participating in any illegal or unethical activity;
- (b) establishing, monitoring and promoting a code of conduct and related policies to guide the Directors, management and employees in practices necessary to maintain confidence in the Company's integrity (including encouraging the reporting of unlawful or unethical behaviour and protecting whistleblowers who report violations in good faith);
- (c) approving the Company's whistleblower policy;
- (d) ensuring that a process is in place so that it or a committee of the Board is informed of any material incidents reported under the whistleblower policy;
- (e) approving the Company's anti-bribery and corruption policy;
- (f) ensuring that a process is in place so that it or a committee of the Board is informed of any material breaches of the anti-bribery and corruption policy;
- (g) monitoring the effectiveness of the Company's governance practices and accountability for contraventions; and
- (h) establishing, monitoring and promoting a diversity policy to outline the Company's commitment to diversity and inclusion in the workplace and setting out a framework to achieve the Company's diversity goals.

## 2.7 Oversight of financial and capital management

The Board is responsible for:

- (a) monitoring the integrity of the Company's accounting and corporate reporting systems (including the external audit) and requiring that financial records are properly maintained, and financial statements comply with appropriate accounting standards;
- (b) reviewing and approving annual and half-yearly financial reports, having regard to, among other things, the information the Directors know about the Company;
- (c) monitoring financial results on an ongoing basis;
- (d) approving and monitoring operating budgets, major capital expenditure, major acquisitions and divestitures and material commitments;
- (e) capital management including approving decisions affecting the capital of the Company, capital structure and major financing arrangements; and
- (f) determining the dividend policy of the Company and determining the basis upon which the dividends will be paid; and
- (g) approving the issuance of securities.

## 2.8 Risk management and compliance

The Board is responsible for:

- (a) identifying, analysing and evaluating material risks for the Company on an ongoing basis;
- (b) setting risk appetite guidance within which the Board expects management to operate (including the nature and extent of risks that can be taken to meet objectives) and monitoring the Company's operations within that guidance;
- (c) satisfying itself that the Company has in place an appropriate risk management framework (for both financial and non-financial risks);
- (d) establishing and monitoring a system of internal compliance, risk management and control, and systems of legal compliance that govern the operations of the Company, and monitoring that they are operating effectively;
- (e) approving the statement in the Directors' report on the main internal and external risk sources that could adversely affect the Company's prospects for future financial years (as required by the Corporations Act);
- (f) establishing and monitoring a governance and compliance framework and systems for the Company to meet regulatory, contractual, internal and other requirements; and
- (g) overseeing and regularly reviewing written policies, codes and procedures governing compliance and risk oversight and management.

## 2.9 Disclosure and communication

The Board is responsible for overseeing the Company's process or making timely and balanced disclosure of all material information concerning the Company that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price of value of the Company's securities.

The Board is also responsible for managing and reviewing annually the Company's Disclosure and Communication Policy, and considering whether any revisions to the Disclosure and Communication Policy are required.

## 3. Membership

### 3.1 Board size and composition

The Board will consist of a majority of independent Non-executive Directors. The Company will disclose the names of the Directors considered by the Board to be independent Directors. The Chairman of the Board must be an independent Non-executive Director.

The Directors will determine the size of the board, subject to the Company's constitution and applicable law, including the rules around Board limits under the Corporations Act. The Company's constitution provides that there must be no less than three directors. The number of Directors and the composition of the Board must at all times be appropriate to the Company to achieve efficient decision making and adequately discharge its responsibilities and duties.

### 3.2 Independence

All Directors – whether independence or not – should bring an independent judgement to bear on all Board decisions.

A Director is considered an independent Director if he or she is free of any interest, position, association or relationship that might influence, or reasonably be perceived to influence, in a material respect his or her capacity to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues before the Board and to act in the best interests of the Company and its security holders.

A Director who:

- (a) is, or has been, employed in an executive capacity by the Company or any group member and there has not been a period of at least three years between ceasing that employment and serving on the Board;
- (b) receives performance-based remuneration (including options or performance rights) from, or participates in an employee incentive scheme of, the Company;
- (c) is, or has been within the last three years, in a material business relationship (eg as a supplier, professional advisor, consultant or customer) with the Company or any group member, or an officer of, or otherwise associated with, someone with such a relationship;
- (d) is, represents, or is or has been within the last three years an officer or employee of, or professional adviser to, a substantial holder of the Company;
- (e) has close personal ties with any person who falls within any of the categories described above; or

- (f) has been a Director of the Company for such a period that their independence from management and substantial holders may have been compromised,

will not be independent, unless the Board is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the Director is independent despite the existence of one or more of these circumstances. In each case, the materiality of the interest, position, association or relationship needs to be assessed by the Board to determine whether it might interfere, or might reasonably be seen to interfere, with the Director's capacity to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues before the Board and to act in the best interests of the Company and its security holders generally.

The Nomination Committee will assess the independence of each non-executive Director in light of interests disclosed by them at least annually at or around the time that the Nomination Committee considers candidates for election to the Board. Each Non-executive Director must provide the Board with all relevant information for this. If a Non-executive Director's interests, positions, associations or relationships change, the assessment should be made as soon as practicable after the Nomination Committee becomes aware of the change. The outcome of this assessment will be reflected in the corporate governance statement.

If the Board determines that a Director's independent Director status has changed, that determination will be disclosed to the market in a timely manner.

### 3.3 **Board skills matrix**

The Company seeks to have Directors with an appropriate range of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity, and an understanding of and competence to deal with current and emerging issues of the business.

The Board will have a skills matrix setting out the skills and diversity that the Board has or is looking for in order to identify any gaps in skills that the Board seeks. The Board skills matrix will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure it remains appropriate for the business.

The Company's succession plans should be designed to maintain an appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity on the Board.

### 3.4 **Appointment and re-election of Directors**

The process of selection and appointment of new Directors to the Board is that the Nomination Committee identifies candidates with appropriate skills, knowledge, experience, independence and expertise that best complement the Board's effectiveness. These candidates will then be recommended to the Board. When the Board considers that a suitable candidate has been found, that person may be appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy in accordance with the Company's constitution but must stand for election by shareholders at the next annual general meeting.

Non-executive Directors are appointed pursuant to formal letters of appointment setting out the terms and conditions of their appointment to ensure that Directors understand their key responsibilities and the Board's expectations. Executive Directors and other senior management will have their roles and responsibilities and the Company's expectations set out in a service contract. Directors will be expected to participate in any induction or orientation programs on appointment, and any continuing education or training arranged for them.

Directors must retire from office in accordance with the Company's constitution and ASX Listing Rules. Retiring Directors may be eligible for re-election. Before each annual general meeting,

the Chairman together with the Company Secretary will determine those Directors who are to be re-elected by shareholders. The Board will assess the performance of any Director standing for re-election and the Board will determine their recommendation to shareholders on the re-election of the Director (in the absence of the Director involved). The Board (excluding the Chairman) will conduct the review of the Chairman.

All material information considered relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a Director will be disclosed to shareholders, including the Director's relevant skills and experience, details of other material Directorships currently held by the candidate, the length of service currently served by the Directors, whether the Director is considered independent and a statement by the Board as to whether it supports the election or re-election of the candidate and a summary of the reasons why.

### **3.5 Conduct of individual Directors**

Directors must at all times act in accordance with legal and statutory requirements and devote sufficient time to discharge their duties as Directors of the Company. Directors must:

- (a) discharge their duties in good faith and in the best interests of the Company and for a proper purpose
- (b) act with care and diligence, demonstrate commercial reasonableness in their decision making and act with the level of skill and care expected of a Director of a major company, including applying an independent and enquiring mind to their responsibilities;
- (c) notify other Directors of their material personal interests and take reasonable steps to avoid actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest (except as permitted by the Corporations Act);
- (d) not make improper use of information gained through their position as a Director;
- (e) not take improper advantage of their position as a Director;
- (f) make reasonable enquiries if relying on information or advice provided by others;
- (g) undertake any necessary inquiries in respect of delegates;
- (h) give the Company or ASX Limited all the information required by the Corporations Act;
- (i) not allow the Company to engage in insolvent trading; and
- (j) consult the Chairman if considering an invitation to become a Director of any other company (except a related body corporate) and have regard to the views of the Chairman about the Director acting as a Director of an external entity, and relevant Board policies and best practice standards on multiple Directorships.

## **4. Delegations of authority**

### **4.1 Delegation to committees**

Under the Company's constitution, the Board may delegate responsibility to committees to consider certain issues in further detail and then report back to and advise the Board.



The Board has established the following committees:

- (a) audit and risk committee;
- (b) people and culture committee;
- (c) nomination committee; and
- (d) data security and data governance committee.

The committees are governed by charters setting out the authority, responsibilities, membership and operation of the committee. Each committee will review its charter on an annual basis and recommend its approval to the Board.

The Board may establish other committees from time to time to consider other matters of special importance.

Directors are entitled to attend committee meetings and receive committee papers. Committees will maintain minutes of their meetings and are entitled to obtain professional or other advice in order to effectively carry out their proper functions. The Chairman of each committee will report on committee meetings to the Board at the next full Board meeting.

#### **4.2 Delegation to the CEO and management**

The Board delegates to the CEO the authority to manage the day to day affairs of the Company and the authority to control the affairs of the Company in relation to all matters other than those reserved to the Board and its committees under their charters or under specific limitation or guidance from the Board.

The CEO has authority to delegate to the senior management team who are responsible for:

- (a) implementing the strategic objectives of, and operating within the risk appetite set by the Board and for all other aspects of the day-to-day running of the Company; and
- (b) providing the Board with information to enable the Board to perform its responsibilities.

From time to time the Board may review the division of functions between the Board and management so that it continues to be appropriate to the needs of the Company.

## **5. Role and responsibilities of Chairperson and company secretary**

### **5.1 Chair**

The Chair is an independent and Non-executive Director appointed by the Board. The Chair should not be the same person as the CEO. The Chair is responsible for:

- (a) chairing Board and shareholder meetings, setting the Board's agenda with the CEO, CFO and company Secretary, and seeking to ensure that adequate time is available for discussion of all agenda items, in particular strategic issues;
- (b) seeking to ensure that Directors are briefed on Board matters and leading the Board in reviewing and discussing Board matters;

- (c) seeking to facilitate effective contribution by all Directors and monitoring Board performance;
- (d) seeking to promote constructive and respectful relations between Board members and between the Board and management;
- (e) seeking to encourage independent Directors to meet separately (eg annually) to consider, among other things, senior executive performance;
- (f) seeking to achieve the objective that membership of the Board is skilled and appropriate for the Company's needs;
- (g) ensuring the efficient organisation and conduct of the Board's function; and
- (h) monitoring the role of the company secretary.

## 5.2 **Company secretary**

The company secretary acts as secretary of the Board, attending meetings of the Board and its committees. The company secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chairman, on matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board. In addition to responsibilities under the Corporations Act, the Company's constitution, and matters specifically delegated, the company secretary acts as chief administrative officer and as a point of contact between the Board and management.

The company secretary's responsibilities include:

- (a) monitoring that policies and procedures of the Board are followed;
- (b) organising Board and committee meetings, Director attendance, draft notices of meetings and resolutions for approval, and coordinating the dispatch of Board and committee meeting papers;
- (c) capturing the business of Board and committee meetings in the minutes, and circulating minutes from committee meetings to the Board;
- (d) assisting in the organisation and facilitation of the induction and professional development of Directors so that they can develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as Directors effectively;
- (e) advising the Board and committees on governance matters; and
- (f) seeking to ensure that the Company complies with its requirements under the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act regarding its registered office, annual returns and notices to be lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

## 6. **Conflicts**

Directors must:

- (a) disclose to the Board any actual or potential conflict of interest or duty, or matter that may bear on their independence, that might reasonably be thought to exist as soon as the situation arises;
- (b) take all necessary and reasonable action to resolve or avoid any actual or potential conflict of

interest or duty; and

- (c) comply with all applicable laws and the Company's constitution in relation to disclosing material personal interests and restrictions on voting.

If a conflict exists, it is expected that any director to whom the conflict relates will recuse himself or herself when the Board is discussing any matter to which the conflict relates.

## **7. Board process**

### **7.1 Meetings**

All Board meetings will be conducted in accordance with the Company's constitution and the Corporations Act. Directors are committed to collective decision making but have a duty to question and raise any issues of concern to them. Matters are to be debated openly and constructively amongst the Directors. Individual Directors must utilise their particular skills, experience and knowledge when discussing matters at Board meetings.

Directors must keep Board discussions and resolutions confidential, except where they are required to be disclosed.

Directors are expected to prepare adequately for, attend and participate in Board meetings. Directors should consider the sufficiency of the contents of the Board papers that they have been provided for consideration. The Board should assess the information that it receives and the timing of its distribution to ensure the Board has sufficient time to examine the material provided to it for approval.

Non-executive Directors will periodically meet without executive Directors or management present.

The Board may request or invite management or external consultants to attend Board meetings if necessary or desirable.

The Board may conduct meetings by telephone, video conference or other electronic means.

### **7.2 Independent professional advice**

Following consultation with the Chairman, Directors may seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. Generally, this advice will be available to all Directors if the Chairman considers the advice relevant for them to discharge their responsibilities as Directors.

Any such advice received will be provided to the whole Board.

### **7.3 Access to management**

The Directors have complete and open access to management following consultation with the Chairman and CEO.

### **7.4 Notice, agenda and documents**

Unless otherwise agreed or considered necessary by the Chairman, notice of each meeting confirming the venue, date and time, together with an agenda of items to be discussed and supporting documentation, will be circulated by the company secretary to each Board member and any other individual invited to attend, not less than five business days before the meeting

## 8. Board's performance evaluation

The Board recognises the importance of regular reviews of its effectiveness and performance. Periodically the Board will review and evaluate:

- (a) its own performance, including against the requirements of this charter;
- (b) the performance of its committees;
- (c) the performance of individual Directors; and
- (d) the performance of its senior executives,

against both measurable and qualitative indicators. The Company will disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process

## 9. Review and publication of charter

The Board is responsible for reviewing this charter and determining its appropriateness to the needs of the Company on an annual basis. The charter may be amended by resolution of the Board.

The charter is available on the Company's website and the key features will be published in the Corporate Governance Statement.

**Approved: 11 December 2023**