

INARI AMERTRON BERHAD

Policy on External Auditors

1. Introduction

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) including the Audit Committee of Inari Amertron Berhad (“Inari” or the “Company”) is committed in ensuring the suitability, objectivity and independence as well as the sound performance of the external auditors.

The Company, through the Audit Committee has established a transparent and formal relationship with the external auditors who are ultimately accountable to the Company’s shareholders. The Company’s external auditors play an essential role in providing credibility to the financial statements by performing the requisite audit procedures so as to have a reasonable basis for the opinion that they render on the financial statements.

The objective of the Policy on External Auditors (“this Policy”) is to outline guidelines and procedures for the Audit Committee to assess and monitor the external auditors in order to preserve the integrity and credibility of the external audit process.

1.1 Scope and application

This Policy should be read together with the relevant enumerations encapsulated in the following legislations:

- (i) Companies Act 2016;
- (ii) Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 (Amendment 2012); and
- (iii) Main Market Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad (“Listing Requirements”).

Where there is a conflict between the contents of this Policy and the aforementioned legislations, the relevant enumerations contained in the said legislations shall prevail.

This Policy is also developed in alignment with the Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance (“MCCG”), and the By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (“MIA”).

1.2 Definitions

These terms are ascribed with the following definitions in relation to this Policy:

External audit – services in relation to the statutory audit of the financial statements.

Key audit partner – the engagement partner, the individual responsible for the engagement of quality control review, and other audit partners, if any, on the engagement team who make key decisions or judgments on significant matters with respect to the audit of the financial statements on which the external auditors will express an opinion.

Independence in appearance – the avoidance of facts and circumstances where a reasonable and informed third party, having knowledge of all relevant information, including any safeguards applied, would reasonably conclude that the individual’s integrity or objectivity has been compromised.

Independence of mind – refers to the state of mind that enables individuals to exercise professional judgment without undue influence so that they are allowed to act with integrity and to be objective.

Non-audit services – services that are not related to the performance of the statutory audit.

Objectivity – a state of mind that imposes upon an individual the obligation to be impartial and free from conflicts of interest.

2. Appointment and removal of external auditors

The Audit Committee has been entrusted with the responsibility of recommending the appointment or re-appointment of the external auditors for the concurrence of the Board prior to being tabled as a resolution for the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (“AGM”).

Shareholders shall at each AGM (by way of an ordinary resolution) appoint or re-appoint the external auditors and the external auditors so appointed shall hold office until the conclusion of next AGM of the Company [Section 271(3) and (4) of Companies Act 2016]. Shareholders (by way of an ordinary resolution and a special notice) are also entitled to remove the external auditors at any time [Section 277(1) of Companies Act 2016].

In the event of a resignation of the external auditors, the Audit Committee alongside the Board shall review the letter of resignation from the external auditors and send a copy of the resignation notice and representations made by the external auditors to the Registrar of the Companies Commission of Malaysia and the Exchange within seven days from the date of resignation [paragraphs 15.12 and 15.22 of Listing Requirements; and Section 282 and 284 of Companies Act 2016].

Should there be a need to fill a casual vacancy or should the Audit Committee determine a need to change external auditors, the Audit Committee shall follow the following procedures for the selection and appointment of the new external auditors:-

- (i) Identify and invite a suitable number of audit firms to submit proposals of engagement for consideration;
- (ii) Assess and review the proposals (including proposed fees) and shortlist suitable audit firms;
- (iii) Meet and interview representatives of the shortlisted firms; and
- (iv) Select a suitable firm and recommend to the Board for appointment.

The Audit Committee may delegate or seek the assistance of the Group Chief Financial Officer to perform items (i) to (iii) above.

2.1 Assessment of external auditors

The Audit Committee’s recommendation on the appointment or re-appointment of external auditors to the Board shall be anchored on a defined set of criteria. In addition to the aspects of independence and objectivity, the Audit Committee when appointing the external auditors, shall amongst others consider:

- (i) The adequacy of the experience and resources of the external audit firm;

- (ii) The persons assigned to the external audit engagement;
- (iii) The external audit firm's audit engagements;
- (iv) The size and complexity of the subject matter being audited;
- (v) The number and experience of supervisory and professional staff assigned to the particular external audit engagement;
- (vi) The external audit firm's reputation and presence in the industry as well as international presence; and
- (vii) The appropriateness of audit fees to support a quality audit.

[paragraph 15.21 of Listing Requirements]

Annually, the Audit Committee shall review the re-appointment of the external auditors and ascertain whether there is reason (supported by grounds) to believe that the external auditors are not suitable for re-appointment *[paragraph 15.12(1) of Listing Requirements]*. If the external auditors are deemed to be not suitable, the Audit Committee should source for alternative external audit firms via a formal tender process and make recommendations to the Board. In conducting this assessment, the Audit Committee shall also gather feedback from the Group Chief Financial Officer and other relevant Senior Management personnel.

In assessing the quality of services rendered by the external auditors during the year under review, the Audit Committee may be guided by the following non-exhaustive indicators:

- (i) Adequacy of audit scope;
- (ii) Ability of the external audit firm to meet audit deadlines;
- (iii) Timeliness in escalating audit issues to the audit committee;
- (iv) Allocation of resources to significant audit risk areas;
- (v) Effectiveness of the external audit firm's recommendations in addressing weaknesses observed during previous audits, particularly on internal controls relevant to financial reporting process; and,
- (vi) The assessment should also consider information presented in the Annual Transparency Report of the audit firm *[Guidance to Practice 9.3 of Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance]*

2.2 Remuneration of external auditors

The Board shall be authorised by shareholders at the AGM to fix the remuneration of the external auditors *[Section 274(1) of Companies Act 2016]*. Remuneration in this context includes sums paid in respect of expenses and payment otherwise than cash *[Section 274(2) of Companies Act 2016]*. In determining the remuneration of the external auditors, the Board shall consult the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall take into consideration the industry benchmarks when assessing the remuneration that should be accorded to the external auditors. The Audit Committee shall ensure that the remuneration awarded to the external auditors commensurates with the scope of the audit, considering the required resources, skills and knowledge needed to complete the external audit engagement, and the responsibilities of the external auditors.

Inari and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") shall not enter into any contingent fee arrangement relating to the outcome of a transaction or the result of the

services performed with the external auditors [Section 410 and 905 of By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) by the MIA].

2.3 Independence of external auditors

The Audit Committee shall review the independence of the external auditors annually, and the Audit Committee shall consider whether the external auditors is independent both in mind and in appearance.

In ensuring the independence of external auditors, the Audit Committee shall obtain written assurance from the external auditors, confirming that the external auditors are, and have been, independent throughout the conduct of the audit engagement¹ with the Company in accordance with the independence criteria set out by MIA. The Audit Committee shall also consider all relationships between the Company and the external audit firm in assessing the independence of the external auditors. It is acknowledged that the provision of non-audit services by the external auditors to the Group may result in skewed incentives and impair the independence of external auditors.

[Guidance to Practice 9.3 of MCCG]

2.4 Relationship between the external auditor and Audit Committee

The external auditors and Audit Committee shall have a strong and candid relationship. The Audit Committee shall establish that the external auditor is directly accountable to the Audit Committee, and through it to the Board and ultimately to shareholders.

The Audit Committee shall regularly meet the external auditor to discuss matters relating to its remit and any issues arising from the external audit either in camera or as part of its formal meetings.

The lead audit partner of the external audit firm shall also attend the AGM and be prepared to respond to shareholders' queries and to provide explanation on the issues related to its scope of work.

2.5 Provision of non-audit services

The external auditors can be engaged to perform non-audit services that are not, and are not perceived to be, in conflict with the role of the external auditors. This excludes audit related work in compliance with statutory requirements.

2.5.1 The prohibition of non-audit services is predicated on the following basic principles:

- (i) External auditors cannot function in the role of Management;
- (ii) External auditors cannot audit their own work; and
- (iii) External auditors cannot serve in an advocacy role of the Group.

2.5.2 The external auditors shall also observe and comply with the By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) by MIA in relation to the provision of non-audit services, which include a prohibition on the following (non-exhaustive):

¹ From the start of the audit engagement to the date the audit report is issued

- (i) Accounting and bookkeeping services, including payroll services and the preparation of financial statements or financial information;
- (ii) Valuation services if the valuations would have a material effect on the financial statements;
- (iii) Preparation of tax calculations of current and deferred tax liabilities (or assets) for the purpose of preparing accounting entries that are material to the financial statements;
- (iv) Internal audit services that relate to a significant part of the internal controls over financial reporting, financial accounting systems or amount or disclosures that are material to the financial statements;
- (v) Design or implementation of information systems services that form a significant part of the internal control or information on financial reporting, accounting records or financial statements;
- (vi) Acting in an advocacy role on behalf of the company to resolve a dispute or litigation when the amounts involved are material to the financial statements; and
- (vii) Recruitment services with respect to a director, officer or senior management personnel who would be in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of accounting records or the financial statements.
- (viii) Corporate finance services which involve promoting, dealing in, or underwriting shares.

[Section 601 to 610 of By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) by the MIA, and Write up to Practice 9.2 of the Corporate Governance Guide (4th Edition) by Bursa Malaysia]

2.5.3 Examples of non-audit services (non-exhaustive) that may be provided by the external auditors include the following:

- (i) Advice and assurance on the interpretation and implementation of accounting standards, financial reporting matters, tax and governance regulations;
- (ii) Advice and assurance in respect of direct and indirect tax related matters;
- (iii) Due diligence investigations related to potential acquisitions, disposals or joint ventures and fund raising exercises;
- (iv) Review on statement of risk management and internal control; and
- (v) Attestation reports as required by third parties.

Prior to the provision of any non-audit services by the external auditors, the Audit Committee shall review and approve the acceptance of these engagements. The Audit Committee should ensure that the consequent threats arising from the non-audit services provided can be reduced to an acceptable level by the application of safeguards *[Write Up to Practice 9.3, Corporate Governance Guide (4th Edition) by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad]*.

2.5.4 Management shall obtain written assurance from the external auditors that the independence of the external auditors will not be impaired by the provision of non-audit services. *[Guidance to Practice 9.3 of Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance]*.

2.6 Limitation of the fees of non-audit services

When the total fees from the non-audit services represent a large proportion of the total fees of the external auditors expressing the audit opinion, concerns of independence and objectivity will arise as a result of over-reliance on the fee generated and the familiarity developed with the Group.

If the fees for non-audit services in any financial year exceed the sum of audit fees, approval shall be seek from the Audit Committee, and the Board shall be notified at the next scheduled Board meeting or via a circular resolution.

The Group shall not enter into any contingent fee direct or indirectly in respect of any non-audit services provided by the external auditors [*Provisions 290.226 of By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) by the MIA*].

If the fees on the non-audit services performed by the external auditors are significant, details on the nature of the services rendered shall be disclosed. Generally, if the non-audit fees constitute 50% of the total amount of audit fees paid to their external auditors, then such non-audit fees are regarded as significant [*Item 9.47A of the Questions and Answers in relation to Listing Requirements*].

The amount of non-audit fees paid or payable to the Company's external auditors, or a firm or corporation affiliated to the auditors' firm shall also be disclosed in the annual report, stating the amount incurred on a Group (Inari and its subsidiaries) basis. If no non-audit fees were incurred, a statement to that effect shall be disclosed [*Paragraph 18, Part A, Appendix 9C of Listing Requirements*].

2.7 Appointment of former key audit partner and employees of the external audit firm

Former partners of the external audit firm and/or the affiliate firm will not be offered employment or be appointed as a member of the Audit Committee by the Group or any of its related corporations within three years of undertaking any role on the audit.

Other key team members of the audit engagement team will not be offered employment or be appointed as a member of the Audit Committee by the Group or any of its related corporations within one year of undertaking any role on the external audit unless pre-approved by the Board.

Other audit engagement team members (excluding key audit partners or key audit team members) who accept employment or are appointed as a member of Audit Committee of the Group or any of its related corporations must cease the audit activity immediately and tender their resignation to the external audit firm.

Any offer of employment to a former employee of the external audit firm in respect of a Senior Management position or appointment of the former employee as a member of the Audit Committee must be pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

Between meetings, the Board Chairman, in consultation with the AC members, has the delegated authority to deal with such appointments at his or her discretion. Any such interim approval must be ratified at the next meeting of the Board.

[*Write up to Practice 9.2 of the Corporate Governance Guide (4th Edition) by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad*]

2.8 Rotation of audit partner from the audit engagement

The audit partner responsible for the external audit of the Company is subject to rotation at least once every 7 years.

[Section R540.8 of By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) by the MIA]

3. Review and amendment

The Audit Committee shall review and amend this Policy from time to time or as and when necessary, to be in line with legislative promulgations such as Companies Act 2016, Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 (Amendment 2012) and Listing Requirements whilst also taking into account the enumerations of the MCGG and the By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice).

All revisions or amendments to this Policy shall be approved by the Board.

Reviewed and approved by the Board on 26 September 2024.