



Charter of the Audit Committee





Charter of the Audit Committee

Amarin Corporations Public Company Limited

1. The Objective

The audit committee has the duty to support the Board of Directors in overseeing and ensuring the adequacy and accuracy of financial statements, and data disclosure's compliance with applicable standards and regulators' requirements as assurances to investors, financial institutes, business partners, and stakeholders. Moreover, the audit committee has to help oversee the internal-control adequacy and efficiency of Amarin Corporations Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries to ensure all units proceed efficiently in accordance with laws, regulations, regulators' requirements, as well as ethical standards.

2. The Composition

- 2.1 Audit committee members must be independent directors appointed by the shareholders meeting or Board of Directors. There are not less than 3 people by the committee. At least 1 person must have knowledge or experience in the accounting or finance field.
- 2.2 The audit committee elects one of the audit committee members to be the chairman of audit committee and have the department head do an internal audit be a secretary audit committee. In the case of the position of head of department check inside is empty. The audit committee shall appoint other persons with Qualifications to be an acting deputy.

3. The Qualifications

- 3.1 Audit committee members must freely express their opinions or reports in accordance with their duties. Assigned without considering any benefits related to property or position and not be under the influence of any individual or group of persons.
- 3.2 Be honest person who is trusted and generally accepted.
- 3.3 Have an understanding of good management principles have good judgment and decision-making skills, able to analyze problems, ask questions, interpret and evaluate results correctly and appropriate.
- 3.4 Have good human relations be creative can express opinions and listen other people's opinions.
- 3.5 Holding no more than 0.5 percent of the total voting shares of the company, parent company, subsidiary companies associated companies, including the shareholding by related persons according to requirements of regulatory agencies as well
- 3.6 Not being a director involved in management, an employee, employee, or advisor who receives regular compensation or the controlling person of the company, parent company, subsidiary company, associated company, or juristic person that may have conflicts of interest benefits.
- 3.7 Not being related by business relationship with the company, parent company, subsidiary company, associated company, or legal entities that may have conflicts in a manner that may impede the use of judgment independently, including never being a major shareholder, directors who are not independent directors or executives of those who have business relationships with the company, parent company, subsidiary companies, associate companies or juristic persons that may have conflicts of interest benefits.
- 3.8 Not being related by blood or legal registration as the law in the manner of father, mother, spouse, siblings and children, including spouses of the executive's, major shareholders, controlling person of the company, parent company, subsidiary

companies, associated companies or juristic person that may have conflicts of interest benefit.

- 3.9 Not being an auditor of the company, parent company, minor company, associated company, or juristic person that may be conflicts and is not a major shareholder Directors who are not independent directors, management or managing partner of the auditing office which is the auditor of the company, parent company, subsidiary company, associated company or juristic person that may have conflicts.
- 3.10 Not being a professional service provider of any kind. This includes providing legal advisory services or financial advisor which receives service fees of more than Baht 2 million per year from the company, parent company, subsidiary company, associated company or juristic person that may have conflicts, in the case where the professional service provider is a juristic person, this includes is a major shareholder Directors who are not independent directors, executives or managing partner of those professional service providers as well.
- 3.11 Not being a director appointed to represent the Board of Directors, major shareholder, or a shareholder related to the major shareholder.
- 3.12 Not having any other characteristics that would prevent him from giving independent opinions regarding carry out the operations of the company, for example, must not be appointed as a representative to maintain benefits of company directors Major shareholders or shareholders who related to the company's major shareholders.
- 3.13 Not being an assigned director from the committee to decide on operations business of the company, parent company, subsidiaries, associated companies, primary subsidiaries or legal entities that may have conflicts.
- 3.14 Not being a director of the parent company, subsidiaries, or subsidiaries of the same level only registered.

4. Term of Rotation

4.1 The Audit Committee members serve a term of three years, aligning with the term of office of the Board of Directors. Upon the expiration of their term, they may be reappointed by the Board of Directors to continue serving as Audit Committee members.

4.2 Termination of position

4.2.1 When the position of company director is terminated, the term expires, resignation is removed by the board of directors, or absent qualifications work as an audit committee member.

4.2.2 In case an audit committee member wishes to resign before the end term of the committee member. The audit should be notified to the Board of Directors one month in advance, including reasons. So that the Board of Directors can consider appointing other people who completely qualified as specified in the audit committee charter.

5. Remuneration

The audit committee receive appropriate remuneration for duties and responsibilities from considering by the nominating and remuneration committee with approval from the shareholders' meeting and must disclose the remuneration in the Company's annual report.

6. Meeting

6.1 The audit committee holds regular meetings every weekday, quarterly at least 5 times a year and additional meetings can be called accordingly necessary and appropriate.

6.2 The audit committee consists of not less than two-thirds of the audit committee members, everyone should attend every meeting. Teleconferencing may be used through the communication system that the regulatory agency has specified can be counted as an element can have a meeting.

- 6.3 In the event that the chairman of the audit committee is not present at the meeting or unable to perform duties can be assigned to one audit committee member who attended the meeting act as a chairman at the meeting.
- 6.4 One audit committee member has one vote, except for the directors auditors who have an interest in the matter being considered do not have the right to vote on that matter.
- 6.5 Deciding on the matter at the meeting the audit committee will consider it invalid. It is important that the chairman of the meeting does not have the right to cast a decisive vote, except in the case where the score the votes are equal. The chairman of the meeting shall cast one additional vote as the deciding vote.
- 6.6 The audit committee has the right to request information and facts, invite the party manage the internal audit department, auditors, or related persons to attend meetings in the matter that can be determined In this regard, in matters of importance and necessity, the audit committee may invite independent experts and/or professional experts participate to join the meeting.
- 6.7 Arrange a specific meeting with the company's auditor, without management to join meet at least once a year.
- 6.8 Arrange a specific meeting with management at least once a year.
- 6.9 Agenda and meeting documents must be prepared and presented first the meeting will be at least 5 days and the audit committee secretary will be who records and keeps meeting minutes.

7. Duties and Responsibilities

- 7.1 Reviewing the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries to ensure accuracy, reliability in accordance with accounting standards and adequate data disclosure within the specified timeframe.
- 7.2 Conducting to ensure that the Company and its subsidiaries comply with laws on securities and the Stock Exchange of Thailand, regulators' requirements, and other applicable laws.

- 7.3 Considering on significant transactions subjecting to be an acquisition or disposition of assets ("MT") and related person transactions ("RPT"), transactions may involve issue of conflict of interest of the Company or subsidiaries to comply with laws and Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and the Stock Exchange of Thailand ("SET"), to ensure that requirements as well as are reasonable for the Company's best interest and transparent operation.
- 7.4 Considering the details related to the use of fundraising funds and ensuring that listed companies have mechanisms to supervise and monitor the use of fundraising funds correctly and appropriately including according to the objectives that have been disclosed.
- 7.5 Conducting to ensure that the Company and its subsidiaries have appropriate and efficient internal control and audit systems, checking the independence of internal audit units, giving advice on their budget and workforce, and reviewing the appointments, transfers, annual performance evaluations, and termination of heads of internal audit department.
- 7.6 Considering the selection, nominations and dismissal of an independent person as the auditor of the Company and its subsidiaries, proposing his/her remuneration, and attending a meeting with the auditor at least once a year without the presence of the Management.
- 7.7 Reviewing to ensure that the Company and its subsidiaries have risk assessment system and risk management system that are adequate, appropriate and efficient
- 7.8 In the case of receiving an observation report or circumstances that should be suspected, an initial report will be made to the SEC immediately upon notification from the auditor along with during the period under investigation. The audit committee will periodically report the progress to the SEC and the auditor and report the inspection report to the SEC and the auditor within 30 days.
- 7.9 Compiling the Audit Committee's Report, which is signed by the chair of the audit committee and including it in Annual Report in line with the SET's requirements.

- 7.10 Approving the internal audit plans of the Company and its subsidiaries in line with generally accepted approach and standards, and also monitoring the work of Internal Audit Department.
- 7.11 Promoting channels for receiving complaints or whistleblowing inappropriate behavior that may occur. Including the implementation of policies or procedures for dealing with complaints and appropriately including the Whistleblower Protection Policy.
- 7.12 Seeking independent opinions from professional consultants, when deemed necessary, at the Company's expenses.
- 7.13 Carrying out any assignment given by the Board of Directors with consent from the Audit committee.

8. Reporting

The audit committee has duties and responsibility for reporting results or any other report that is important to the Board of Director, shareholders, and general investors. To make the Board of Director confident that the management has managed it carefully and consider the interests of all shareholders equally.

8.1 Reporting to the Board of Directors

- 8.1.1 Report on various activities that is regularly done so that the committee can activities of the audit committee are as follows:

- 8.1.1.1 Minutes of audit committee, specifying clear audit committee opinion.

- 8.1.1.2 Report on opinion on financial statement and internal audit.

- 8.1.1.3 Continue to report activities carried out during the year.

- 8.1.1.4 Report any other things that are considered known.

- 8.1.2 Report findings immediately So that the Board of Directors can take corrective action in time.

- 8.1.2.1 Conflict of interest,

8.1.2.2 Fraud and/or irregularities and/or significant defects in internal control system,

8.1.2.3 Violation of the law and/or any requirements of regulatory agencies and/or other laws related to the Company's business.

8.2 Reporting to regulatory agencies and government agencies.

In the event that the audit committee finds that unreasonable neglect for improving things that have a significant impact to the financial position and operating results, take action which has been discussed together with the Board of Director and executives previous. Any member of the audit committee such findings may be reported directly to Securities and Exchange Commission or the Stock Exchange Thailand.

8.3 Reporting to shareholders and general investors

8.3.1 Opinions about the preparation process and disclosure of information in the company's financial reports to be accurate, complete, reliable and correct according to accounting standards.

8.3.2 Opinions about adequacy of the company's internal control system.

8.3.3 Opinions on legal compliance concerning Securities and the Stock Market, the regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand or laws related to the company's business.

8.3.4 Opinion on the suitability of the auditor.

8.3.5 Opinions on items that may have conflicts of interest.

8.3.6 Number of audit committee meetings and attendance of the meeting and each member of the audit committee.

8.3.7 Overall opinions or observations that the audit committee received from perform duties according to the audit committee charter.

8.3.8 Any other reports that shareholders and investors should know under duties and responsibilities assigned by the Board of Directors.

9. Performance Evaluation

The Audit Committee shall conduct a performance assessment of the Committee annually, at least once a year, in order to review performance, identify difficulties, obstacles, and other suggestions for improvement and further development of performance. This is done through methods of individual assessment (self-assessment) and group assessment referencing the assessment form of the Thai Institute of Directors (IOD) and the assessment form of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, as reviewed by the Board of Corporate Governance Committee.

Moreover, any reasons that prevent the Audit Committee from achieving its intended objectives, which must be reported to the Board of Directors.

10. Review of the Charter

The Audit Committee shall review, assess, and ensure the adequacy and appropriateness of this charter annually. If there are regulations, rules, or directives from regulatory authorities that may require amendments to the charter during the year, the Audit Committee may propose revisions and submit them to the Board of Directors for consideration.

This Charter of the Audit Committee has been approved by the Board of Directors at the Board of Directors Meeting No. 5/2025 on 4 December 2025. It will be effective from 1 January 2026 onwards.