



Roles, Authority and Responsibilities of Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Effective from 11 August 2025

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1. Objective

The Board of Directors deems it appropriate to define roles, authority and responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") to be able to manage and operate the Group's operations to achieve the Group's goals "Aiming to become a sustainable growth enterprise with high performance, integrated the benefits of all parties involved and develop together through good governance and joint development with the community in which the Group is located to ensure sustainable development" and to be used as a guideline for the operation and management of the organization in accordance with the principles of good and international corporate governance that the listed company should follow and can be verified, which will help strengthen the confidence of shareholders, investors, stakeholders and all related parties.

2. Definition

- Company mean Presice Corporation Public Company Limited
- Group of companies or organizations mean Presice Corporation Public Company Limited and Subsidiaries
- Board of Directors mean Directors of Presice Corporation Public Company Limited
- Chief Executive Officer mean Top Management of Group of companies
- Executive mean Executives according to the SEC definition.

3. Appointment

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") is appointed by the Board of Directors to have the highest authority, duties, and responsibilities in the organization or group of companies. The Group's operations as assigned by the Board of Directors, including proposing policies and decision-making, are important contributors to the Company's progress, stability and sustainability in accordance with the principles of good corporate governance.

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") must manage the Group accordance with the plan or budget approved by the Board of Directors strictly, honesty, integrity, prudence, as well as safeguarding the interests of the Group and shareholders as a priority.

4. Qualification

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") must be a person with knowledge, understanding and experience that is beneficial to the Group's business operations and must possess the following qualifications:

- 1) Having a clear vision to accurately forecast trends, business opportunities and business priorities that affect the Group's prosperity and operations.
- 2) Able to communicate ideas, vision, mission, strategy, goals, and direction of the organization to its stakeholders are accurate, and clearly demonstrate a high commitment to achieving the goals with its own driving force.
- 3) Maintain high ethical standards, integrity and a good role model of the organization. Have a positive image for the Group, including showing personality, foresight, an attitude that makes stakeholders trust and supportive.
- 4) Product and Service Knowledge
 - 4.1 Have a good knowledge and understanding of
 - Key characteristics of the Group's products and services
 - Management and Operations of the Organization
 - Business model and resource allocation of the organization, as well as understanding the business and industrial environment.
 - 4.2 Creativity and initiative to create new products and services on a regular basis.
- 5) Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") is not able to hold a directorship in a listed company outside Precise Group.

5. Roles, Authority and Responsibilities

Reference Board's Main Function of Tricker's Model of Corporate Governance

As shown in the picture. Demonstrate the responsibility of the Board of Directors in strategy formulation, policy making, monitoring and supervising the Company's management, and providing accountability to shareholders and other stakeholders by working with the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") to ensure that work processes of the organization are compliant and in accordance with the law, relevant rules and regulations

	Conformance focus	Performance focus
External Focus	Providing accountability	Strategy formulation
Internal Focus	Monitoring and Supervision	Policy making
	Past and Present focus	Future focus

Approve and work with and through the CEO

Therefore, the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") has roles, authority, and responsibilities in various operations in the Group in accordance with this Tricker's Model.

5.1 Performance Roles: Creating good performance for the company leads to sustainable growth.

5.1.1 Strategy Formulation Formulating a strategy

- 1) Formulate, review, change the Group's policies to propose to the Board of Directors for approval, as well as communicate policy and important information to internal personnel and external stakeholders.
- 2) Formulate a corporate strategy (Phase 3 Plan: Externally oriented (Strategic) Planning and Phase 4 Strategic Management) and review strategies, goals, and clear annual plans to meet the needs of shareholders, customers, employees and other stakeholders and propose to the Board of Directors for approval by:
 - 2.1) Identify and analyze the problems and issues that the organization is facing correctly and suitably.
 - 2.2) Identify and evaluate key success factors for the formulation of the organization's strategy.
 - 2.3) Formulate and review the strategic plan together with the Board of Directors, executives and other employees to participate and feel a sense of ownership in the plan.
 - 2.4) Plan the company's resources and budget appropriately for working according to the organization's strategic plan.
- 3) Communicate the Corporate Strategy approved by the Board of Directors at the Executive Committee Meeting.
- 4) Prepare the Business & Functional Strategy, Phase 1: Planning for Annual Basic Financial and Phase 2: Forecast-based Planning.
- 5) Advising and reviewing the preparation of the Business & Functional Strategy, Phase 1: Basic Financial Planning, and 3-year Forecast-based Planning, Phase 2: Forecast-based Planning to Subsidiaries.
- 6) Management and Execution in accordance with the Group's strategies, policy framework and plans approved by the Board of Directors.
 - 6.1) Establish an effective organizational structure and manage with a focus on the functions necessary to enable the organization to meet its mission.

- 6.2) Manage and assign tasks correctly, including performing duties within the scope of responsibility and delegating various duties to others in a professional manner.
- 6.3) Make good decisions consistently and adjust strategies in a timely manner when there is signal for change.
- 6.4) Implement the strategy, priorities, and measures set by the Board of Directors effectively and within a reasonable period of time.

5.1.2 Policy Making: Key Policy Decisions

Determine business operations and develop the organization for sustainable growth.

- 1) Supporting the President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO-RS) in developing an organizational management system based on Digital Business Architecture.
- 2) Support and monitor the development of information and reporting systems of each work so that the company can have Data & Information Governance in parallel with Process Flow, Product Flow in real time, and to be a Digital Manual and to be a Single Data Entry and Common Database system to be useful for the operation and monitoring of the performance of various departments in the organization.
- 3) Determine the appropriate authority to act with the responsibilities of the management.
- 4) Establish a framework for resource allocation, development, and budgeting, such as policies and plans for human resource management and information technology management etc.
- 5) Formulate succession policies and plans, including improvements and changes to succession plans taking into account various conditions effectively inside and outside the organization. Develop high-potential executives to become successors.
- 6) Create the necessary executive competency development process. Building the growth line and capable leadership for the future of the organization according to the Leadership Pipeline.

5.2 Conformance (Compliance) Roles: Compliance with rules, regulations, as well as standards and codes of conduct in business operations.

5.2.1 Providing Accountability:

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is responsible for monitoring and supervising the management of the Group and is accountable to the Company's directors,

shareholders, stakeholders and other related persons to ensure that the Group has adequate and appropriate risk management and internal controls. Compliance with the law and regulations as well as the principles of good corporate governance.

5.2.2 Monitoring and Supervising:

- 1) Supervise, monitor and supervise the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and achievement of operations objectives in finance, as well as the use of resources, asset maintenance. Prevention or reduction of operational errors as well as damage leakage, waste or corruption.
- 2) command and monitor financial and non-financial used both internally and externally to ensure that they are accurate. Reliability, transparency and timeliness.
- 3) Monitor compliance with legal requirements and regulations related to operations, as well as other requirements of the Group (Compliance Objectives).
- 4) Regularly monitor and evaluate the performance of the Company and its subsidiaries to be aware of any defects or mistakes that may occur in the performance of the work including any deviations from the work plan.
- 5) Organize regular Executive Committee Meetings at least once a month for regular monitoring and evaluation of performance.

5.3 Perform other duties as assigned by the Board of Directors from time to time.

The Board of Directors has delegated the authority to manage the Group's affairs to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) with the scope of authority as specified in the Delegation of Authority. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) cannot be exercised the mentioned authority If the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has any conflict of interest with the Company (as defined by the Notification of the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board) with the Company or its subsidiaries, unless such transaction is in accordance with the policies and principles approved by the shareholders' meeting or the Board of Directors' meeting.

6. Reporting

- 1) Regularly report on the performance result and operating result at the Board of Directors meetings with opinions on guidelines and suggestions as appropriate.
- 2) In the event that there is an important action or matter that may have a significant impact on the Group's operations or is not in line with good corporate governance practices, Code of Conduct and Business Ethics, Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") have responsible to report to the Board of Directors within an appropriate time.
- 3) Report on the Operating Results to Shareholders in the Annual Registration Statement/Annual Report (Form 56-1 One Report).

7. Performance Evaluation and Remuneration

- 1) The Board of Directors sets goals, criteria and methods for evaluating the performance of the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") that are linked to the strategic plan and annual work plan by communicating such evaluation criteria to the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO").
- 2) The Non-Executives Directors is required to jointly evaluate the performance of Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") annually in order to determine appropriate returns.
- 3) The Chairman of the Board of Directors communicates the results of the consideration and issues for development to Chief Executive Officer ("CEO").