

# **GSI TECHNOLOGY, INC.**

## **CHARTER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**(As amended on October 25, 2022)**

### **I. STATEMENT OF POLICY**

This Charter specifies the scope of the responsibilities of the Audit Committee (the “Committee”) of the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of GSI Technology, Inc. (the “Company”) and the manner in which those responsibilities shall be performed, including its structure, processes and membership requirements.

The primary purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board in overseeing:

- the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Company and the audits of the Company’s financial statements;
- the Company’s independent auditor’s qualifications, independence and performance, and approve the terms of its engagement;
- the Company’s system of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting;
- the Company’s compliance with ethical standards adopted by the Company; and
- the preparation of any reports required of the Committee under rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”).

The Company shall provide appropriate funding, as determined by the Committee, to permit the Committee to perform its duties under this Charter, to compensate its advisors and to compensate any registered public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of rendering or issuing an audit report or related work or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company. The Committee, at its discretion, has the authority to initiate investigations, and hire legal, accounting or other outside advisors or experts to assist the Committee, as it deems necessary to fulfill its duties under this Charter. The Committee may also perform such other activities consistent with this Charter, the Company’s Bylaws and governing law, as the Committee or the Board deems necessary or appropriate.

### **II. ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS**

The Committee shall comprise three or more directors appointed by the Board, each of whom shall satisfy the independence and experience requirements of The Nasdaq Stock Market (“Nasdaq”); provided however, that one director who does not meet the independence criteria of Nasdaq, but is not a current employee or officer, or an immediate family member of an employee or officer, may be appointed to the Committee, subject to the approval of the Board

pursuant to, and subject to the limitations under, the “exceptional and limited circumstances” exceptions as provided under the rules of Nasdaq. In addition, the Committee shall not include any member who:

- has participated in the preparation of the financial statements of the Company or any current subsidiary at any time during the past three (3) years;
- accepts any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee, directly or indirectly, from the Company, other than in his or her capacity as a member of the Committee, the Board, or any other committee of the Board; or
- is an affiliate of the Company or any subsidiary of the Company, other than a director who meets the independence requirements of The Nasdaq Stock Market.

Each member of the Committee must be able to read and understand fundamental financial statements, including a balance sheet, income statement and cash flow statement. In addition, at least one member shall have past employment experience in finance or accounting, professional certification in accounting, or other comparable experience or background resulting in the individual being financially sophisticated, which may include being or having been a chief executive officer, chief financial officer or other senior officer with financial oversight responsibilities.

The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board and shall serve until their successors are duly elected and qualified or their earlier resignation, removal or death. Any member of the Committee may be removed, with or without cause, by a majority vote of the Board. Unless a Committee Chair is elected by the Board, the members of the Committee shall designate a Chair by majority vote of the full Committee. The Chair shall preside at all regular sessions of the Committee and set the agenda for each Committee meeting.

### **III. MEETINGS AND COMMITTEE ACTION**

The Committee shall meet as often as it determines appropriate. Meetings may be called by the Chairperson of the Board or of the Committee. The Committee shall meet with management, internal auditors and the Company’s independent auditor in separate executive sessions as appropriate. The Committee shall meet with the Company’s independent auditor and management on a quarterly basis to review the Company’s financial statements and financial reports.

Formal action to be taken by the Committee shall be by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Committee members present (in person, by conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all persons participating can hear each other, and participation by such means shall constitute presence in person) at a meeting at which a quorum is present or by unanimous written consent. If a quorum is present, any action approved by at least a majority of the members present shall represent the valid action of the Committee. The Committee may form and delegate authority to subcommittees, or to one or more members of the Committee, when appropriate. The Committee shall meet with management, internal auditors and the Company’s independent auditor in separate executive sessions as appropriate. The Committee

shall make and retain minutes of its meetings, which minutes will be filed with the minutes of the meetings of the Board.

#### **IV. AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

To fulfill its responsibilities and duties, the Committee shall:

##### **A. Oversight of the Company's Independent Auditor**

1. Be directly and solely responsible for the appointment, compensation and retention and oversight of any independent auditor engaged by the Company for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or related work, and the oversight of any such engagement (including resolution of disagreements between management and the independent auditor regarding financial reporting) and shall assure that each such auditor shall report directly to the Committee.

2. Periodically review and discuss with the independent auditor (i) the matters required to be discussed by the applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") and the SEC, and (ii) any formal written statements received from the independent auditor consistent with and in satisfaction of applicable requirements of the PCAOB regarding the independent auditor's communications with the Committee concerning independence, including without limitation, descriptions of (x) all relationships between the independent auditor and the Company, (y) any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the independent auditor's objectivity and independence and (z) whether any of the Company's senior finance personnel were recently employed by the independent auditor.

3. Evaluate annually the qualifications, performance and independence of the independent auditor, including a review of whether the independent auditor's quality control procedures are adequate and a review and evaluation of the lead partner of the independent auditor, taking into account the opinions of management and the Company's internal auditors, and report to the Board on its conclusions, together with any recommendations for additional action.

4. Consult with the independent auditor to assure the rotation of the lead audit partner having primary responsibility for the audit and the audit partner responsible for reviewing the audit every five (5) years.

5. Approve in advance the engagement of the independent auditor for all audit services and non-audit services, based on independence, qualifications and, if applicable, performance, and approve the fees and other terms of any such engagement; provided, however, that (i) the Committee may establish pre-approval policies and procedures for any engagement to render such services, provided that such policies and procedures (x) are detailed as to particular services, (y) do not involve delegation to management of the Committee's responsibilities hereunder and (z) provide that, at its next scheduled meeting, the Committee is informed as to each such service for which the independent auditor is engaged pursuant to such policies and procedures, and (ii) the Committee may delegate to one or more members of the Committee the

authority to grant pre-approvals for such services, provided that the decisions of such member(s) to grant any such pre-approval shall be presented to the Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

6. Meet with the independent auditor to discuss matters relating to the annual audit, including the proposed audit scope, plan and staffing, the results of the annual audit and the determination and evaluation of the critical audit matters arising from the annual audit.

7. Approve as necessary the termination of the engagement of the independent auditor.

8. Establish policies for the hiring of employees or former employees of the independent auditor who participated in any capacity in the audit of the Company, taking into account the impact of such policies on auditor independence.

9. Regularly review with the independent auditor any significant difficulties encountered during the course of the audit, any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information and any significant disagreement among management and the independent auditor in connection with the preparation of the financial statements. Review with the independent auditor any accounting adjustments that were noted or proposed by the independent auditor but that were “passed” (as immaterial or otherwise), any communications between the audit team and the independent auditor’s national office respecting auditing or accounting issues presented by the engagement, any “management” or “internal control” letter or schedule of unadjusted differences issued, or proposed to be issued, by the independent auditor to the Company, or any other material written communication provided by the independent auditor to the Company’s management.

10. Review with the independent auditor the critical accounting policies and practices used by the Company, all alternative treatments of financial information within generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) that the independent auditor has discussed with management, the ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments and the treatment preferred by the independent auditor.

#### **B. Review of Financial Reporting, Policies and Processes**

1. Review and discuss with management and the independent auditor the Company’s annual audited financial statements and any certification, report, opinion or review rendered by the independent auditor, and recommend to the Board whether the audited financial statements should be included in the Company’s annual report on Form 10-K.

2. Review and discuss with management and the independent auditor the Company’s quarterly financial statements.

3. Review and discuss with management and the independent auditor the Company’s disclosure under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” appearing in the Company’s periodic reports.

4. Review and discuss earnings press releases and other information provided to securities analysts and rating agencies, including any “pro forma” or adjusted financial information, prior to their publication.
5. Periodically meet separately with management and with the independent auditor.
6. Review with management and the independent auditor any significant judgments made in management’s preparation of the financial statements and the view of each as to appropriateness of such judgments.
7. Review with management its assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the Company’s internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting (“Internal Controls”), review with the independent auditor the attestation to and report on the assessment made by management, and consider with management and the independent auditor whether any changes to the Internal Controls are appropriate in light of management’s assessment or the independent auditor’s attestation.
8. Review with management its evaluation of the Company’s procedures and controls designed to assure that information required to be disclosed in its periodic public reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in such reports within the time periods specified by the SEC for the filing of such reports (“Disclosure Controls”), and consider whether any changes are appropriate in light of management’s evaluation of the effectiveness of such Disclosure Controls.
9. Review and discuss with management and the independent auditor any off-balance sheet transactions or structures and their effect on the Company’s financial results and operations, as well as the disclosure regarding such transactions and structures in the Company’s public filings.
10. Review with management and the independent auditor the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives on the financial statements. Review any major issues regarding accounting principles and financial statement presentations, including any significant changes in selection of an application of accounting principles. Consider and approve, if appropriate, changes to the Company’s auditing and accounting principles and practices as suggested by the independent auditor or management.
11. Review any analyses prepared by management and/or the independent auditor setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements, including the effects of alternative GAAP methods on the financial statements.
12. Review any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies. Review with the independent auditor and management the extent to which changes or improvements in financial or accounting practices, as approved by the Committee, have been implemented.

**C. Risk Management, Related Party Transactions, Legal Compliance and Ethics**

1. Review with the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of the Company any report on material weaknesses and significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the Internal Controls that could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize or report financial data, and any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's Internal Controls.

2. Oversee the Company's riskmanagement and anti-fraud programs, and potentially specific areas of material financial and operational risk.

3. Review and discuss with Company management at least annually the Company's privacy, cyber and data security and information technology risk exposures, including: (i) the potential impact of those exposures on the Company's business, operations and reputation, (ii) the steps management has taken to monitor and mitigate such exposures; and (iii) the Company's policies and internal controls regarding cyber and data security and information technology.

4. Review and approve any related-party transactions, after reviewing each such transaction for potential conflicts of interests and other improprieties.

5. Establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters. Adopt, as necessary, appropriate remedial measures or actions with respect to such complaints or concerns.

6. In consultation with the Nominating and Governance Committee, consider and present to the Board for adoption a Code of Conduct for all employees and directors, which meets the requirements of Item 406 of the SEC's Regulation S-K, administer the Code of Conduct and provide for and review prompt disclosure to the public of any change in, or waiver of, any provision of such Code of Conduct. Review such Code of Conduct periodically, recommend to the Board such changes to such Code of Conduct as the Committee shall deem appropriate, and adopt procedures for monitoring and enforcing compliance with such Code of Conduct.

7. As requested by the Board, review and investigate conduct alleged by the Board to be in violation of the Company's Code of Conduct, and adopt as necessary or appropriate, remedial, disciplinary, or other measures with respect to such conduct.

8. Discuss with management and the independent auditor any correspondence with regulators or governmental agencies that raise material issues regarding the Company's financial statements or accounting policies.

9. Review with the Company's counsel and report to the Board on litigation, material government investigations and compliance with applicable legal requirements and the Company's Code of Conduct.

10. Prepare the report required by the rules of the SEC to be included in the Company's annual proxy statement.

11. Regularly report to the Board on the Committee's activities, recommendations and conclusions.

12. Review and reassess this Charter's adequacy at least annually.