CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF THE 34TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SINGAPORE TELECOMMUNICATIONS LIMITED HELD ON 29TH JULY 2026 AT 10.00 A.M. AT CASSIA MAIN BALLROOM, LEVEL 3, SANDS EXPO & CONVENTION CENTRE, 10 BAYFRONT AVENUE, SINGAPORE 018956

PRESENT

Lee Theng Kiat	Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Finance & Investment Committee
Yuen Kuan Moon	Director and Group Chief Executive Officer
Gautam Banerjee	Lead Independent Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee and Chairman of the Corporate Governance & Nominations Committee
John Arthur	Director
Dinesh Khanna	Director
Gail Kelly	Director and Chairman of the Executive Resource and Compensation Committee
Lim Swee Say	Director
Rajeev Suri	Director
Tan Tze Gay	Director
Wee Siew Kim	Director
Yong Hsin Yue	Director
Yong Ying-I	Director and Chairman of the Risk, Sustainability & Technology Committee

IN ATTENDANCE

Bill Chang	Chief Executive Officer, Digital InfraCo
Jorge Fernandes	Group Chief Technology Officer
Gan Siok Hoon	Group Chief Corporate Officer
Arthur Lang	Group Chief Financial Officer
Sam Liew	Chief Executive Officer, NCS
Ng Tian Chong	Chief Executive Officer, Singtel Singapore
Stephen Rue	Chief Executive Officer, Optus
Aileen Tan	Group Chief People and Sustainability Officer
William Woo	Group Chief Information Officer and Group Chief Digital Officer
Lim Li Ching	Company Secretary

BY INVITATION

Yap Lune Teng	Partner, Allen & Gledhill LLP
Malcolm Ramsay	Group Lead Audit Partner, KPMG LLP

1. OPENING

The Chairman welcomed the shareholders to the Meeting.

2. QUORUM AND NOTICE OF MEETING

The Chairman, being advised that a quorum was present in accordance with Article 65 of the Company's Constitution, commenced the Meeting at 10.00 a.m.

The Chairman introduced the members of the Singtel Board of Directors and Senior Management, as well as the representatives from Allen & Gledhill LLP and KPMG LLP who were present at the Meeting.

The Notice of Annual General Meeting dated 30 June 2026 ("**AGM Notice**") convening the Meeting, which had been issued and published on the SGXNET as well as on the Company's website, was noted and taken as read.

The Chairman informed shareholders that voting on the Resolutions to be proposed during the Meeting would be conducted by live poll. This is in accordance with the SGX Listing Rules and Article 70(A) of the Company's Constitution. The Chairman further informed the Meeting that an electronic voting system would be used to record the shareholders' votes. The scrutineers for the poll were representatives from Impetus Corporate Solutions Pte. Ltd.

3. PRESENTATION BY GCEO

The Chairman began by commenting on the Singtel Group's financial performance for FY2026, highlighting another year of strong progress under the Singtel28 growth plan. Singtel continued to strengthen core businesses, advance AI and digital infrastructure capabilities and create sustainable value for shareholders.

The Chairman then invited Mr Yuen Kuan Moon, Group Chief Executive Officer ("**GCEO**") to present Singtel's business and operational performance.

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(i) EXECUTING TO SINGTEL28

GCEO began his presentation by describing how Singtel continued to execute to its goal of delivering sustained value realisation for shareholders, two years into the Singtel28 growth plan.

There had been two consecutive years of growth for Singtel Group's key operating companies ("**OpCos**") and regional associates. At the same time, Singtel advanced its capital recycling programme, unlocking S$6.8 billion or around 75% of the S$9 billion mid-term asset recycling target, which supports its value realisation dividend and the S$2 billion share buyback programme. Together, this has translated into strong underlying NPAT growth and a record ordinary dividend of 18.5 cents per share, a fifth consecutive year of higher dividend growth.

(ii) FY2026 KEY FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

GCEO highlighted that the Group's underlying net profit increased by 12% to $2.8 billion, driven by robust performances across Singtel's OpCos as well as regional associates.

The Group's underlying Return on Invested Capital ("**ROIC**") hit 11.1%, meeting the low double-digit target set in FY2023. Exceptional gains including partial stake sales in Airtel saw Group net profit rise 40% to S$5.6 billion.

Regional Associates' Profit After Tax

GCEO explained that Singtel's regional associates' profit after tax grew 17% in constant currency terms, aided by Airtel's and AIS' outperformances. These two associates are actively positioning for the next phase of growth, investing in fibre broadband and enterprise capabilities to capture rising demand. This will help support and grow regional associate dividends which already stood at S$1.1 billion last year.

Robust Balance Sheet

GCEO noted that Singtel's balance sheet was further strengthened by a successful capital recycling programme. The Group holds S$3.7 billion cash with 87% of debt hedged at fixed rates with an average maturity of around 4 years.

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(iii) BUILDING MOMENTUM IN CORE CONNECTIVITY

Singtel Singapore

GCEO mentioned that Singtel Singapore's EBIT declined amid a challenging consumer market. That said, Singtel Singapore is gaining positive traction in the premium market segment, while continuing to compete across the mass market and value segments, leveraging its advanced 5G capabilities to deliver a more consistent, secure and differentiated experience for customers. Another bright spot is the enterprise business in Singapore, which continues to grow and now exceeds 50% of Singtel Singapore's revenue.

GCEO highlighted that unique platforms such as Empower and CUBΣ support Singtel Singapore's growth in the enterprise segment as they allow enterprises to manage network performance and security dynamically across multiple markets.

Optus

GCEO noted that Optus had suffered a network disruption during the year, which affected emergency services and customer confidence, and has since taken steps to rebuild customer trust by strengthening systems, processes and oversight.

GCEO expressed confidence in Optus' refreshed leadership team delivering its goal of restoring Optus to a leading challenger telco in Australia. Singtel recognises the strong potential for growth in Australia as shown by the positive industry dynamics and the consecutive years of strong EBIT growth.

(iv) GROWTH ENGINES RIDE AI DEMAND

NCS and Digital InfraCo

GCEO noted that NCS' EBIT nearly doubled in the last two years, riding the wave of enterprise digitalisation while improving delivery quality. NCS has made substantial investments to strengthen its AI capabilities and support its pivot into an AI-led technology services company in the AI era.

Digital InfraCo's EBIT returned to growth in FY2026, aided by new capacity coming online from its new data centre in Singapore and RE:AI, its sovereign AI cloud. GCEO commented that the future looked bright with data centre capacity on track to reach 400MW in the next few years and strong AI sovereign demand to support Singapore's National AI Strategy 2.0.

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Expanding Singtel's digital infrastructure ecosystem

GCEO explained that Singtel is building an end-to-end digital infrastructure ecosystem spanning data centres, sovereign AI cloud and orchestration. An addition to Singtel's digital infrastructure investments is the joint acquisition of STT GDC with KKR, which will position Singtel as a leading data centre player globally with 2.8GW in design capacity. The transaction is expected to close in the next 2 months and will unlock more strategic options for Singtel.

GCEO also noted that Singtel is organically scaling RE:AI as a business. Having completed a successful pilot phase, RE:AI is moving into commercialisation by building the largest GPU cluster in Singapore. RE:AI is uniquely positioned in this space, as it could ride on Singtel's credentials as a trusted local champion to support government agencies and enterprise needs for large-scale model training and inference. Singtel is already seeing this translate into strong commercial traction, with S$600 million in customer contracts secured to date.

Strategically Positioned to Capitalise on AI

GCEO described how Singtel is transforming into an AI-led connectivity, digital infrastructure and digital services group, with a mission to harness technology to empower people and communities, to create lasting value for customers and society. This would be brought to life through Singtel's AI approach, which is centred on its unique role as an adopter, provider and enabler of AI.

GCEO went on to explain how as an adopter, the Group's connectivity businesses are leveraging AI to develop autonomous capabilities for network monitoring and improved customer service. As a provider, NCS' blend and depth of AI capabilities helps its customers develop solutions to harness the power of AI to transform and propel their businesses. Finally, as an enabler, Digital InfraCo supports AI adoption with its complementary data centres, sovereign AI capabilities and extensive subsea cable network.

(v) THREE-PRONGED APPROACH TO DELIVER HIGHER RETURNS

GCEO recapped Singtel's three-pronged approach to deliver higher shareholder returns:

(i) First, a core dividend with a targeted payout of between 70% and 90% of underlying NPAT;

(ii) Second a Programmatic Value Realisation Dividend ("**VRD**") which provides an annual dividend of 3-6 cents per share through to FY2030; and

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(iii) Third, the Value Realisation Share Buyback (“**VRSB**”) programme, under which Singtel plans to return up to S$2 billion over three years. Upon full execution and cancellation of repurchased shares, this is expected to deliver a permanent 3% uplift in Earnings Per Share (“**EPS**”) supporting a higher EPS and Dividends Per Share (“**DPS**”) trajectory.

Together, these three levers provide a disciplined and balanced approach to returning capital to shareholders.

Fifth Year of Progressive Dividend Growth

GCEO highlighted that FY2026 dividends increased 9% year-on-year. Based on Singtel’s share price as of 28 July 2026, this implied an attractive dividend yield of 4.1%. The FY2026 dividend comprised both a core dividend of 13.4 cents and a VRD of 5.1 cents. Singtel declared 10.3 cents per share for the final dividend.

Proven Asset Recycling Supporting Shareholder Returns

GCEO explained how shareholder returns were underpinned by Singtel’s proven asset recycling model, which continued to support both shareholder returns and growth investments.

GCEO noted that, importantly, Singtel has been disciplined in the deployment of proceeds from recycled capital. Singtel is returning capital to shareholders through the VRD and VRSB, while continuing to invest in growth initiatives. To-date, Singtel has returned around S$1.7 billion through the VRD, leaving approximately S$3.3 billion to be distributed through FY2030. On the buyback programme, Singtel has repurchased around S$0.8 billion of shares, with up to S$1.2 billion remaining through FY2028.

GCEO elaborated that beyond asset recycling, Singtel still had multiple levers to support growth investments including tapping capital partners and optimising the Group’s balance sheet.

(vi) SINGTEL SDS TRANSFER: AUTOMATIC TRANSFER ON 21 NOVEMBER 2026

GCEO provided a brief update on the Singtel Special Discounted Shares (“**SDS**”) transfer exercise, which has been progressing smoothly almost four months since its launch. To date, around 24% of SDS have been sold. The next major milestone would be the automatic transfer to The Central Depository (“**CDP**”) in November 2026. GCEO reiterated that SDS holders who did not wish to have their SDS transferred to CDP could choose to sell their shares before then.

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(vii) REFRESHED SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

GCEO described Singtel’s refreshed sustainability framework and new 2030 targets, which were informed by a comprehensive double materiality assessment and stakeholder engagement process. This framework comprises four sustainability pillars: ‘For the environment’, ‘For our customers and suppliers’, ‘For our people’ and ‘For our community’, and would guide Singtel’s approach to creating sustainable value for all stakeholders, underpinned by Singtel’s commitment to strong sustainability governance.

For the Environment. As part of the year’s key sustainability highlights, GCEO stated that Singtel made significant progress across its environmental priorities. Singtel’s Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions decreased by 11.3 % from the previous year and are now 28.3% below the FY2023 SBTi baseline. Singtel remains on track to meet its 2030 SBTi targets and also maintained an ‘A’ score in both the CDP Climate Change and CDP Supplier Engagement Assessment.

For our Customers and Suppliers. GCEO mentioned that during the year, Singtel published the Singtel Group Responsible AI Framework and Policy to guide the ethical, secure and accountable use of AI across its operations and ecosystem. Singtel also achieved the EcoVadis Platinum Medal for the first time, placing Singtel among the top 1% of companies assessed globally.

For our People. GCEO described how Singtel had also during the year invested S$22 million in staff training, delivering around 25 training hours per employee. Singtel also strengthened future-ready capabilities, with more than 90% of its people completing foundational AI training.

For our Community. Separately, GCEO highlighted that Singtel had invested S$27 million in the community and contributed more than 42,600 staff volunteering hours. One highlight was the Singtel Carnival, Singapore’s largest private-sector carnival for special needs students, where Singtel hosted more than 2,400 students from 22 special education schools, with around 2,000 staff volunteers coming together to create a fun, safe and inclusive experience.

(viii) SINGTEL’S INVESTMENT PROPOSITION

GCEO concluded by summarising why Singtel’s remains a strong investment proposition:

Focus on Shareholder Returns. Singtel’s business remains resilient against an uncertain macro environment, with improving operating performance and a proven asset recycling programme supporting sustainable growth in shareholder returns and growth investments.

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Riding on AI Growth. AI adds another critical dimension to Singtel's investment proposition and with capabilities across connectivity, digital infrastructure and services, Singtel is well-positioned to participate across the AI value chain as adoption accelerates.

Multiple Growth Drivers. The AI era bodes well for Singtel's growth engines, which are rapidly scaling to meet demand. Singtel's regional associates are also building out new revenue streams in fixed broadband, enterprise and digital services.

Robust Balance Sheet. Singtel's growth is underpinned by a robust balance sheet giving the Group flexibility to continue investing while managing risk carefully.

Chairman then continued with the proceedings of the Meeting.

4. KEY INVESTOR TOPICS

The Chairman called upon GCEO, Group Chief Financial Officer ("**GCFO**") and the Lead Independent Director ("**LID**") to address a few key topics that have been the focus of questions received from investors ahead of the Meeting.

(i) Digital Infrastructure Strategy and Potential Data Centre REIT Listing

GCEO explained that back in 2021, Singtel embarked on a strategic reset, under which data centres were identified as a growth engine even before the drive and demand of AI. This reflected Singtel's inherent competitive advantage in this space due to its robust connectivity infrastructure. It was clear then that Singtel could leverage its existing undersea cable infrastructure and superior 5G networks to ride on the emerging hyper digitalisation and AI trend. Since then, Singtel has carved out its data centre business (Nxera), which started with a 60MW capacity. Today, Nxera has an operating capacity of over 140MW and is on track to reach almost 400MW in the next few years. During this period, global investment firm KKR became a partner, committing to invest in a 20% stake in Nxera, unlocking S$1.1 billion for Singtel.

GCEO described how the EBITDA of the data centre business had grown 36% since then and, with capacity expected to more than double from 200MW to over 400MW, Singtel envisaged that Nxera's EBITDA would reach over S$300 million by 2028. Earlier this year, Singtel ramped up its digital infrastructure focus with the joint acquisition of STT GDC with KKR. Upon completion of this acquisition in September 2026, Singtel will be positioned as a leading data centre player with global reach spanning some 12 countries. Singtel sees tremendous growth potential for the APAC data centre market which is the largest data centre market globally but underserved in terms of data centre capacity per capita. While

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both Nxera and STT GDC will be run independently, Singtel will have optionality to pursue country-specific strategies and to unlock value across both platforms to maximise long-term value and shareholder returns.

GCEO mentioned that Singtel was still in the exploratory stage for a potential REIT listing and no decision had been made on structure, timing or scale. Any strategic options under consideration will be assessed based on the ability to enhance long-term shareholder value, taking into account market conditions, amongst other things. Singtel's investment in digital infrastructure has given the Group good momentum to fuel its growth engines and we continue to see this trend driven by the AI wave, especially in the APAC region.

(ii) *Australian Minority Partner for Optus*

GCEO reiterated that Optus has been an integral and strategic part of the Singtel Group for over 25 years, and Singtel remained committed to Australia for the long term. Singtel has commenced a process to identify a like-minded, long-term and minority Australian partner for Optus with the main objective of strengthening Optus' long-term strategic resilience. This approach is not new for Singtel and draws from the Group's experience in the region with strong local partners in India, Thailand, Philippines and Indonesia. The selected partner should share in Singtel's commitment to Optus as a strong and credible alternative operator.

GCEO added that the process was at an early stage and there was no fixed timeline. The approach has to align with Singtel's strategic objectives. There was no certainty that any transaction will occur, but Singtel would keep the market updated if there were material developments.

(iii) *Impact of Middle East Crisis*

GCFO highlighted that Singtel does not have any operations in the Middle East and direct exposure to the region's crisis is limited. Having said that, the countries in which the Singtel Group and its regional associates operate are net importers of oil and while existing long-term power contracts should help mitigate this exposure, there could be second-order type of effects arising from the inflationary pressure of increasing oil prices. This could potentially translate into higher operating costs for telecommunications infrastructure.

GCFO assured shareholders that Singtel's OpCos and regional associates were not sitting idle. Many have started cost reduction programmes and are exploring renewable energy sources to mitigate the effect of increasing oil prices. While uncertainties from the crisis remained, GCFO concluded that Singtel has not experienced any material operational impact from the conflict and it remains too early to reliably quantify any potential financial effects. Singel would keep a close watch on developments.

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(iv) *Re-Appointment of KPMG*

The LID first explained that the Singtel Board was aware of the recent developments involving KPMG Australia and took these matters seriously. The LID explained that KPMG Australia and KPMG Singapore are separate member firms, with KPMG Singapore being proposed as the Singtel Group's external auditor for FY2027. The Singtel Board and Audit Committee reviewed the relevant facts with the Optus Board, engaged extensively with KPMG, expressed dissatisfaction with the lapses, and required additional commitments including stronger confidentiality safeguards.

The LID stated that KPMG Australia had implemented leadership and governance changes, including changes to senior leadership and the Optus audit engagement team. After considering these reforms and the enhanced safeguards, the Optus Board recommended continuing with KPMG Australia as Optus' external auditor. For the Singtel Group audit, Singtel requested a new KPMG Singapore lead audit partner and sought similar commitments, safeguards and monitoring arrangements to reinforce accountability and protect the integrity of the Group audit.

With the above, LID concluded that the Board would recommend the re-appointment of KPMG Singapore as Singtel's external auditor for FY2027, after considering the relevant facts and the actions taken by both KPMG Australia and KPMG Singapore.

The Board would continue to monitor developments closely and take appropriate action in the Group's and shareholders' best interests if any new information materially affects its assessment of KPMG's suitability.

5. CONDUCT OF VOTING

The Chairman invited the Company Secretary, Ms Lim Li Ching (the "**Secretary**") to explain the voting process for the Meeting.

A video presentation on how to vote at the Meeting was shown to the shareholders and appointed proxies present before a test resolution was launched to allow shareholders and appointed proxies to familiarise themselves with the voting process.

The Secretary highlighted some procedural and housekeeping matters:

(i) all motions would be formally proposed before being put to the vote by poll. Shareholders and appointed proxies could start voting on their handsets after each motion is put to vote by poll, and voting would end fifteen seconds after the motion is put to vote by poll. The poll results for all resolutions tabled at the Meeting would be shown on the screen only after voting was completed for all the motions;

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(ii) Singtel's responses to substantial and relevant questions had been posted on SGXNET and Singtel's website on 24 July 2026. Earlier, GCEO, GCFO and the LID had also provided responses to key topics covering some of these questions. Shareholders and appointed proxies could also ask questions after each motion had been introduced and explained, by proceeding to the nearest microphone stand within the Meeting Hall. To allow for a better flow of the Meeting proceedings, the Chairman would consolidate questions from a few shareholders before answering;

(iii) where the Chairman had been appointed as proxy by some shareholders to vote on their behalf, he would vote or abstain from doing so in accordance with their specific instructions. Where no specific instructions had been given by these shareholders, the Chairman would vote for all Resolutions except for Resolution 3 on his own re-election, Resolution 7 on Directors' fees and Resolution 10 on the Singtel Performance Share Plan 2012, for which he would abstain from voting.

All proxy forms that had been submitted by the 72-hour cut-off time before the Meeting had been verified by the scrutineers. The scrutineers would also verify the results of the electronic voting process at the Meeting;

(iv) the proceedings of the Meeting would be recorded to facilitate minute taking, and shareholders or appointed proxies may be identified by name in the minutes of the Meeting which would be published on Singtel's website and SGXNET; and

(v) shareholders with malfunctioning handsets could approach the staff at the Voting Helpdesks located at the front of the Meeting Hall or raise their hand for assistance.

The Chairman proceeded to propose all Resolutions to be tabled for shareholders' approval at the Meeting, except for Resolutions 3, 7 and 10 which were proposed by shareholders.

6. <u>ORDINARY BUSINESS</u>

The Chairman proceeded to introduce and explain the Resolutions to be tabled for shareholders' approval at the Meeting.

(i) AGENDA ITEM 1, RESOLUTION 1
TO RECEIVE AND ADOPT THE DIRECTORS' STATEMENTS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Resolution 1 was to receive and adopt the Directors' Statement and audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and the Auditors' Report thereon.

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Singtel

Responses to questions/comments raised by shareholders and appointed proxies present at the Meeting:-

Question/Comment 1-3

Mr Vincent Tan thanked GCEO and GCFO for taking the time to answer the selected topics, particularly in relation to the Nxera and STT GDC segments of the business. He raised three issues:

OpCo Operating Margin and Optus Stake Sale. Mr Tan compared the operating margins across Optus, Singtel SG, NCS and Digital InfraCo ("**DICo**") over the past two years and wanted to understand the drivers behind the high operating margins of Singtel SG and DiCo. Mr Tan was of the opinion that the profits attributed to the enterprise segment of the Singtel SG business was much larger than its consumer segment (90% vs. 10%) and asked if Singtel should be pivoting to other growth areas e.g. NCS and Nxera, instead of focusing on the Singtel SG business.

GCEO responded that the EBIT margins across the four OpCos had to be benchmarked against the correct industry averages, as each OpCo operated under different market segments and conditions. For example, Optus' higher capex spend was related to its larger geographical footprint across Australia. Optus' absolute EBIT still managed to grow 55% and 23% in the past two years, respectively. As for Singtel SG, it is positioned as the premium telecommunications service provider in Singapore, with healthier margins than competitors. GCEO noted that enterprise contributes over 50% of Singtel SG's revenue, with comparable margins across enterprise and consumer segments. In relation to NCS, GCEO mentioned that EBIT had grown 34% and absolute EBIT had almost doubled in the past two years. NCS is undergoing a transformation and investing up to S$130 million over three years in AI to become an AI-led technological services company. Finally, in relation to DICo, while capex was high, the business had been disciplined and still ensured EBIT growth of 24% in FY2026. DC Tuas' capacity had been more than 90% pre-contracted to customers and the DICo business is in its growth phase.

Preparedness for AI Transformation. Mr Tan next queried whether the Group was prepared for AI-led transformation of its digital infrastructure business, questioning whether the long business and capex cycles for the data centre business could keep up with the AI revolution. GCEO explained how the DC business had been carved out as a standalone entity with people who understood its business and pace. Whilst recognising that the longer business and revenue cycles for DCs, GCEO stated that Singtel had managed capex very carefully, and could tap into its robust balance sheet and strategic partnership with KKR to help accrete value for the business. This was despite the changing AI-driven needs of customers. As the nation and region adopts AI, Singtel would be able to capture the demand for capacity with its disciplined approach in investment in DCs. In Malaysia and Thailand, Singtel is also building DCs with partners to share capex and ride the AI wave of growth.

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Transformation of Regional Associates and Share Price. Finally, Mr Tan asked if Singtel was doing anything to implement the lessons learned from its successful transformation of Singtel SG from broadband and fibre optics to 5G, Wifi and Over-The-Air services with its regional associates. Mr Tan also observed that Singtel's share price had declined after the past FY results announcement, despite impressive results and execution to the Singtel28 plan.

GCEO explained that Singtel was constantly innovating its connectivity business, with its Empower platform for enterprises not simply a sale of capacity, but a platform to orchestrate workloads across geographies. In the consumer space, Singtel was differentiating with its 5G network spectrum, offering premium customer services and enabling network 5G slicing for consumers and enterprises. Singtel actively shares and receives information with and from its regional associates.

As for the decline in share price, GCFO explained that share price movements involved various factors, many of which were beyond management's control. GCFO shared two possible factors as examples – the first was the crisis in the Middle East, which could indirectly lead to increased operating costs from rising oil prices. The second was the termination of a telco consolidation that was anticipated by the Singapore market, shortly before Singtel's FY2026 results were announced. This consolidation had been expected to improve the industry dynamics for all local telcos, and the market had to adjust to this development. GCFO went on to say that the Board and Management were clear with the way forward, i.e. to execute to Singtel28 by (i) improving operating performance and (ii) managing capital effectively. He elaborated on how the path to growth first involved the OpCos executing to plan and improving EBIT performance. Second, with regard to active capital management, GCFO shared that 75% of Singtel's S$9 billion mid-term capital recycling target had been met. Singtel also has asset optionality e.g. through its stake in Airtel and Gulf Development. With all these options, Singtel has sufficient headway to sustain the VRD through FY2030, at the present rate of 3-6 cents per share per annum. Separately, with the completion of the SDS transfer on 21 November 2026, Singtel would have more flexibility with corporate actions to unlock more shareholder value. GCEO concluded with a reassurance on Management's commitment to growth through the Singtel28 plan and beyond.

Question/Comment 4-8

Mr Kenneth Ong congratulated Management on the record dividend and expressed hope that dividend performance could improve again the following year. Mr Ong asked the following questions:

Collaboration with Hyperscalers. Mr Ong observed that there was a recent pull-back in AI stocks as the market grew somewhat sceptical of the ability of tech companies to monetise AI-related capex. He suggested that a collaboration with hyperscalers like Google could protect the asset value and capital of Singtel's digital infrastructure. GCEO clarified that Singtel's digital infrastructure business was different from AI tech companies which focus on building large language models or selling those models or

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tokens. Singtel is in the business of building DCs that can house and operate GPUs for these hyperscalers who would deploy their workloads in the region. This will allow Singtel to catch the tail-wind of these investments from hyperscalers. Singtel works with both western and Chinese hyperscalers in this regard.

India Strategy. In response to Mr Ong's question on what Singtel's strategic end goal was for its Indian assets, GCFO stated that Singtel supported STT GDC India's IPO plans, as this would unlock a capital pool that STT GDC could use to grow the business. Singtel continues to be very committed to India, with a strong strategic relationship with Bharti Enterprises in Airtel, in which Singtel was looking to equalise its stake.

MioTV Business. Mr Ong asked if Singtel would face any value disruption if it kept its MioTV business. GCEO first pointed out that Singtel did not own any media companies, even though it was in the broadcast and IPTV business. Over the years, Singtel has ensured that these businesses added value to the core broadband business. With the exit from the English Premier League licence, the IPTV business is profitable and Singtel is focused on ethnic content through channels such as e-Le and Astro Ria etc.

Telkom Tax Assessment Risks. Responding to Mr Ong's question on Telkomsel's recent tax assessments and penalties, GCEO stated that it was important for Singtel to have a local partner like Telkom, the state-owned Indonesian telco. Telkomsel would be engaging the tax authorities in Indonesia and appealing the penalties.

Collaboration with StarLink. With regard to Mr Ong's question on possible collaborations with StarLink, which provides direct-to-device satellite connections, GCEO explained how StarLink typically would need to work with local mobile operators for access to licensed spectrum and regulatory approvals, with operators potentially re-selling StarLink services or providing spectrum-related support. This applied to other satellite players including Amazon and Chinese satellite service providers as well.

Question/Comment 9-10

Mr Bala first observed that more than 50% of the Singtel Group's profit came from exceptional items including the sale of its Airtel stake. Next, in relation to Optus, he questioned whether Singtel could still maintain its Australia focus from a profitability standpoint, given that Optus had faced several incidents requiring provision of over S$200 million for regulatory penalties.

GCEO explained that dividends were paid out of the Group's FY2026 underlying net profit (S$2.8 billion). In relation to the Airtel stake sale, it has been Singtel's plan to equalise its effective stake with its Indian partner in the medium to long term, and this would be done in a disciplined manner only when the timing was right. Singtel believes that the Indian market still has growth potential. As part of its capital recycling strategy, Singtel was also looking at monetising its stake in Gulf Energy Development to invest in growth and support the VRD and VRSB. GCEO stated that Optus remains number 2 in the Australian market and still has an important role to play. Optus CEO Stephen Rue

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and his team have been focused in the last 12-18 months on improving operations and network resiliency. GCEO cautioned that the EBIT margin in Australia cannot be compared against Singapore's market performance and had to be benchmarked to the other Australian telco operators. Management remains focused on achieving higher EBIT margins for Optus.

Question/ Comment 11-14

Mr Kin Mun raised questions in relation to Singtel's digital infrastructure vision for the next few years and GCEO and CEO, Digital InfraCo responded as follows:

Capital Allocation to Meet Enterprise AI Market Demands.
First, GCEO clarified that Singtel was in the business of collaboration and not competition with hyperscalers, which were a cluster of customers for the Group.

Second, GCEO explained how Singtel's RE:AI business had secured about S$600 million of contracts as disclosed in Singtel's FY2026 results and up to 11MW of AI capacity is expected to be deployed by FY2027, which is used mostly for sovereign AI of government agencies and enterprises running local AI workloads. Singtel's RE:AI business model is focused on making sure that customer offtake is secured before procuring and renting the GPUs for service. In light of Singapore's National AI Strategy 2.0 (NAIS 2.0), RE:AI is targeting customers in sectors like the government, healthcare and other regulated industries that require local capabilities due to latency e.g. autonomous transport and robotic manufacturing. CEO, Digital InfraCo explained how Singtel is set up to be a local champion to address the needs, combining the capabilities of Singtel's asset stack in advanced 5G, GPUs, subsea networks and AI-ready DCs to develop a sovereign AI ecosystem. This gives Singtel an advantage in responding to the pace of AI and GPU developments in Singapore. GCEO also pointed out that Singapore customers' power contract arrangements were pass-through, requiring customers to buy electricity directly from the grid.

Third, in relation to the capital allocation for edge computing, GCEO described how Singtel always looked at investments from the angle of capital returns, whether short or medium. With the shorter GPU business cycle compared to DCs, Singtel's business model had to match the customer contracting requirements and Singtel had to move cautiously in this new area and build differentiation.

Question/ Comment 15

KPMG Australia Lapses. Mr Liam Hock commended the Board and GCEO for accepting remuneration adjustments and remaining accountable for the recent Singtel SG outages. He asked the Board and Management to share more about the recent KPMG Australia lapses. GCFO explained that reports had surfaced that KPMG Australia had breached certain confidentiality provisions in relation to their engagements with Optus and several other large enterprises in Australia. KPMG Australia took responsibility for these lapses and has implemented management changes. While Optus' confidential information was

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not leaked to the public, certain weaknesses had been observed with KPMG Australia's ways of working and they have undertaken strict remediation measures and assured Optus' Management and the Board that these lapses would be rectified. The LID had earlier mentioned that at the Singtel level, KPMG Singapore had also remained accountable and they have made the decision to replace the lead audit partner for Singtel in Singapore.

Question/ Comment 16

Competitive Advantage with Sovereign AI and Dual Listing. Mr Vincent Ong expressed concern that hyperscalers were building large DCs in Singapore and Malaysia (e.g Kulai, Johor) to lease capacity that could potentially compete against Singtel's sovereign AI advantage and asked if there was any possibility of collaborating with Google, given its quantum computing capabilities.

GCEO reiterated that Singtel did not engage in speculative capex when investing in DCs in Singapore or the region and needed to first see genuine customer offtake before making the first move. Nevertheless, Singtel has been expanding its DC business beyond Singapore with neighbours in Johor Bahru and Batam to build capacity and offer competitive rates per MW of capacity. GCEO explained how NCS could collaborate with Google as an enabler to deploy solutions for local enterprises, but such collaboration would not be limited to Google and could include different hyperscaler solutions involving OpenAI, Anthropic and Gemini.

Question/ Comment 17-18

Benchmarking AI Strategy. Mr Liang Chin Meng asked whether there was any means to benchmark and evaluate the effectiveness of Singtel's AI strategy of being an adopter, provider and enabler, considering that the capex requirements for each aspect was different. GCEO agreed that each of the three roles had different capex requirements and pointed out that the OpCos could fit into these roles and satisfy different KPIs. For example, with Singtel SG as an adopter, one of the measurements of effective implementation would be improved customer experience and operations. The performance measurements can also come in the form of financial returns. GCEO went on to elaborate how NCS as an AI provider has its own AI strategy and was able to measure effectiveness in terms of (i) Return on Customer; (ii) Return on Employees; and (iii) Return for the future, developing cheaper, faster, better and safer AI solutions for government agencies and enterprises. With DICo as enabler, the business could rely on RE:AI GPUs and DC capacity to provide the digital infrastructure for Singtel, countries and enterprises to deploy AI. The Group is able to measure the returns on EBIT, cashflow and IRR.

In relation to Mr Liang's question on the possibility of receiving dividends in the form of shares, GCFO highlighted that while Singtel did have a historical scrip dividend exercise in 2020, the issuance of new shares is generally dilutive and Singtel had to consider all options to maximise shareholder value.

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Question/ Comment 19

Optus Triple Zero Incidents. CEO, Optus responded to Ms Yin Wai Cheng raising the fact that the Optus Triple Zero incident had been brought up to the Australian parliament and severe penalties had been imposed. The Optus Board had commissioned an independent review by Dr Kerry Schott which had been made public. CEO, Optus assured that Management is in the process of implementing all 21 recommendations from the Schott report. While acknowledging that the incident led to a parliamentary inquiry, the Chairman of the Optus Board answered fully and transparently all parliamentary questions. Since the event, the Optus Board and Management have initiated several plans including bringing in a new Chief Technology Officer, improving the capabilities of the network team and significantly improving incident management. CEO, Optus also added that Management was bringing offshore network and call centre operations back to Australia. In terms of the ongoing investigations on the Triple Zero failures, CEO, Optus commented that the accessibility to emergency services was an issue that extended beyond a network operator and included device operators as well. The improvement of emergency services was an ongoing industry-wide conversation between the Australian telcos, regulators and the Australian government.

Question/ Comment 20-21

SingPost Investment and GXS. Mr Chris Teo asked if Singtel still saw value in its stake in SingPost, as it did not appear in the Group's broader strategy. GCEO stated that SingPost was not classified a core business but at the same time, Singtel remained supportive of SingPost management and its board in its current transformation. Postal services remain a critical infrastructure for Singapore and SingPost is transforming its business to be operationally efficient and re-looking at the business model for its property holdings, which could improve value for all shareholders.

Mr Gerald Ng questioned where GXS sat in the Singtel28 strategy, expressing concerns that it was a Management distraction. GCEO explained how the business was still in the investment stage, and GCFO further elaborated how GXS consisted effectively of three markets covering Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia (SuperBank). GCFO described how the Indonesian and Malaysian businesses of GXS were exceeding business plan expectations, but the Singapore business had room to improve. SuperBank for example had garnered more than 7.3 million customers and had a successful IPO late last year. Despite the capital markets in Indonesia going through a difficult phase, SuperBank's loans and deposits amounted to more than S$1 billion. In Malaysia, GXS had around 1.5 million customers whilst in Singapore, this was lower because of the competitive digital banking landscape. Singtel and Grab were focused in turning around GXS to reach profitability.

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Question/ Comment 22-23

Returns from Growth Engines. Mr John pointed to Singtel's goals to have its growth engines contribute 30-35% of EBITDA in the medium-term. He observed that should Singtel intend to meet its medium-term EBITDA goals, its growth engines would need to contribute an additional S$700 million of EBITDA in the next few years. He asked for a breakdown of the contributions of the growth engines to Singtel's profit. GCEO clarified that the mid-term target for EBITDA could go beyond FY2028 and that Management was considering all options to close the S$700 million EBITDA gap. In the medium-term, Nxera was expected to double its EBITDA to more than S$300 million, and RE:AI's S$600 million of secured contracts would come with some margin. Also, with the STT GDC investment expected to close in the next two months, Singtel would have more options to consider to generate revenue from such new assets. Combined with the improving telco and NCS margins, Management was hopeful that the EBITDA target would be met.

AI Data Centre Operations. Mr John also asked if Singtel possessed the relevant operating expertise for AI DCs given the different learning curve. GCEO assured that Singtel had a long history of operating DCs as a telco. With the advancement of technology, Singtel has also changed the way it operated DCs, particularly around green technology and efficient energy usage. GCEO highlighted the management of battery fire safety as an example of where Singtel's base of experienced employees and professionals have kept up with AI DC's lithium-ion battery requirements. Singtel would continue to hire talent in these growth areas.

(ii) AGENDA ITEM 2, RESOLUTION 2
TO DECLARE A FINAL DIVIDEND OF 10.3 CENTS PER SHARE

Resolution 2 was to declare a final dividend of 10.3 cents per share for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 as recommended by the Directors. The final dividend consisted of (a) a Core Dividend of 7.0 cents per share, and (b) a Value Realisation Dividend of 3.3 cents per share.

(iii) AGENDA ITEM 3, RESOLUTIONS 3, 4 AND 5
RETIREMENT AND RE-ELECTION OF MR LEE THENG KIAT, MS TAN TZE GAY AND MS YONG YING-I AS DIRECTORS UNDER ARTICLE 100

The LID introduced Resolution 3 which was to re-elect Mr Lee Theng Kiat who retired by rotation in accordance with Article 100 of the Company's Constitution and who, being eligible, offered himself for re-election.

Resolutions 4 and 5 were to re-elect Ms Tan Tze Gay and Ms Yong Ying-I respectively, who retired by rotation in accordance with Article 100 of the Company's Constitution and who, being eligible, offered themselves for re-election.

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(iv) **AGENDA ITEM 4, RESOLUTION 6**
RE-ELECTION OF MR DINESH KHANNA

Resolution 6 was to re-elect Mr Dinesh Khanna who ceased to hold office in accordance with Article 106 of the Company's Constitution and who, being eligible, offered himself for re-election.

(v) **AGENDA ITEM 5, RESOLUTION 7**
DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2027

Resolution 7 was to approve the Company's payment of Directors' remuneration of up to S$4.9 million for the financial year ending 31 March 2027. There was no change to the proposed maximum remuneration for the financial year, which remained the same as the remuneration approved by shareholders for the last financial year.

It was noted that there was no change to the proposed Director's remuneration framework for this financial year from the last financial year.

The non-executive Directors (except the Chairman) will be given the option to receive, in lieu of cash, approximately one-third of their Directors' fees in the form of share awards to be granted under the Singtel PSP 2012.

Shareholders were referred to the Notice of AGM and the 'Corporate Governance' section of Singtel's Annual Report 2026 for more details on the Directors' remuneration.

As part of good corporate governance, all Board members who were entitled to Directors' remuneration were asked to abstain from voting on this motion.

(vi) **AGENDA ITEM 6, RESOLUTION 8**
APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

Resolution 8 was to approve the re-appointment of KPMG LLP as the Auditors of the Company to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. KPMG LLP had expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as Auditors.

Question/ Comment 24-25

Re-Appointment of KPMG. A shareholder asked whether there was a requirement to fix a tenure for KPMG as external auditor, for good corporate governance. The LID clarified that there was no specific requirement under Singapore law, but Singtel reviews the performance of the external auditor periodically as part of good governance. Singapore law however, requires the engagement partner to be changed every five years. The LID mentioned that the issues in relation to KPMG Australia did not concern the quality of audit but the breach of confidentiality. Overall, the Audit Committee had evaluated KPMG's audit performance and that was assessed to be satisfactory. Nevertheless, the

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Board has put KPMG on notice that they have to be more stringent with information security. The LID also reiterated that key people in KPMG had been replaced including the engagement team for Optus, the chairman of KPMG Australia and the lead audit partner for Singapore. The LID mentioned that as part of its internal rules, Singtel conducts a detailed review on its auditors every five years and after 10 years, Singtel would usually replace its external auditors. Chairman reassured shareholders that the Board does deliberate on and review the performance of its external auditors. For the purposes of the re-appointment of KPMG Singapore, the Board has found KPMG to be professional and thorough.

Ms Christina Tham also questioned the suitability of KPMG for re-appointment, highlighting the severity of the data breaches and asking what specific actions were taken to address them. She also questioned whether the leadership changes in KPMG were sufficient to address larger issues like corporate culture in KPMG. Focusing on the KPMG Australia breaches, Mr John Arthur (Optus Chairman) assured shareholders that the Optus Board took the matter very seriously and ensured that the individuals who were directly involved in the breaches were removed from the Optus audit account, with additional disciplinary arrangements taken at KPMG Australia. The Optus Board is satisfied that KPMG Australia took appropriate action in response to the breaches and in continuing with KPMG Australia, the Optus Board took into account KPMG Australia's report that no other audit personnel working on the Optus account was involved in the breach of confidentiality. Optus would continue to pay close attention to this matter, applying scrutiny to the new audit partner in Sydney. Having regard to the factors in totality and bearing in mind the need to support Optus' multi-year transformation in the aftermath of the recent regulatory incidents, the Optus Board supported continuation with KPMG Australia. Nevertheless, this would be subject to change if KPMG Australia did not adhere to the new rules of engagement.

The LID clarified that when KPMG was first appointed as auditor for the Group and subsidiaries, a full review and tender exercise was conducted, taking into account factors such as audit fees, audit quality, scope and experience. The LID highlighted the risks and effort associated with changing auditors for a large group like Singtel. He concluded that KPMG's performance both in Singapore and Australia would be reviewed in the coming months and that Singtel would have decided on whether to continue with KPMG before coming back to shareholders at the next AGM in 2027.

7. SPECIAL BUSINESS

(i) AGENDA ITEM 7(a), RESOLUTION 9 SHARE ISSUE MANDATE

Resolution 9 on the agenda under special business was to seek shareholders' approval to authorise the Directors to issue shares in the Company, to make or grant instruments convertible into shares and to issue shares pursuant to such instruments, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The number of shares that may be issued shall not

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exceed in total 50% of the issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings), with a sub-limit of 5% for shares issued other than on a *pro rata* basis to shareholders. The 5% sub-limit for *non-pro rata* issues is lower than the 20% sub-limit allowed under the SGX Listing Rules.

(ii) AGENDA ITEM 7(b), RESOLUTION 10
GRANT, ALLOTMENT AND ISSUE OF SHARES UNDER THE SINGTEL PERFORMANCE SHARE PLAN 2012

Resolution 10 on the agenda under special business was to seek the approval of shareholders to empower the Directors to grant awards and to allot and issue shares in the Company pursuant to the Singtel Performance Share Plan 2012 ("**Plan**"). The total number of new shares to be issued under the Plan will not exceed 5% of the issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) from time to time, and the total number of new shares under awards to be granted pursuant to the Plan from this AGM to the next AGM will not exceed 0.5% of the issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) from time to time.

As a matter of good corporate governance, all Board members and staff shareholders who were eligible to participate in the Plan were asked to abstain from voting on this motion.

(iii) AGENDA ITEM 7(c), RESOLUTION 11
SHARE PURCHASE MANDATE

Resolution 11 on the agenda under special business was to seek the approval of shareholders for the renewal of the share purchase mandate, and to authorise the Directors to exercise the powers of the Company to purchase ordinary shares of the Company in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The authority and limits placed on purchase of shares by the Company under the proposed share purchase mandate were substantially the same as approved by shareholders at the 2025 AGM.

The share purchase mandate will cover any purchases or acquisitions of shares for cancellation under the S$2 billion value realisation share buyback programme announced on 22 May 2025.

8. RESULTS OF POLL VOTING

The Chairman presented the Meeting with the results of the poll for Resolutions 1 to 11. The results are attached as Appendix A.

The Chairman declared Resolutions 1 to 11 carried.

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9. CLOSURE

There being no further items of ordinary or special business arising, and as no notice had been received by the Company to this effect, the Chairman declared the Meeting closed at 1.04 p.m. and thanked all persons present for their attendance and support.

Confirmed by
Lee Theng Kiat
Chairman of the Board of Directors
Singapore Telecommunications Limited

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SINGAPORE TELECOMMUNICATIONS LIMITED
Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore
(Company Registration No. 199201624D)

ANNOUNCEMENT PURSUANT TO
CLAUSE 704(16) OF THE SGX LISTING MANUAL

ANNOUNCEMENT ON
RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE 34TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING ("AGM")

Singapore Telecommunications Limited (the "**Company**") is pleased to announce, in accordance with Clause 704(16) of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, that at the AGM of the Company held today, all the Resolutions as set out in the Notice of the AGM dated 30 June 2026 were put to the AGM and duly passed on a poll vote.

A. Breakdown of valid votes cast

Resolution number and details	Total number of shares represented by votes for and against the relevant resolution	For		Against	
		Number of shares	As a percentage of total number of votes for and against the resolution (%)	Number of shares	As a percentage of total number of votes for and against the resolution (%)
Ordinary Business					
Resolution 1 Adoption of Directors' Statement and audited Financial Statements and Auditors' Report	12,950,541,067	12,948,803,741	99.99	1,737,326	0.01
Resolution 2 Declaration of a final dividend	12,956,960,287	12,922,756,639	99.74	34,203,648	0.26
Resolution 3 Re-election of Mr Lee Theng Kiat as Director	12,953,198,423	12,618,004,158	97.41	335,194,265	2.59
Resolution 4 Re-election of Ms Tan Tze Gay as Director	12,952,998,916	12,238,824,793	94.49	714,174,123	5.51
Resolution 5 Re-election of Ms Yong Ying-I as Director	12,952,955,501	12,610,206,126	97.35	342,749,375	2.65
Resolution 6 Re-election of Mr Dinesh Khanna as Director	12,952,994,268	12,950,281,858	99.98	2,712,410	0.02
Resolution 7 Directors' remuneration for the financial year ending 31 March 2027	12,954,653,731	12,939,131,505	99.88	15,522,226	0.12
Resolution 8 Re-appointment of Auditors and authorising the Directors to fix their remuneration	12,951,352,512	12,923,945,920	99.79	27,406,592	0.21

Resolution number and details	Total number of shares represented by votes for and against the relevant resolution	For		Against	
		Number of shares	As a percentage of total number of votes for and against the resolution (%)	Number of shares	As a percentage of total number of votes for and against the resolution (%)
Special Business					
Resolution 9 Share issue mandate	12,950,975,942	11,877,571,378	91.71	1,073,404,564	8.29
Resolution 10 Grant of awards and allotment/issue of shares pursuant to the Singtel Performance Share Plan 2012	12,932,732,443	12,723,482,639	98.38	209,249,804	1.62
Resolution 11 Share purchase mandate	12,948,003,966	12,915,278,391	99.75	32,725,575	0.25

B. Details of parties who are required to abstain from voting on any resolution(s):

(1) Mr Lee Theng Kiat abstained from voting on Resolution 3 in respect of his own re-election as Director of the Company.

(2) Ms Tan Tze Gay abstained from voting on Resolution 4 in respect of her own re-election as Director of the Company.

(3) Ms Yong Ying-I abstained from voting on Resolution 5 in respect of her own re-election as Director of the Company.

To demonstrate good corporate governance practices:

(4) All Directors of the Company, who are shareholders and entitled to Directors' remuneration, were requested to abstain from voting on Ordinary Resolution 7 in respect of the payment of Directors' remuneration for the financial year ending 31 March 2027.

(5) All Directors and employees of the Company who are also shareholders and are eligible to participate in the Singtel Performance Share Plan 2012 were requested to abstain from voting on Ordinary Resolution 10 in respect of the share plan mandate for the Directors to grant awards and allot and issue shares pursuant to the Singtel Performance Share Plan 2012.

C. Name of firm and/or person appointed as scrutineer: Impetus Corporate Solutions Pte. Ltd.

Dated: 29 July 2026