

**CHARTER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
LITE STRATEGY, INC.**

I. PURPOSE

The Audit Committee of Lite Strategy, Inc. (the “*Company*”) is appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company (the “*Board*”) to oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Company and the audits of the Company’s financial statements. In that regard, the Audit Committee assists the Board in monitoring (1) the integrity of the financial statements of the Company, (2) the independent auditor’s qualifications and independence, and (3) the compliance by the Company with legal and regulatory requirements, including the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Company and the audits of the financial statements of the Company. The Audit Committee shall prepare the report required by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “*Commission*”) to be included in the Company’s annual proxy statement. The Company shall make this charter available on its website at <https://litestrategy.com/>.

II. COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The Audit Committee shall consist of no fewer than three (3) members. Each member of the Audit Committee shall meet the independence and experience requirements of Nasdaq Marketplace Rules and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “*Exchange Act*”). All members of the Audit Committee shall be able to read and understand fundamental financial statements, including the Company’s balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. Furthermore, at least one member of the Audit Committee member shall have, and will continue to have, past employment experience in finance or accounting, requisite professional certification in accounting, or any other comparable experience or background. No member of the Audit Committee shall have participated in the preparation of the financial statements of the Company in the past three years. At least one member of the Audit Committee shall be an “audit committee financial expert” as defined by the Commission. Furthermore, each member of the Audit Committee must not receive, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee from the Company other than in such member’s capacity as a director or member of a Board committee. Such additional fees may be greater than those fees paid to other directors, but should be commensurate with the time and effort expected to be expended by such Committee member in the performance of their duties as a Committee member. Notwithstanding the foregoing, members who do not meet the Nasdaq definition of independence may serve on the Audit Committee to the extent permitted by Nasdaq rules and Commission rules and regulations, as such rules and regulations are in effect from time to time. The members of the Audit Committee shall be appointed and may be replaced by the Board. Any member may be removed from the Committee by a majority vote of the Board, with or without cause, at any time.

III. MEETINGS AND PROCEDURES

The Audit Committee shall meet as often as it determines necessary but not less frequently than four times annually. The Audit Committee shall meet periodically in separate executive sessions with management, the internal auditors and the independent auditor, and have such other direct and independent interaction with such persons from time to time as the members of the Audit Committee deem appropriate. The Audit Committee may request any officer or employee of the Company or the Company's outside counsel or independent auditor to attend a meeting of the Committee or to meet with any members of, or consultants to, the Committee.

IV. COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY

The Audit Committee shall have the sole authority to appoint, determine funding for, and oversee the outside auditors, when such auditors are acting in such capacity (subject, if applicable, to shareholder ratification). The Audit Committee shall be directly responsible for the compensation and oversight of the work of the independent auditor (including resolution of disagreements between management and the independent auditor regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or related work. The independent auditor shall report directly to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall pre-approve all auditing services, internal control-related services and permitted non-audit services (including the fees and terms thereof) to be performed for the Company by its independent auditor, subject to the de minimis exception for non-audit services that are approved by the Audit Committee prior to the completion of the audit. The Audit Committee may form and delegate authority to subcommittees consisting of one or more members when appropriate, including the authority to grant pre-approvals of audit and permitted non-audit services, provided that decisions of such subcommittee to grant pre-approvals shall be presented to the full Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

The Audit Committee shall have the authority, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, to engage and determine funding for independent legal, accounting or other advisors. The Company shall provide for appropriate funding, as determined by the Audit Committee, for payment of compensation to the independent auditor for the purpose of rendering or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company and to any advisors employed by the Audit Committee, as well as funding for the payment of ordinary administrative expenses of the Audit Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties.

The Audit Committee shall make reports to the Board to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate. The Committee shall review, discuss and assess its own performance at least annually. The Committee shall also review and reassess the adequacy of this Audit Committee Charter at least annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for its consideration and approval.

The Audit Committee, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, shall:

1. Financial Statement and Disclosure Matters

- Review and discuss with management and the independent auditor the annual audited financial statements, including disclosures made in management’s discussion and analysis, and recommend to the Board whether the audited financial statements should be included in the Company’s Form 10-K.
- Review and discuss with management and the independent auditor the Company’s quarterly financial statements prior to the filing of its Form 10-Q, including the results of the independent auditor’s review of the quarterly financial statements.
- Discuss with management and the independent auditor significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the Company’s financial statements, including any significant changes in the Company’s selection or application of accounting principles, any major issues as to the adequacy of the Company’s internal controls and any special steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies.
- Review and discuss with management and the independent auditor any major issues as to the adequacy of the Company’s internal controls, any special steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies and the adequacy of disclosures about changes in internal control over financial reporting.
- Review and discuss with management and the independent auditor the Company’s internal controls report and the independent auditor’s attestation of the report prior to the filing of the Company’s Form 10-K.
- Review and discuss quarterly reports from the independent auditors on:
 - all critical accounting policies and practices to be used;
 - all alternative treatments of financial information within generally accepted accounting principles that have been discussed with management, ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the independent auditor; and
 - other material written communications between the independent auditor and management, such as any management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences.
- Discuss with management the Company’s earnings press releases, as well as financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies, including the use of “pro forma” or “adjusted” non-GAAP information.
- Discuss with management and the independent auditor the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives as well as off-balance sheet structures (if any) on the Company’s financial statements.

- Discuss with management the Company’s major financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, including the Company’s risk assessment and risk management policies.
- Review and discuss with management, including those members of management with primary responsibility for the Company’s cybersecurity function (including with respect to cybersecurity, information and technology security, and data protection programs, procedures and policies) and, as appropriate, make recommendations to the Board concerning the adequacy and effectiveness of such functions. The Committee shall review the Company’s annual disclosures concerning the role of the Board and its committees in oversight of risks from cybersecurity threats.
- Review and discuss with management the Company’s corporate investment policy, including without limitation the Company’s policies and strategies with respect to its holdings of Litecoin and any other digital assets, including any derivatives thereof.
- Discuss with the independent auditor the matters required to be discussed by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 114 (“*The Auditor’s Communication With Those Charged With Governance*”) relating to the conduct of the audit, including any difficulties encountered in the course of the audit work, any restrictions on the scope of activities or access to requested information, and any significant disagreements with management.
- Review disclosures made to the Audit Committee by the Company’s Chief Executive Officer during their certification process for the Form 10-K and Form 10-Q about any significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls or material weaknesses therein and any fraud involving management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company’s internal controls.
- Ensure that a public announcement of the Company’s receipt of an audit opinion that contains a going concern qualification is made promptly.

2. Oversight of the Company’s Relationship with the Independent Auditor

- Review and evaluate the lead partner of the independent auditor team.
- Obtain and review a report from the independent auditor at least annually regarding (a) the independent auditor’s internal quality-control procedures, (b) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities within the preceding five years respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm, (c) any steps taken to deal with any such issues. Evaluate the qualifications, performance and independence of the independent auditor, including considering whether the auditor's quality controls are adequate and the provision of permitted non-audit services is compatible with maintaining the auditor’s independence, and taking

into account the opinions of management and internal auditors. The Audit Committee shall present its conclusions with respect to the independent auditor to the Board.

- Obtain from the independent auditor a formal written statement delineating all relationships between the independent auditor and the Company. It is the responsibility of the Audit Committee to actively engage in a dialogue with the independent auditor with respect to any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity, and independence of the auditor and for purposes of taking, or recommending that the full Board take, appropriate action to oversee the independence of the outside auditor.
- Ensure the rotation of the lead (or coordinating) audit partner having primary responsibility for the audit and the audit partner responsible for reviewing the audit as required by law. Consider whether, in order to assure continuing auditor independence, it is appropriate to adopt a policy of rotating the independent auditing firm on a regular basis.
- Recommend to the Board policies for the Company's hiring of employees or former employees of the independent auditor.
- Discuss with the independent auditor material issues on which the national office of the independent auditor was consulted by the Company's audit team.
- Meet with the independent auditor prior to the audit to discuss the planning and staffing of the audit.

V. COMPLIANCE OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES

- Inquire of the independent auditor whether any matter has come to their attention, which requires disclosure to the Audit Committee under Section 10A(b) of the Exchange Act.
- Obtain reports from management that the Company and its subsidiary/foreign affiliated entities are in conformity with applicable legal requirements and the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Advise the Board with respect to the Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations and with the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.
- Approve all related party transactions (as defined under Item 404 of Regulation S-K and under the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board) and any significant unusual transactions considered for disclosure in the Company's financial statements, to understand the terms, structure and business purpose of, and approval process applied to, each such transaction.
- Establish procedures for (i) the receipt, retention, and treatment of complaints received by the Company from external parties regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters, whether

through the whistleblower hotline or other reporting channels. Ensure such procedures maintain the confidentiality and anonymity of persons reporting violations or suspected violations and ensure that the Company does not take retaliatory actions against those reporting.

- Discuss with management and the independent auditor any correspondence with regulators or governmental agencies and any published reports which raise material issues regarding the Company's financial statements or accounting policies.
- Discuss with the Company's General Counsel legal matters that may have a material impact on the financial statements or the Company's compliance policies.

VI. LIMITATION OF AUDIT COMMITTEE ROLE

While the Audit Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth in this Audit Committee Charter, it is not the duty of the Audit Committee to plan or conduct audits or to determine that the Company's financial statements and disclosures are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable rules and regulations. These are the responsibilities of management and the independent auditor.