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INTERNATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION

國際娛樂有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

(Stock Code: 01009)

COMMENCEMENT OF PHASE TWO ONLINE GAMING BUSINESS

References are made to (i) the announcement of the Company dated 27 September 2023 (the “**Land-based Casino Announcement**”) in relation to the grant of the Provisional License and the commencement of land-based casino business of the Group; and (ii) the announcements dated 9 June 2026 and 28 August 2026 (the “**Phase One OG Announcements**”) in relation to, among others, the commencement of the joint operation of the Phase One Online Gaming. The Company is pleased to announce its self-operation Phase Two Online Gaming business, which offers table game and slot machine play remotely or online, through the online gaming platform under the name of “LaVie Resort & Casino Manila” to all legally eligible registered players in the Philippines, will commence operation in mid or late November 2026.

OPERATION MODEL OF THE PHASE TWO ONLINE GAMING

Unlike the Phase One Online Gaming operation, which was conducted in collaboration with other online gaming operators in the Philippines, the Phase Two Online Gaming business will be operated exclusively by the Group. Under the Phase Two Online Gaming business model, the Group solely owns, develops, controls, operates, manages and maintains the relevant gaming software systems, games, technologies and the OGP. All operational facilities, hardware and equipment required for the conduct of the Phase Two Online Gaming business, including gaming tables, slot machines and online gaming equipment, will be provided, operated and maintained by the Group. All games offered under the Phase Two Online Gaming business will be, where applicable, certified by GLI or other gaming testing laboratories accredited or recognised by PAGCOR.

The Group will also be solely responsible for the recruitment, employment, supervision and management of all personnel engaged in the operation of the OGP, and will retain full discretion and authority over all staffing and subcontracting arrangements. In addition, the Group will assume sole responsibility for the operation, management and day-to-day administration of the OGP, including, but not limited to: (i) KYC; (ii) AML compliance; (iii) financial reporting, accounting and internal controls; (iv) customer support and player

services; (v) technical support, system maintenance and implementation of regulatory compliance updates; and (vi) quality assurance, operational oversight and performance monitoring. Accordingly, the Group exercises full operational control over, and assumes primary responsibility for, all material aspects of the Phase Two Online Gaming business.

The OGP system is currently undergoing integration, subject to final testing and evaluation, the OGP and its game offerings will operate substantially in accordance with the Group's operational and technical requirements. Any remaining refinements are expected to be routine in nature and will be implemented as part of the Group's ongoing optimisation process prior to commercial launch. The launch of the Group's self-operated Phase Two Online Gaming business marks an important milestone, reflecting the Group's established qualifications, technological capabilities and operational expertise in the online gaming sector. The Group also intends to leverage its strengths to explore collaboration opportunities with other market participants in the Philippines to drive further business growth and value creation.

Types of gambling activities operated and to be operated

Further to the offering of electronic games (“EGS”) operated through computer-based software under the Phase One Online Gaming operation, the Phase Two Online Gaming business encompasses the operation of gaming activities and the provision of online gaming services through the Group's OGP, including: (i) OTG and OSM, the live gaming activities of which are streamed from and conducted exclusively within the designated area approved by PAGCOR; and (ii) EGS operated through computer-based software hosted on the Group's OGP.

OTG

The OTG operation involves the online gaming services that offer land-based casino games playing remotely through OGP. OTG will be carried out in the Designated Area which will be set up with the table game offerings and the hardware (such as gaming tables and the computer hardware). The Group has set up the infrastructure for OGP and the operation of the OTG, including but not limited to the human dealers, online gaming system, game aggregation, as well as the provision, integration, configuration, technical support, facilitation of access, and such other necessary or ancillary support services relating to the approved games and gaming content, capability, accreditation, and agreed scope of services, and subject to applicable laws and PAGCOR requirements. The OTG located at the Designated Area offers Commission Baccarat, Super 6 Baccarat and Tiger Baccarat, etc. those ordinarily played with live human dealers and players can remotely participate through the OGP.

OSM

The OSM Cooperation involves the playing of the slot machines in the Designated Area remotely through OGP. The Group will be responsible for setting up the infrastructure for the operation of the OSM, including but not limited to the installation and configuration of the slot machines, provision of the necessary hardware, software and network connectivity, integration with the OGP, and implementation of remote access, game monitoring, transaction recording and reporting systems, together with appropriate technical, operational

and security controls. The slot machines located on the Designated Area contains games of chance where outcomes are generated by a certified Random Number Generator (“RNG”) and players can remotely participate through the OGP.

EGS

The EGS through electronic gaming systems on OGP, which are secure, computer-based software platform that host digital versions of traditional casino games. NCLI is the owner of the OGP as well as the computer-based software and gaming content supporting the game offerings available on the OGP for EGS operation. In essence, the Group owns and/or controls the underlying assets, namely the computer-based software, used for the provision, aggregation, integration, and operation of the relevant game offerings. The Group has not yet commenced commercial operations for Electronic Bingo Games, Online Poker Games, or Specialty Games, which are intended to be operated through remote gaming systems.

The EGS comprises: (i) Electronic Games, which are games of chance where outcomes are generated by an RNG; (ii) Table Games, being traditional casino games ordinarily played with a dealer but delivered in electronic or online visual format; (iii) Arcade Games (Specialty Games), which are non-traditional electronic games featuring simple mechanics and entertainment or skill-based gameplay; (iv) Electronic Bingo and (v) Online Poker Games. EGS are run through computer-based software only. Unlike the OTG which involves live human dealers, both EGS and OSM and do not involve any live human dealers.

Book-Making Arrangement

All book-making activities under the Phase Two Online Gaming operation will take place exclusively within the Philippines. As the licensed operator, NCLI will be responsible for the book-making arrangement. To ensure that only players physically located in the Philippines may access the gaming platform, the Group has implemented a comprehensive, multi-layered access-control and geo-restriction framework. At the network layer, backend system access is restricted through IP-whitelisting, permitting only authorised internal staff to access operational systems. At the application layer, security patches and code-level protections are applied to prevent unauthorised access.

Before entering the gaming interface, all player traffic is routed through content delivery network, a firewall automatically verifies IP addresses and rejects access from non-Philippine IPs, which captures and verifies IP information. The platform further employs Cloudflare’s IP-intelligence and visual private network (“VPN”) detection tools to automatically block non-Philippine IP addresses and VPN-based access attempts. In addition, IP addresses associated with botnets, malware sources, and known proxy endpoints are proactively blocked. The effectiveness of these geo-restriction measures has been validated through testing using multiple commercial and free VPN services, all of which were unable to bypass the system’s controls. As a result, NCLI confirms that all wagers, bets, and book-making activities will originate solely from players located within the Philippines, in full compliance with PAGCOR’s regulatory requirements.

REQUIRED PAYMENTS TO BE PAID TO PAGCOR AND THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

When the Phase Two Online Gaming is in operation, NCLI will be required to pay the following payment to PAGCOR and the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Performance Cash Deposit

As GSA, NCLI shall post to PAGCOR the required Performance Cash Deposit (PCD) before commencing operations. The amount of PCD required will depend on the number of game offerings. For one game offering, the GSA shall pay Twenty-Five Million Pesos (PhP25 Million). Any two or more game offerings, the PCD shall be Fifty Million Pesos (PhP50 Million). NCLI has paid the required PCD to PAGCOR and will be eligible to commence its Phase Two Online Gaming operations accordingly.

Gross Gaming Revenue (“GGR”) Sharing

Under the Regulatory Framework, a PAGCOR-licensed online gaming operator is required to remit to PAGCOR a prescribed share of its GGR, being the total wagers received from players less the total winnings paid out. This GGR share constitutes PAGCOR’s primary regulatory fee and represents the government’s participation in the revenues generated from licensed online gaming activities. The applicable GGR share varies depending on the type of game offered, with PAGCOR generally imposing higher rates on electronic casino games and lower rates on online poker and other specialty games. These GGR-based regulatory fees are payable directly to PAGCOR and are distinct from national taxes imposed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

License fees

In addition to the GGR share, online gaming operators are required to pay various licensing, accreditation, and monitoring fees to PAGCOR. These include application and annual license fees, system testing and certification fees, and fees associated with PAGCOR’s real-time monitoring of gaming systems and integration with its third-party audit platform. Operators offering games through Electronic Gaming Sites may also be subject to site accreditation fees, terminal approval fees, and annual renewal charges. These regulatory fees form part of PAGCOR’s oversight mechanism and support its mandate to ensure the integrity, fairness, and security of online gaming operations.

Franchise Tax

Apart from the License Fees, the Group’s Phase Two Online Gaming business will also be subject to a 5% franchise tax on the revenues under the Regulatory Framework. This includes, among others: (i) income from its casino operations; (ii) income from dollar pit operations; (iii) income from regular bingo operations; and (iv) income from electronic bingo operations operated by it, with agents on commission basis.

Audit fee

In addition to the applicable GGR Sharing, NCLI is required to pay an audit fee equivalent to ten percent (10%) of the PAGCOR share. The audit fee is imposed in connection with the independent or third-party verification and audit of the operator's gaming transactions and reported Gross Gaming Revenue through PAGCOR's designated audit and monitoring systems. Accordingly, the audit fee is computed on the amount of the PAGCOR share due, rather than directly on the operator's Gross Gaming Revenue, and will be billed and remitted in accordance with PAGCOR's prescribed procedures.

Foundation fee

NCLI is further required to establish and maintain a foundation in accordance with PAGCOR's Implementing Rules and Guidelines for the Foundations of Gaming System Administrators. The principal source of funding of the foundation is a monthly contribution equivalent to one percent (1%) of the Gross Gaming Revenue generated from electronic games offered through the GSA's electronic gaming platform. The contribution must be remitted to a dedicated bank account maintained for the foundation and may be utilized only for projects and purposes permitted under PAGCOR's applicable rules and subject to the prescribed approval, monitoring, reporting, and audit requirements.

Monitoring Fees

Separately from PAGCOR's regulatory fees, online gaming operators remain subject to the national tax regime applicable to domestic corporations, including corporate income tax, value-added tax or percentage tax (as applicable), and withholding taxes on compensation and supplier payments. These taxes are payable to the Bureau of Internal Revenue and operate independently of PAGCOR's revenue-sharing framework.

The Company has engaged the Philippine Legal Adviser to opine on whether the Group's Phase Two Online Gaming (including OTG, OSM and EGS) operation will be in compliance with the Applicable Laws, and commissioned the IC Consultant to review the design of the internal control system, based on Internal Control which the Group will adopt for Phase Two Online Gaming operation.

THE APPLICABLE LAWS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Every online gaming operator has to obtain the necessary certificates of accreditation and licenses as may be issued by PAGCOR for the conduct of online gaming operations. These certificates of accreditation and licenses include, but are not limited to, (i) Gaming License to act as an Electronic (eCasino) Games Operator of PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues; (ii) Certificate of Accreditation act as a Gaming System Administrator for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Electronic Bingo Games; (iii) Certificate of Accreditation act as a Gaming System Administrator for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Specialty Games; (iv) Certificate of Accreditation act as a Gaming System Administrator for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Online Poker Games; (v) Certificate of Accreditation act as a Gaming System Administrator for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Electronic Casino Games; and (vi) Certificate of Accreditation as a Game Content Provider of PAGCOR-accredited Gaming System Administrators for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Electronic Casino Games.

PAGCOR's regulatory authority extends to all forms of gaming conducted within the Philippines, except those expressly authorized, licensed, and regulated by other competent regulatory bodies, special laws, or local government units. Online gaming does not fall within any of these exemptions. Accordingly, PAGCOR remains the primary regulatory authority overseeing and regulating online gaming operations within Philippine jurisdiction.

A. Video Streaming of Table Games and Slot Machines

In the exercise of its regulatory powers, PAGCOR issued the Basic Regulatory Framework for the Remote Gaming Platform of Integrated Resorts ("**RGP Framework**"), which provides the requirements a PAGCOR-licensed casino must possess before it may offer table game and slot machine play through video streaming. The RGP Framework provides the operational standards a PAGCOR-licensed casino must comply with in offering the video streaming of table games and slot machines. The first requirement as provided under the RGP Framework is that the applicant must be a licensee or operator of an integrated resort. The RGP Framework applies solely to the operators or licensees authorized to operate Integrated Resorts, which are also known as PAGCOR-licensed casinos. As such, a licensee or operator of a PAGCOR-licensed casino may offer table games and slot machines remotely or online via video streaming through its OGP or website, provided that prior PAGCOR approval is secured.

The RGP Framework further provides that such RGP or website shall not accept bets emanating from outside the Philippines and should not be accessible in any way to any internet protocol ("**IP**") addresses excluding Philippine IP addresses. To ensure that the applicant PAGCOR-licensed casino operator is compliant with the RGP Framework, said applicant must apply and secure approval from PAGCOR prior to commencing table game and slot machine video streaming.

By issuing the Provisional License in favor of NCLI, PAGCOR has authorized NCLI to offer and conduct gaming operations within its casino premises. NCLI's ability to conduct gaming operations was further recognized by PAGCOR when PAGCOR issued a Notice to Commence Casino Operations in favor of NCLI in May 2026. In light that NCLI is the licensee approved by PAGCOR, and thus may operate the PAGCOR-licensed casino covered by its Provisional License. By virtue of various notice and approvals issued by the PAGCOR to NCLI, NCLI is authorised to conduct the video streaming gaming activities, including video streaming of slot machines and video streaming operations for table games.

B. Electronic Gaming Venues

PAGCOR issued the Regulatory Framework for the Issuance of Gaming License for the Establishment of Gaming Venues and the Regulatory Framework for Gaming Venue Operations, such Regulatory Framework shall govern the guidelines and procedures for the processing of application for the establishment of a gaming venue and subsequent issuance of a Gaming License. This shall also cover all license-related applications such as renewal, license amendment due to transfer or relocation of gaming venue or due to change in operator.

Through a Gaming Venue Operator, the public may access PAGCOR-approved game offerings, particularly those which are offered online. Further, for an entity to be licensed by PAGCOR to act as a Gaming Venue Operator, such entity must comply with the Regulatory Issuance of Gaming License for the Establishment of Gaming Venues. Finding NCLI to be compliant with the Regulatory Framework for the Issuance of Gaming License for the Establishment of Gaming Venues and the Regulatory Framework for Gaming Venue Operations, PAGCOR issued a Gaming License to act as an Electronic (eCasino) Games Operator of PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues in its favor. Pursuant to the abovementioned gaming license, NCLI is recognized by PAGCOR as a Gaming Venue Operator, and as such, may conduct gaming operations for eCasino games at its PAGCOR-licensed Gaming Venue.

C. Gaming System Administrators

PAGCOR issued the Regulatory Framework for the Accreditation of Gaming System Administrators. Such Regulatory Framework governs the processing of application for accreditation as a GSA of electronic gaming system as well as the processing and evaluation of requests for approval of the electronic gaming system, game contents, gaming terminal/machine, online gaming platform, among others. It prescribes the procedures, guidelines, requirements, and standards for the application for accreditation and evaluation of system-related requests for approval, in which electronic gaming operations shall be categorized into the following game offerings: (i) Traditional Bingo Games; (ii) Electronic Bingo Games; (iii) Electronic Casino Games; (iv) Sports Betting; (v) Specialty Games; (vi) Online Poker Games; (vii) Numeric Games; and (viii) Other suite of games that may be allowed by PAGCOR in the future.

PAGCOR has issued the following Certificates of Accreditation to NCLI to conduct GSA operations and offer Electronic Bingo Games, Specialty Games, Online Poker Games, and Electronic Casino Games to PAGCOR-licensed gaming venues:

- a. Certificate of Accreditation act as a Gaming System Administrator for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Electronic Bingo Games;
- b. Certificate of Accreditation act as a Gaming System Administrator for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Specialty Games;
- c. Certificate of Accreditation act as a Gaming System Administrator for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Online Poker Games;
- d. Certificate of Accreditation act as a Gaming System Administrator for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Electronic Casino Games.

D. Game Content Provider

PAGCOR issued the Regulatory Framework for the Accreditation of Gaming Affiliates and Support Service Providers. Such Regulatory Framework governs the processing of application for accreditation as a Gaming Affiliate and/or Support Service Provider that shall provide electronic gaming system, game contents, gaming platforms or support services related to electronic gaming conducted at PAGCOR-licensed Gaming Venues, Integrated Resorts, and/or PAGCOR-authorized gaming establishments, including the

adjunct online gaming. It prescribes the procedures, guidelines, requirements, and standards for the application for accreditation in which game contents for electronic gaming operations shall be categorized into the PAGCOR-approved game offerings.

PAGCOR has issued in favor of NCLI a Certificate of Accreditation as a Game Content Provider of PAGCOR-accredited Gaming System Administrators for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Electronic Casino Games. Hence, NCLI is authorized and may operate as a Game Content Provider.

The Group has obtained the Provisional Licence for the land-based integrated resort (“**IR**”) casino operation, the Electronic Gaming Licence and the Gaming System Administrator Accreditation, together with all other material licences, approvals, permits, accreditations and certifications required by PAGCOR and other relevant regulatory authorities for the operation of the Phase Two Online Gaming business, and will maintain such licences, approvals, permits, accreditations and certifications in full force and effect in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Beside the above Regulatory Framework rules and regulations on the Conduct of Video Streaming of Table Games and Slot Machines Operations and the major applicable laws, such as Presidential Decree No. 1869, Anti-POGO Act of 2025, Anti-Money Laundering Act of the Philippines and Gaming Employment License (GEL) Manual and Handbook for Applicants and Employees covering all online gaming and/or wagering platforms or channels for domestic remote gaming operations, all of which have been disclosed in the Land-based Casino Announcement and the Phase One OG Announcements, the Philippines Legal Adviser advises that the following laws and regulations are also applicable to the Phase Two Online Gaming operation.

1. Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines

Republic Act No. 11232, also known as the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines (“**RCC**”), is the general law that governs the organization, rights, powers, and obligations of corporations in the Philippines. The Securities and Exchange Commission of the Philippines is the primary regulatory body tasked to enforce the RCC. NCLI and MSPI, being corporations established and registered in the Philippines, are governed by the RCC and subject to SEC’s jurisdiction.

2. National Internal Revenue Code of 1997 as amended

Republic Act No. 8424, also known as the National Internal Revenue Code or the NIRC, provides the organizational and functional structure of the Philippine Bureau of Internal Revenue. The NIRC also prescribes rates and the bases of liability for income tax, donor’s tax, estate tax, value-added tax, percentage tax, excise taxes on certain goods, and documentary stamp tax. The NIRC also provides the procedure for assessment and collection of internal revenue taxes, as well as the rights of and remedies available to taxpayers in relation thereto.

3. *Local Government Code of 1991, as amended*

Republic Act No. 7160, also known as the Local Government Code (LGC) establishes the system and defines the powers of the various local government units in the Philippines. The LGC grants local government units the power, among others, to prepare comprehensive land use plans enacted through zoning ordinances which shall be the primary and dominant bases for the future use of land resources and provides the basis for local taxation and real property taxation in the Philippines.

Pursuant to the powers granted to it under the LGC, the City of Manila, the local government unit having jurisdiction over the locality where the integrated resort is located, requires businesses to renew regulatory permits annually, such as (i) Barangay Business Clearance; (ii) Locational Clearance; (iii) Sanitary Permit; and (iv) Electronic Business Permit.

4. *Foreign Investments Act, as amended and the Thirteenth Regular Foreign Investment Negative List, Executive Order No. 113*

Republic Act No. 7042, also known as the Foreign Investments Act, as amended, provides that domestic market enterprises in the Philippines may be fully owned by foreigners or foreign entities provided they register with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and comply with the minimum capital requirement, except in specific areas included in the negative list. The negative list is a list of areas of economic activity with restrictions on equity ownership.

The Thirteenth Foreign Investment Negative List (“**13th FINL**”) provides that foreign ownership of up to 40% equity shall apply to entities engaged in “all forms of gaming, except those covered by investment agreements with PAGCOR.”

5. *Labor Code of the Philippines (Presidential Decree No. 442), as amended*

The Labor Code provides the minimum standards for employment and regulates the relationship between employer and employee, particularly with respect to matters involving disputes arising from employment and termination of employment.

In relation to minimum standards of employment and to extend social security benefits to its employees, an employer has to register with the Social Security System pursuant to Republic Act No. 11199, also known as the Social Security Act of 2018; Home Development Mutual Fund pursuant to Republic Act No. 9679, also known as the Home Development Mutual Fund Law (“**HDMFL**”); and Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) pursuant to R.A. 7875, also known as the National Health Insurance Act of 1995. As an employer, NCLI and MSPI are subject to these laws.

The Philippine Legal Adviser has confirmed that the Group's Phase Two Online Gaming operation is in compliance with all Applicable Laws in the Philippines. Having reviewed and considered the Philippine legal opinion obtained by the Company, the Board confirms that the Group has obtained all necessary approvals, consents, licenses, certificates and Accreditations under the Applicable Laws in the Philippines to operate its Online Gaming business.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS BY PAGCOR

The foundational legal instrument for gambling regulation in the Philippines is Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1869, which created PAGCOR and vested it with authority to “regulate, operate, authorize, and license games of chance, card games, and number games” within the Philippines.

PAGCOR is the primary regulator for domestic online gambling. Its mandate includes (1) Licensing and regulating internet-based casinos, e-Games, e-Bingo, Online Poker, Specialty Games, and other digital gaming services; (2) Evaluating and approving electronic gaming platforms and systems; and (3) Issuing Gaming Licenses (GLs) for each game category. All domestic-facing online gambling (i.e., platforms serving Filipino players) remains legal and is regulated by PAGCOR. EGLD specifically regulates Electronic Casino (eCasino) Games, Electronic Bingo (eBingo), Online Poker, Specialty Games, Sports Betting, and Numeric Games.

PAGCOR enforces its regulatory powers through five major mechanisms:

Licensing audits: PAGCOR conducts regular audits of licensed operators to verify compliance with technical, financial, and operational standards. These audits include reviews of (i) financial records, (ii) technical system integrity, (iii) responsible gaming measures and AML/KYC protocols. This is explicitly described as part of PAGCOR's enforcement function.

Law enforcement coordination: PAGCOR works closely with Philippine National Police-Anti-Cybercrime Group, the Department of Information and Communications Technology, through its Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center, and National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) to identify and shut down illegal gambling operations. This includes takedown of illegal online gaming platforms, raids, arrests, imposition of fines and penalties, and seizure of equipment used by unlicensed operators.

AML enforcement: Under RA 10927, online casinos are classified as covered persons under the Anti-Money Laundering Act. PAGCOR enforces AML compliance by requiring customer identification, record-keeping of high-value transactions and suspicious transaction reporting. AMLC may freeze accounts or seize assets linked to illicit gambling activity.

Technical oversight: PAGCOR requires operators to use certified RNGs, approved gaming software and secure systems with audit trails. It also mandates real-time system access for monitoring online gaming operations. This is part of PAGCOR's broader regulatory mandate over internet-based casinos and gaming systems.

Administrative sanctions: For any violations of gaming laws, non-compliance with PAGCOR's regulations or breach of the terms and conditions of the license granted by PAGCOR, PAGCOR may impose administrative fines, suspension of operations or cancellation of licenses. This enforcement authority is supported by PD 1602, which penalizes illegal gambling activities not covered by any other specific law.

NCLI, being the GSA accredited by PAGCOR is authorized to undertake electronic gaming operations under the following categories: (1) Electronic Casino Games; (2) Electronic Bingo Games; (3) Online Poker Games; and (4) Specialty Games. Each category requires separate system approval and certification to ensure compliance with PAGCOR's technical, security, and responsible gaming standards. Accredited GSA must be duly incorporated under Philippine law, demonstrate financial capability, and maintain systems certified for integrity and fairness, including certified random number generators and secure gaming platforms. NCLI is further required to implement responsible gaming measures, comply with AML and data protection regulations, and submit periodic operational and compliance reports to PAGCOR. As to the relevant financial capability, NCLI is required to demonstrate that (1) it has an authorized capital stock of at least One Hundred Million Pesos (PhP100 Million) of which at least Twenty-Five Million Pesos (PhP25 Million) must be paid up; (2) it has paid a non-refundable accreditation fee for each game offering in the amount of Five Million Pesos (PhP5 Million); and (3) it has posted to PAGCOR the required Performance Cash Deposit ("**PCD**") in respect of (a) One game offering with PCD of Twenty-Five Million Pesos (PhP25 Million); and (b) two or more game offerings with PCD of Fifty Million Pesos (PhP50 Million). All these financial requirements have been met before PAGCOR issued an Accreditation License to NCLI.

PAGCOR, through the EGLD, exercises regulatory oversight by conducting audits, inspections, and continuous monitoring of gaming systems. It may suspend or revoke accreditation in the event of non-compliance or violations of applicable laws, regulations, or licensing conditions. The framework aims to promote transparency, integrity, and accountability in the conduct of electronic gaming operations, safeguard player interests, and support the Philippine government's objectives for responsible and sustainable gaming development.

With respect to the online gaming services offering land-based casino games through online platforms, the following minimum technical requirements and operational standards shall strictly apply: (a) an IR may only offer its casino table games and slot machines for online gaming through video streaming; (b) an IR may not provide online access to more than twenty-five percent (25%) of its GLDD-approved maximum allowable number of gaming tables, slot machines, or electronic table games, unless a different percentage is expressly approved by PAGCOR through the Gaming Licensing and Development Department ("**GLDD**"); (c) only registered members of the IR may access its approved OGP; (d) the OGP must comply with all applicable guidelines and system requirements prescribed under the Regulatory Framework; (e) the OGP must be integrated with PAGCOR's third-party audit platform for online gaming; and (f) all applications for OGP approval by an IR licensee shall be processed and evaluated by the EGLD.

THE GAMBLING ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 148 OF THE LAWS OF HONG KONG)

As the Group's OGP employs IP-blocking to restrict access to the Philippines only (as described above), the Company has been advised by its Hong Kong legal adviser that, on the basis that the Group's Online Gaming businesses are to be undertaken or otherwise conducted abroad outside Hong Kong, the Group's Phase Two Online Gaming shall not be governed by and will not be in contravention of the Gambling Ordinance (Chapter 148 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

Having reviewed and considered the legal opinion obtained from the Philippine Legal Adviser and the Hong Kong legal adviser, the Board confirms that the Group Phase Two Gaming operation will be considered lawful and in compliance with the Applicable Laws.

INTERNAL CONTROL

For its Phase Two Online Gaming operation, the Group will adopt an internal control procedures, measures and policies that runs for OTG, OSM and EGS (the “**Internal Control**”). The Group has engaged the IC Consultant to conduct an independent assessment on the suitability of design of the Internal Control system.

To ensure ongoing compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and PAGCOR licensing conditions, the Group has implemented a structured internal control framework supported by dedicated compliance, risk, IT, and revenue-audit functions. These functions collectively oversee game onboarding, system integrity, AML compliance, responsible gaming, data governance, and reporting obligations. The Group's legal department and AML department will jointly be responsible for the identification of any regulatory development.

The Board's assessment on the effectiveness of the internal controls in overseeing the compliance of the Phase Two Online Gaming operations

The management of NCLI has held extensive discussions with the IC Consultant, which was engaged to review the design of the internal control system proposed for adoption in connection with the Phase Two Online Gaming operation. As part of the review, the IC Consultant conducted interviews to obtain an understanding of and reviewed policies across key control areas, including KYC procedures, gaming operation, AML controls, customer support processes, and dispute-resolution mechanisms. The IC Consultant identified two areas with medium risk and one area that requires management improvement. The two medium risks are found in KYC process, these include (a) lacking of re-screening mechanism for existing registered players in relation to the AML; and (b) betting time limits have not been implemented to comply with the relevant player protection provisions in relation to gaming operations. As to the management improvement item, the IC Consultant found that the current policy is lacking of procurement requirement of external parties hired in AML process in current policy.

Based on the IC Consultant's independent assessment, no significant internal control deficiencies were identified in the internal control system to be adopted for the Phase Two Online Gaming operation. The IC Consultant also provided recommendations to enhance certain control areas, all of which NCLI has confirmed it will adopt and implement as part of the continuous strengthening of its internal control framework. The Company will implement the recommendations of the IC Consultant and continues to take the necessary follow-up actions to enhance the relevant control areas. The implementation is ongoing, and the Company will continue to work towards completing the applicable recommendations as soon as practicable. It is expected that the enhancement of the internal control will be accomplished in or about November 2026. Thereafter, the IC Consultant will perform further internal control review. As advised by the IC Consultant, the internal control review report is expected to be submitted to the Board in or about December 2026 and the Company will make further announcement to disclose the findings of the IC Consultant's review report accordingly. Having considered the conclusions of the internal control review and the discussions with the IC Consultant, the management of NCLI is satisfied that the Phase Two Online Gaming operation, which will have incorporated the internal control procedures and measures reviewed and recommended by the IC Consultant, will have adequate and effective internal control policies and measures.

THE ONGOING COMPLIANCE WITH EACH OF THE APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

To ensure ongoing compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and licensing conditions, NCLI will enhance the dedicated legal and regulatory compliance function responsible for overseeing all matters relating to its Provisional License and the Online Gaming License and for maintaining continuous communication with PAGCOR. This legal team serves as the primary liaison with PAGCOR on all regulatory submissions, clarifications, and approvals required under the Regulatory Framework. In parallel, NCLI will also enhance its revenue audit team tasked with monitoring, reconciling, and validating all gaming revenues and tax obligations payable to PAGCOR on a daily basis, thereby ensuring full and timely compliance with PAGCOR's financial reporting and remittance requirements.

In accordance with the Regulatory Framework issued by EGLD, the Group will implement comprehensive internal controls, technical safeguards, and operational protocols to ensure that the online gaming activities are secure, transparent, and fully compliant with applicable requirements. These measures include the deployment of PAGCOR-approved gaming systems, the maintenance of tamper-proof audit logs, and the establishment of stringent access-control mechanisms and segregation-of-duties arrangements. The Group will also ensure that all system updates, new game deployments, and material modifications to the gaming platform are to be submitted to PAGCOR for prior review and approval.

To support PAGCOR's supervisory mandate and for compliance purposes, NCLI, being a GSA, ensures that the backend server will be directly and continuously accessible to PAGCOR. This connectivity enables PAGCOR to conduct real-time monitoring of gaming transactions, system performance, and compliance with applicable rules and regulations. Such direct access will enhance transparency and allows PAGCOR to verify revenue reporting, system integrity, and adherence to responsible gaming, AML, and technical standards at any time.

The Group, shall implement the following measures in furtherance of its continuing compliance obligations:

- Platform Product Center and Site Reliability Department shall jointly ensure that no online gaming activity, gaming vertical, game content, system, platform, or operational arrangement is launched, modified, or expanded unless the required PAGCOR approval, accreditation, or authorization has first been secured.
- Site Reliability Department, AML Compliance Team and Information Technology Department shall jointly ensure that the Group's online gaming platform remains duly approved, certified, and compliant with PAGCOR's technical and operational standards. This includes maintaining the required system certifications, ensuring integration with PAGCOR's third-party audit platform for remote or online gaming, observing all applicable operational limits, and implementing internet protocol or IP-blocking controls, player-location controls, platform restrictions, customer eligibility checks, and other safeguards necessary to prevent player registration and betting activity from outside the Philippines, where required.
- AML Compliance Team shall maintain active coordination with PAGCOR's monitoring teams, comply with venue and operational requirements, and promptly address any findings, directives, or compliance observations issued by PAGCOR.
- Finance Department and Internal Audit Department shall jointly maintain proper accounting, revenue recording, reconciliation, and remittance procedures to ensure the timely and accurate payment of all applicable PAGCOR shares, license fees, regulatory fees, performance cash deposits, and other required charges. NCLI likewise maintains auditable records and supporting documentation for all gaming revenues, fees, and remittances.
- Platform Product Center and Site Reliability Department shall jointly ensure that the electronic gaming system, online gaming platform, game content, gaming terminal, machine, or related system used in its online gaming business remains approved by PAGCOR and compliant with the applicable accreditation conditions. NCLI also maintains documentary proof of required certifications, including notarized disclosures or attestations relating to IP-blocking and any other system control required by PAGCOR.
- Customer Disputes and Support Department ("**CS Team**"), FR Team and AML Compliance Team shall jointly ensure that all gaming affiliates, support service providers, payment gateway providers, marketing service providers, customer service providers, KYC or membership system providers, independent game testing laboratories, and other gaming-related third-party providers are properly accredited or authorized, where required. NCLI shall conduct due diligence on such service providers, incorporate compliance obligations in its contracts, monitor their performance, and require continuing compliance with PAGCOR rules and applicable laws.
- AML Compliance Team and Internal Audit Department shall jointly maintain an internal compliance monitoring and escalation system designed to prevent, detect, report, and remediate any violation of PAGCOR rules. This should include periodic internal audits, compliance testing, incident reporting, corrective action plans, training

of relevant personnel, and prompt reporting or coordination with PAGCOR where required. NCLI shall also maintain a sanctions and accountability framework for internal breaches or operational lapses.

- Human Resources Department, FR Team, and CS Team shall jointly ensure all personnel required to hold a GEL maintain valid and subsisting GELs throughout their employment and implement pre-employment screening, periodic GEL validation, renewal tracking, and employee compliance monitoring, and do not allow any person to perform covered gaming functions without the required valid authorization.
- GEL is an authorization issued by PAGCOR granting a person the privilege to be employed as a gaming employee within the Philippines jurisdiction. It is a pre-employment and continuing requirement for employment in any gaming establishment in the Philippines and should form part of the employee's handbook. No employer operating a gaming facility shall hire and keep an individual employed without a valid GEL. PAGCOR conducts periodic GEL compliance verification on all licensees. According to the Legal Opinion, the following personnel must apply for GEL before employment:
 - Regular or contractual employees hired by the employer, outsourced personnel or those hired through employment agencies whose services are shared between gaming and non-gaming operations;
 - Outsourced personnel or those hired through employment agencies whose tasks/ functions require handling of or direct contact with gaming equipment, paraphernalia, casino cash, chips, tokens, such as, but not limited to dealers, slot machine technicians, slot machine attendants, cashiers, bingo ticket sellers, callers, gaming assistants, etc.; and
 - Consultants who have participation and/or involvement in the gaming operations.
- FR Team, CS Team and Site Reliability Department shall jointly implement responsible gaming safeguards, including age-gating, exclusion of minors and prohibited persons, KYC verification, account restriction mechanisms, self-exclusion and voluntary exclusion procedures, betting limits, loss limits, time limits, responsible gaming notices, and customer support channels for gaming-related concerns. These measures should be system-enforced, periodically reviewed, and aligned with PAGCOR's responsible gaming requirements.
- As far as PAGCOR is concerned, gaming licensees or operators may develop their own internal rules and policies relating to membership including but not limited to the registration of gaming members. Under the PAGCOR charter, the following three classes of persons are prohibited from entering, staying, and/or engaging in gaming: (i) government officials connected directly with the operations of the government or any of its agencies; (ii) members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, including the Army, Navy, Air Force, or the Philippine National Police; and (iii) persons under 21 years of age or students of any school, college, or university in the Philippines.

- AML Compliance Team shall maintain a robust AML compliance program. This includes customer identification and KYC procedures, enhanced due diligence for higher-risk customers, ongoing transaction monitoring, detection of suspicious and covered transactions, maintenance of transaction records for at least five (5) years, and timely submission of covered transaction reports and suspicious transaction reports to the AMLC within the prescribed period. NCLI shall also ensure that its AML policies, internal controls, and training programs remain updated and aligned with AMLC requirements.
- AML Compliance Team shall maintain a continuing legal and regulatory monitoring process to address changes in PAGCOR regulations, AMLC rules, data privacy requirements, responsible gaming standards, payment-related rules, tax requirements, and other applicable laws. Since the implementation and interpretation of gaming laws and regulations remain subject to PAGCOR and other competent administrative agencies, and may evolve over time, internal coordination with regulators is maintained on an ongoing basis, with internal policies updated as necessary and periodic compliance reviews conducted to ensure that the online gaming operations remain fully compliant throughout all stages of activity.

NCLI, being the GSA, shall bear full responsibility for implementing and maintaining all internal control measures governing the Phase Two Online Gaming operation. Daily monitoring of the internal control procedures, however, will be undertaken by the abovementioned departments and/or teams. These departments and/or teams shall prioritize preventive measures over corrective measures to ensure continuous compliance with all applicable laws and regulatory requirements. In addition, NCLI will engage an independent professional to review the internal controls of the operation at least once a year to ensure full compliance.

Upon the identification of any AML red flag or internal control deficiency, the relevant team shall immediately report the matter to the responsible persons through the designated software system. The Group shall convene an urgent meeting to assess the issue and determine the appropriate handling measures, including the implementation of any necessary remedial actions. The responsible person of NCLI shall, on the same day, report the issue to the relevant PAGCOR officer. NCLI shall further inform PAGCOR of the remedial actions taken or to be taken to rectify and strengthen the affected internal control procedures.

Ongoing monitoring mechanism for user registration and transactions on the platform

NCLI will maintain ongoing monitoring mechanisms throughout the entire user lifecycle. KYC compliance is dynamic and continuous, and does not end upon initial registration. Ongoing monitoring and re-validation procedures may be triggered by inconsistencies in submitted documentation, irregular transaction behavior, device anomalies, multiple account linkages, rapid fund movements, mismatched identity data, repeated failed verification attempts, account behavior suggesting elevated risk, or other system-generated alerts.

The platform will also be integrated with controls for prohibited persons and regulatory exclusion lists, including the NDRP. As part of the registration and KYC process, accounts are screened against applicable exclusion databases. If a user is identified as listed in the

NDRP or otherwise prohibited, the system triggers immediate restriction, including freezing or denial of account activation. Banned or restricted users are prohibited from accessing games, making deposits, withdrawing funds, or otherwise using the platform.

CS Team and FR Team are responsible for KYC verification. The system will automatically perform the identification based on parameters such as multiple accounts of the same player, player using a fake ID, deposit without gaming activity, underage players etc.. After identifying these parameters many times per day, the system will send alerts to front-end risk team whenever a parameter is identified. If any of the information is incomplete or incorrect, FR Team will transfer the case to CS Team, which will then resolve the issue with the user's eKYC submission. After submission to the CS Team, the eKYC status will now be transferred to "Customer Fixing". Once completed, the CS Team will then correct the required information, such as the name, date of birth, ID number, or gender, based on the FR Team documentation. The FR Team will conduct another manual review. If everything is correct, the FR Team will approve the user's eKYC. The above issues may occur and be resolved from time to time.

Should the FR Team determine that any of the relevant parameters have been breached, the FR Team will suspend the account, as appropriate. If the circumstances fall within the parameters of a covered transaction or suspicious transaction under applicable AML laws and regulations, the AML Team will assess the matter and file the appropriate report with the AMLC, (i.e., Covered Transaction Report or Suspicious Transaction Report), as may be required.

In addition, NCLI's monitoring framework supports compliance with AML, fraud prevention, responsible gaming, and regulatory reporting obligations. Where transactions or account behavior indicate possible fraud, money laundering, identity misrepresentation, account takeover, financial system abuse, or other illicit activity, the matter may be escalated for compliance review and, where warranted, the appropriate regulatory reports, including Suspicious Transaction Reports and other mandated submissions, may be prepared and submitted to the relevant regulators.

NCLI likewise implements responsible gaming safeguards, including account restriction, player banning, mandatory exclusion, voluntary exclusion, self-exclusion mechanisms linked to PAGCOR procedures, and betting, loss, and time limits. These mechanisms are designed to provide both regulator-driven and user-driven safeguards against excessive or unauthorized gaming activity. The system continuously monitors user activity against applicable restrictions and thresholds, and automatically enforces restrictions or generates alerts when risk indicators or limits are triggered.

Ongoing monitoring mechanism for deposits and Withdrawals Arrangements

The Online Gaming business operates through a heavily regulated OGP that is accessible only to users who satisfy the prescribed eligibility, registration, verification, and compliance requirements. A user may not freely access, deposit, withdraw, or participate in gaming activities without first undergoing the platform's registration and KYC process. The platform is designed to implement front-end preventive controls, such that eligibility is verified prior to access, rather than relying merely on post-activity review or after-the-fact compliance checks.

The registration process begins with the user's access to the online platform, where eligibility notices and disclosures are prominently displayed. These notices identify persons who are prohibited from registering, accessing, or participating in online gaming activities, including minors, government officials, uniformed personnel, persons below twenty-one (21) years of age, persons included in PAGCOR's NDRP, Gaming Employment License holders, and other disqualified persons. The user is required to review and accept the disclosure before proceeding.

Thereafter, the user is required to input his or her mobile number to initiate the registration or log-in process. An automated one-time password is then sent to the declared mobile number, and the user must input the correct one-time password before proceeding further. This step verifies the user's ownership and control of the declared contact number. Only after completion of these initial steps is the user considered registered; however, registration alone does not confer gameplay access.

Immediately upon registration, the user is required to complete KYC process, which refers to the overall customer identification and due diligence process. The KYC process requires, among others, the submission of a valid government-issued identification document, face verification through facial recognition technology, collection and confirmation of personal information, such as, but not limited to, the residential address, contact details, and source of funds of the player, and final affirmation of the data submitted by the user. These verification layers are system-enforced and are designed to authenticate identity, validate age and eligibility, and prevent impersonation, fraudulent registration, or the creation of accounts by prohibited persons.

During the KYC process, the users are required to complete the KYC verification, which is a specific step within the KYC process involving the verification of customer's identity and submitted information. If the KYC verification is approved, the user will receive confirmation and may continue to access the platform subject to the applicable terms and regulatory controls. If rejected, the user is notified of the reason for rejection and must coordinate with customer support before re-attempting verification. Users who fail to pass the KYC verification are restricted from accessing games on the platform.

With respect to deposits and withdrawals, the platform is structured so that users who have not completed and passed KYC process cannot deposit nor withdraw funds. No deposit nor withdrawal may be processed unless the KYC process has been successfully completed and approved. Further, if a user is identified as a prohibited person, listed in the NDRP, or otherwise disqualified under applicable regulatory rules, the account is automatically denied activation. In such cases, the user is prohibited from accessing games, making deposits, withdrawing funds, or using the platform in any capacity.

The deposit and withdrawal arrangements may include electronic payment channels, including e-wallets, subject to applicable regulatory requirements, verification, transaction monitoring, and reporting obligations. Only duly licensed and accredited payment channels by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank) are authorized as payment gateways in the platform. In the regulated setting, the use of such payment rails is intended to support traceability, fraud controls, consumer protection, and compliance monitoring.

Accordingly, NCLI's ongoing compliance will be ensured through a combination of prior regulatory approval, continuous license maintenance, platform certification, technical controls, payment and revenue controls, KYC and AML monitoring, responsible gaming safeguards, personnel licensing, third-party oversight, internal audits, record keeping, regulatory reporting, and active monitoring of changes in applicable law and regulatory interpretation.

Having considered the Philippine legal opinion, the Hong Kong legal opinion and the IC Consultant's review on the internal control system, the Company is of the view that the Phase Two Online Gaming operation will comply with all applicable laws and will have an effective internal control system.

DEFINITIONS

In this announcement, the following expressions have the meanings set out below unless the context requires otherwise:

“AML”	the anti-money laundering
“AMLC”	the Anti-Money Laundering Council of the Philippines' Financial Intelligence Unit
“Applicable Laws”	the applicable licensing requirements, AML laws, other laws, rules and regulations of the Philippines regulating the operation of the Online Gaming
“Board”	the board of Directors
“Company”	International Entertainment Corporation, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability, the issued Shares of which are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 01009)
“Designated Area”	certain part of New Coast Hotel Manila, in Metro Manila in the Philippines, the hotel owned by the Group and other areas permitted by PAGCOR
“Director(s)”	director(s) of the Company
“EGLD”	Electronic Gaming Licensing Department of PAGCOR
“GEL”	the Gaming Employment License, an authorisation issued by PAGCOR granting a person the privilege to be employed as a gaming employee within the Philippines jurisdiction
“GLI”	Gaming Laboratories International, which is the gaming industry's leading independent testing, assessment, and certification service
“Group”	the Company and its subsidiaries

“HK\$”	Hong Kong dollars, the lawful currency of Hong Kong
“Hong Kong”	the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China
“IC Consultant”	Deloitte Advisory (Hong Kong) Limited, the internal control expert engaged by the Company to review and assess the internal control to be adopted by NCLI for its Online Gaming operations
“Internal Control”	the internal control procedures, measures and policies to be implemented by the Group for its Phase Two Online Gaming operation, including OTG, OSM and EGS
“KYC”	know-your-client/customer
“Listing Rules”	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange
“MSPI”	Marina Square Properties, Inc., a domestic corporation registered and organized under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company in the Philippines
“NCLI”	New Coast Leisure Inc., a domestic corporation registered and organized under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company in the Philippines
“OGP”	online gaming platform and the remote gaming platform, as the case may be, owned, developed and operated by the Group
“Online Gaming License”	<p>together the following license granted to NCLI</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gaming License to act as an Electronic (eCasino) Games Operator of PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues; b. Certificate of Accreditation act as a Gaming System Administrator for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Electronic Bingo Games; c. Certificate of Accreditation act as a Gaming System Administrator for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Specialty Games; d. Certificate of Accreditation act as a Gaming System Administrator for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Online Poker Games;

- e. Certificate of Accreditation act as a Gaming System Administrator for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Electronic Casino Games;
- f. Certificate of Accreditation as a Game Content Provider of PAGCOR-accredited Gaming System Administrators for PAGCOR-Licensed Gaming Venues for Electronic Casino Games.

“OSM”	slot machine games located in the Designated Area and registered players can participate the games remotely or online, through the OGP within the jurisdiction of the Philippines
“OTG”	the video streaming of table games located in the Designated Area with live human dealers and registered players can participate the games remotely or online, through the OGP within the jurisdiction of the Philippines
“PAGCOR”	the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation, the regulatory and licensing authority for gaming and gambling in the Philippines, being the authority and regulatory body for online gaming within Philippine jurisdiction
“Phase One Online Gaming”	the Group’s joint operation of online games which run through computer-based software as disclosed in the Phase One Online Gaming Announcements
“Phase Two Online Gaming”	the Group’s self-operation online gaming including video streaming of OTG and OSM in the Designated Area and EGS run through computer-based software offered to the legally eligible registered player in the Philippines
“Philippine Legal Adviser”	Vasig Abarquez Ner Urgello Lim Law, the legal adviser as to the Philippine law
“Philippines”	the Republic of the Philippines
“PHP”	Philippines Peso, the lawful currency of the Philippines
“Provisional License”	the provisional license issued by PAGCOR in favor of the MSPI and NCLI, as co-licensee, to establish and operate the casino “LaVie Resort & Casino Manila”, as the same maybe amended, supplemented or modified from time to time

“Regulatory Framework”	Regulatory Frameworks issued by EGLD of PAGCOR include <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulatory Framework for the Issuance of Gaming License for the Establishment of Gaming Venues 2. Regulatory Framework for Gaming Venue Operations 3. Regulatory Framework for the Fees and Rates on Gaming Venue Operations 4. Regulatory Framework for the Accreditation of Gaming System Administrators 5. Regulatory Framework for the Accreditation of Gaming Affiliates and Support Service Providers 6. Regulatory Framework for Offenses and Penalties Revision No. 3 7. Basic Regulatory Framework for the Remote Gaming Platform of Integrated Resorts 8. Gaming Employment License Manual and Handbook for Applicants and Employees
“Share(s)”	ordinary share(s) of HK\$0.01 each in the share capital of the Company
“Stock Exchange”	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
“%”	per cent.

By order of the Board
International Entertainment Corporation
Ho Wong Meng
Chairman and Executive Director

Hong Kong, 30 October 2026

As at the date of this announcement, the Board comprises two executive Directors, namely Mr. Ho Wong Meng and Mr. Aurelio Jr. Dizon Tablante, and three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Luk Ching Kwan Corio, Ms. Danica Ramos Lumawig and Mr. Brian Roger Mattingley.