

BOARD OF DIRECTORS CHARTER¹

April 2025

1. ROLE OF THE BOARD

The role of the board of directors (the “Board”) of Brookfield Corporation (the “Corporation”) is to oversee, directly and through its committees, the business and affairs of the Corporation, which are conducted by the Corporation’s officers and employees under the direction of the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”).

2. AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board meets regularly to review reports by management on the Corporation’s performance and other relevant matters of interest. In addition to the general supervision of management, the Board performs the following functions:

- (a) Strategic Planning – overseeing the long-term strategic-planning process within the Corporation and, at least annually, reviewing, approving and monitoring the strategic plan for the Corporation, including fundamental financial and business strategies and objectives;
- (b) Risk Assessment – assessing the major risks facing the Corporation and reviewing, approving and monitoring the manner of managing those risks;
- (c) CEO – selecting the CEO; reviewing and approving the position description for the CEO including the corporate objectives that the CEO is responsible for meeting; and reviewing and approving the compensation of the CEO as recommended by the Management Resources and Compensation Committee;
- (d) Officers and Senior Management – overseeing the selection of corporate officers and the evaluation and compensation of senior management;
- (e) Succession Planning – monitoring the succession of key members of senior management;
- (f) Communications and Disclosure Policy – adopting a communications and disclosure policy for the Corporation that ensures the timeliness and integrity of communications to shareholders, and establishing suitable mechanisms to receive stakeholder views;
- (g) Sustainability – overseeing the Corporation’s approach to Sustainability matters within its corporate and asset management activities as reported to the Board by the Governance and Nominating Committee;
- (h) Corporate Governance – developing and promoting a set of effective corporate governance principles and guidelines applicable to the Corporation;
- (i) Internal Controls – reviewing and monitoring the controls and procedures within the Corporation to maintain its integrity, including its disclosure controls and procedures, and its internal controls and procedures for financial reporting and compliance;
- (j) Culture – on an ongoing basis, satisfy itself that the CEO and other executive officers create a culture

¹ Capitalized terms used in this Charter but not otherwise defined herein have the meaning attributed to them in the Board’s “Definitions for the Corporation’s Board and Committee Charters”, which is annexed hereto as “Annex A”.

of integrity throughout the Corporation, including compliance with the Corporation's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and its anti-bribery and corruption policies and procedures; and

- (k) Whistleblowers – in conjunction with the Audit Committee of the Board, establish whistleblower policies for the Corporation providing employees, officers, directors and other stakeholders, including the public, with the opportunity to raise, anonymously or not, questions, complaints or concerns regarding the Corporation's practices, including fraud, policy violations, any illegal or unethical conduct, and any accounting, auditing or internal control matters. The Board or a committee thereof will provide oversight over the Corporation's whistleblower policies and practices, with management being responsible for reviewing the Corporation's *Whistleblowing Policy* on an annual basis, to ensure that any questions, complaints or concerns are adequately received, reviewed, investigated, documented and resolved.

3. COMPOSITION AND PROCEDURES

- (a) Size of Board and Selection Process – The directors of the Corporation are elected each year by the shareholders at the annual meeting of shareholders. The Governance and Nominating Committee recommends to the full Board the nominees for election to the Board and the Board proposes individual nominees to the shareholders for election. Any shareholder may propose a nominee for election to the Board either by means of a shareholder proposal or at the annual meeting itself, upon compliance with the requirements prescribed by the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario). The Board also recommends the number of directors on the Board to shareholders for approval. Between annual meetings, the Board may appoint directors to serve until the next annual meeting.
- (b) Qualifications – Directors should have the highest personal and professional ethics and values and be committed to advancing the best interests of the Corporation. They should possess skills and competencies in areas that are relevant to the Corporation's activities. The Chair of the Board and, other than in temporary circumstances,² a majority of the directors will be Independent Directors, based on the rules and guidelines of applicable stock exchanges and securities regulatory authorities, and Unaffiliated Directors. The Board is committed to developing and promoting diversity, including ethnic and gender diversity. The Board has adopted a gender diversity target, that at least 30% of the entire Board be women.
- (c) Director Education and Orientation – The Corporation's management team is responsible for providing an orientation program for new directors in respect of the Corporation and the role and responsibilities of directors. In addition, directors will, as required, receive continuing education about the Corporation to maintain a current understanding of the Corporation's business and operations, industries and sectors in which we operate globally, material developments and trends in asset management and the Corporation's strategic initiatives.
- (d) Meetings – The Chair is responsible for approving the agenda for each Board meeting. Prior to each Board meeting, the Chair of the Board reviews agenda items for the meeting with the CEO, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary, before circulation to the full Board. The Board meets at least once each quarter: to review and approve the Corporation's quarterly earnings report, consider dividend payments, and to review specific items of business including transactions and strategic initiatives. The Board holds additional meetings as necessary to consider special business. The Board also meets once a year to review the Corporation's annual business plan and long-term strategy. Materials for each meeting are distributed to the directors in advance of the meeting. At the conclusion of each Board meeting, the Independent and Unaffiliated Directors meet without any other person present. The Chair of the Board chairs these in-camera sessions.
- (e) Committees – The Board has established the following standing committees to assist it in discharging its responsibilities: (i) Audit, (ii) Governance and Nominating, (iii) Management Resources and

² Temporary circumstances include vacancies or changes to the Board's composition or size that are approved by the Board in its discretion, provided that the duration of such circumstances is expected to be less than one year.

Compensation and (iv) Risk Management. Special committees are established, from time to time, to assist the Board in connection with specific matters. The Chair of each committee reports to the Board following meetings of their committee. The governing charter of each standing committee is reviewed and approved annually by the Board.

- (f) Evaluation – The Governance and Nominating Committee performs an annual evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the standing committees of the Board and the contributions of individual directors and provides a report to the Board on the findings of this process. In addition, each individual director and each standing committee assesses its own performance annually.
- (g) Compensation – The Governance and Nominating Committee recommends to the Board the compensation for non-management directors (it is the policy of the Corporation that management directors do not receive compensation for their service on the Board). In reviewing the adequacy and form of compensation, the Governance and Nominating Committee seeks to ensure that director compensation reflects the responsibilities and risks involved in being a director of the Corporation and aligns the interests of the directors with the best interests of the Corporation.
- (h) Access to Outside Advisors – The Board and any committee may at any time retain outside financial, legal or other advisors at the expense of the Corporation. Any director may, subject to the approval of the Chair of the Board, retain an outside advisor at the expense of the Corporation.
- (i) Charter of Expectations for Directors – The Board has adopted a Charter of Expectations for Directors which outlines the basic duties and responsibilities of directors and the expectations the Corporation places on them in terms of professional and personal competencies, performance, behaviour, share ownership, conflicts of interest, change of circumstances and resignation events. Among other things, the Charter of Expectations for Directors outlines the role of directors in stakeholder engagement and the requirement of directors to attend Board meetings and review meeting materials in advance of such meetings.

This Charter of the Board of Directors was reviewed and approved by the Board on April 21, 2025.

Annex A

Definitions for the Corporation's Board and Committee Charters

"Audit Committee" means the audit committee of the Board.

"Audit Committee Financial Expert" means a person who has the following attributes:

- (a) an understanding of International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board, and financial statements;
- (b) the ability to assess the general application of such principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves;
- (c) experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities;
- (d) an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting; and
- (e) an understanding of audit committee functions, acquired through any one or more of the following:
 - (i) education and experience as a chief financial officer, principal accounting officer, corporate controller, certified public accountant or auditor or experience in one or more positions that demonstrate meaningful experience overseeing such functions as a senior executive officer;
 - (ii) experience actively supervising a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant, auditor or person performing similar functions;
 - (iii) experience overseeing or assessing the performance of companies or public accountants with respect to the preparation, auditing or evaluation of financial statements; or
 - (iv) other relevant experience.

"Board Interlocks" means when two directors of one public company sit together on the board of another company.

"BWS" means Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd.

"Committee Interlocks" means when a Board Interlock exists, plus the relevant two directors also sit together on a board committee for one or both of the companies.

"Financially Literate" means the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements.

"Governance and Nominating Committee" means the governance and nominating committee of the Board.

“Immediate Family Member” means an individual’s spouse, parent, child, sibling, mother or father-in-law, son or daughter-in-law, brother or sister-in-law, and anyone (other than an employee of either the individual or the individual’s immediate family member) who shares the individual’s home.

“Independent Director(s)” means a director who has been affirmatively determined by the Board to have no material relationship with the Corporation, either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Corporation. A material relationship is one that could reasonably be expected to interfere with a director’s exercise of independent judgment. In addition to any other requirement of applicable securities laws or stock exchange provisions, a director who:

- (a) is or was an employee or executive officer, or whose Immediate Family Member is or was an executive officer, of the Corporation is not independent until three years after the end of such employment relationship;
- (b) is receiving or has received, or whose Immediate Family Member is an executive officer of the Corporation and is receiving or has received, during any 12-month period within the last three years more than CA\$75,000 in direct compensation from the Corporation, other than director and committee fees and pension or other forms of fixed compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service), is not independent;
- (c) is or was a partner of, affiliated with or employed by, or whose Immediate Family Member is or was a partner of or employed in an audit, assurance, or tax compliance practice in a professional capacity by, the Corporation’s present or former internal or external auditor, is not independent until three years after the end of such partnership, affiliation, or employment relationship, as applicable, with the auditor;
- (d) is or was employed as, or whose Immediate Family Member is or was employed as, an executive officer of another company (or its parent or a subsidiary) where any of the present (at the time of review) executive officers of the Corporation serve or served on that company’s (or its parent’s or a subsidiary’s) compensation committee, is not independent until three years after the end of such service or the employment relationship, as applicable; and
- (e) is an executive officer or an employee of, or whose Immediate Family Member is an executive officer of, another company (or its parent or a subsidiary) that has made payments to, or received payments from, the Corporation for property or services in an amount which, in any of the last three fiscal years exceeds the greater of US\$1 million or 2% of such other company’s consolidated gross revenues, in each case, is not independent.

Additionally, an Independent Director for the purposes of the Audit Committee and the Management Resources and Compensation Committee, specifically may not:

- (x) accept directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee from the Corporation, other than director and committee fees and pension or other forms of fixed compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service); or

- (y) be an affiliated person of the Corporation (within the meaning of applicable rules and regulations).

Furthermore, an Independent Director for the purposes of the Management Resources and Compensation Committee, specifically may not:

- (x) have a relationship with senior management that would impair the director's ability to make independent judgments about the Corporation's executive compensation.

For the purposes of the definition of Independent Director, the term Corporation includes any parent or subsidiary in a consolidated group with the Corporation.

In addition to the requirements for independence set out in paragraph (c) above, Members of the Audit and Governance and Nominating Committees must disclose any other form of association they have with a current or former external or internal auditor of the Corporation to the Governance and Nominating Committee for a determination as to whether this association affects the Member's status as an Independent Director.

"Management Resources and Compensation Committee" means the management resources and compensation committee of the Board.

"Risk Management Committee" means the risk management committee of the Board.

"Statement of Corporate Governance Practices" means the statement of corporate governance practices section of the Corporation's management information circular.

"Sustainability" includes but is not limited to responsibility or experience overseeing and/or managing: climate change risks; GHG emissions; natural resources; waste management; energy efficiency; biodiversity; water use; environmental regulatory and/or compliance matters; health and safety; human rights; labor practices; diversity and inclusion; talent attraction and retention; human capital development; community/stakeholder engagement; board composition and engagement; business ethics; anti-bribery & corruption; audit practices; regulatory functions; and data protection and privacy.

"Unaffiliated Director" means any director who (a) does not own greater than a de minimis interest in the Corporation (exclusive of any securities compensation earned as a director) and (b) within the last two years has not directly or indirectly (i) been an officer of or employed by the Corporation or any of its affiliates, (ii) performed more than a de minimis amount of services for the Corporation or any of its affiliates, or (iii) had any material business or professional relationship with the Corporation or its affiliates other than as a director of the Corporation or any of its affiliates. "De minimis" for the purpose of this test includes factors such as the relevance of a director's interest in the Corporation to themselves and to the Corporation.