

By Company Regulations Related to the Shareholder's Meeting

Chapter 5
The Board of Directors

Article 17 The Company shall have a Board of Director comprising of minimum 5 directors. Not less than half of which must take residency in the kingdom of Thailand and The Board of Director must have the qualification of laws.

The Board of Director will be shareholders' of the company or will not is fine.

Article 18 The director shall be elected at the Shareholders' Meeting in accordance with the following rules and procedures:

- (1) Each shareholders' shall have one vote per share;
- (2) Each shareholders' will be voted on their rights follow item (1) to elect one or several persons as directors. And cannot split or share the vote to any person.
- (3) The persons who received highest votes in their respective order of the votes shall be elected as directors until all of director positions that the Company may have or that are to be elected at such meeting are filled. Where the votes cast for candidates in descending order are tied, which would otherwise cause the number of directors to be exceeded, the Chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

Article 19 At each Annual Shareholders' General Meeting, 1/3 of the directors shall be retired. If the number is undividable, then the number closest to 1/3 shall be accounted for.

The retired directors can be re-elected.

In the 1st and 2nd year after the Company's registration, the directors shall be retired by lots. In subsequent years, the longest serving directors shall retire

Article 20 The retirement of directors, besides completing the terms, are by his/her;

- (1) Death;
- (2) Resignation;
- (3) Disqualification or forbidden by law;
- (4) Voted out of office at the Shareholders' Meeting Article 22.
- (5) By court order.

Article 22 The Shareholders' Meeting can resolve to vote-out a director(s) before the completion of the terms with votes of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the shareholders that attend the meeting and have the rights to vote and have total shares of not less than one-half (1/2) of the total shares of shareholders who attend the meeting and have the rights to vote.

Chapter 6
Shareholders' Meeting

Article 35 The Board of Directors shall hold the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM) within four (4) months following the date of the end of the accounting period of the Company.

Other Shareholders' Meetings besides the first paragraph shall be called Annual General Meeting (AGM), which the Board can call an AGM anytime it deems appropriate.

A shareholder, or shareholders holding shares amounting not less than ten percent of the total number of paid-up shares can submit a joint letter for the Board of Directors to arrange Annual General Meeting of Shareholders at any time, but they must specify clearly reasons of such calling in the letter. In this case, the Board of Directors must provide the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders within forty-five days after receiving the letter.

In the event that the Board of Directors does not arrange a meeting as detailed in paragraph three, shareholders holding the proportion of shares as specified can submit a joint letter can call for the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders themselves within forty-five days counting from the due date as specific in paragraph three. In this case, it is deemed that the Shareholders' Meeting has been arranged by the Board of Directors, and the Company is responsible for the expenses in arranging the Meeting.

In the event that shareholders call for a meeting, according to paragraph four, if the number of shareholders who attended the meeting did not constitute a quorum as specified in item 37, shareholders in accordance with paragraph four must share responsibility to recoup for the Company the costs arising from the Meeting at that time.

Article 36 In calling a Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors shall prepare an invitation for the meeting by stating the day, time, agendas and matters to be presented to the Meeting with reasonable details. It shall clearly state to be a matter for acknowledgement, approval, or consideration as the case maybe. It shall include the opinion of the Board of Directors on such matters and is submitted to the shareholders and the registrar a minimum of seven (7) days before the Meeting. However, it shall notify the meeting appointment in a newspaper with a minimum of three (3) consecutive days before the Meeting for three (3) days.

Nonetheless, the Meeting venue can be in the province, where the head office is situated or other places as the Board of Director shall specify.

Article 37 In the Shareholders' Meeting, there must be shareholders and the proxies (if any) attending with a minimum of twenty-five (25) persons, or a minimum of one-half of the total shareholders, and the total shares with a minimum of one-thirds (1/3) of the paid-up shares to achieve the quorum.

In the case that one (1) hour has passed since the appointed time of the Shareholder's Meeting and the number of shareholders cannot achieve the quorum as required in paragraph one, if the Meeting is called by the shareholders, it shall be suspended. Nevertheless, if that meeting is not called by the shareholders, a new Meeting shall be arranged and send the Meeting invitation not less than 7 days prior to the Meeting. In the latter meeting it is not required to meet the quorum.

Article 38 The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside over the Shareholders' Meeting. In the case that the Chairman is absent or cannot perform the duty, the Vice Chairman can preside over the Meeting. Also, if the Vice Chairman is absent or cannot perform the duty, the Meeting shall choose a shareholder to preside over the Meeting.

Article 39 In voting at the Shareholders' Meeting, shareholders receive one vote per share, and if any shareholder has a conflict of interest on the matter, the said shareholders cannot vote on that matter except the voting for appointing directors and other resolutions of the Meeting comprise of the following votings:

- (1) In a normal case, the majority vote of the attending and voting shareholders shall prevail. However, if the votes reach a tie, the chairman of the meeting shall make the casting vote.
- (2) In the following cases, shall require a minimum of three-fourths (3/4) of the total vote of the attending shareholders and eligible to vote:
 - (a) The entire or important partial business sale or transfer to other people.
 - (b) Business purchase or transfer of a private or public company to the Company.
 - (c) Amendment or termination of the contract related to the lease of the important business in whole or in important part, or an assignment of other people to manage the business or merger with other people to share the profit and loss.
 - (d) Amendment of the Memorandum of Association or the Articles of Association.
 - (e) Recapitalization or reduction of the registered capital.
 - (f) Dissolution of the Company.
 - (g) Issue of debentures by the Company.
 - (h) Merger with other companies.

Article 40 The businesses that the AGM can be called for a meeting is as follows:

- (1) Consideration of the directors' report to show the performance of the Company in the past year.
- (2) Consideration for the balance sheet and the profit and loss reports of the past fiscal year.
- (3) Consideration for allocating the profits and dividends.
- (4) Consideration for electing a new director to replace the rotated directors and set the remuneration for the directors.
- (5) Consideration for appointing the external auditor and set the remuneration for the audit fee and,
- (6) Other businesses.