

Articles of Association of the Company Relating to the Shareholders' Meeting

Article 13: The Board of Directors shall convene shareholders' meeting as annual general meeting within four (4) months from the end date of the accounting year of company.

Any other shareholders' meeting shall be called an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. The Board of Directors may call an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders whenever it is appropriate.

One or more shareholder(s) holding not less than ten (10) percent of the total issued shares may request in writing to the Board of Directors to hold an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders at any time, but they shall clearly specify the agenda and reasons for such request in the notice. In such case, the Board of Directors must hold a meeting of shareholders within forty-five (45) days from the date of receipt of the notice.

If the Board of Directors does not arrange for the meeting within the period of time specified in paragraph three, the shareholders that subscribe their names, or other shareholders holding shares in aggregate of the amount prescribed, may call the meeting themselves within forty-five (45) days of the date on which the period of time in paragraph three lapses. In such case, the meeting shall be deemed a shareholders' meeting called by the Board of Directors, and the company shall be responsible for any expenses incurred as a result thereof, and shall reasonably facilitate the meeting.

In the event where the quorum of the shareholders' meeting called by the shareholders in accordance with paragraph four cannot be constituted as stipulated in this Articles of Association, the shareholders under the paragraph four shall jointly compensate the company for the expenses incurred as a result of the meeting.

Article 14: Agenda of an annual general meeting shall be as follows:

- (1) To consider the Board of Director' s report showing the Company's performance in the previous year;
- (2) To consider and approve the balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss of the previous accounting year;

- (3) To consider and approve the allocation of profits, dividend payment, and the allocation of reserve funds;
- (4) To consider and elect any new directors to replace former directors who retire by rotation;
- (5) To consider and determine Board of Directors' remuneration;
- (6) To consider and appoint auditors and determine the audit fee;
- (7) Other businesses.

Article 15 : In calling a shareholders' meeting, the Board of Directors shall prepare a written notice of the meeting, detailing the venue, date, time, agenda of the meeting, and matters to be proposed to the meeting with reasonable details, specifying whether the matter is for acknowledgement, approval, or consideration, as well as the opinion of the directors in such matter, and deliver to the shareholders and the Registrar for their acknowledgement at least seven (7) days prior to the date of the meeting, and shall also be published in accordance with the criteria prescribed under the law for three (3) consecutive days at least three (3) days prior to the meeting date.

The location of the meeting may be in area where the headquarters of the Company is not located or in a nearby province.

The meeting notice under paragraph one may be delivered via electronic means or by the criteria specified by the law.

Article 16: In a shareholders' meeting, there shall be at least twenty-five (25) shareholders present in person or by proxy (if any), or not less than half (1/2) of all shareholders, and the number of shares must constitute at least one-third (1/3) of all issued shares, to fully form a quorum.

If it appears that in any shareholder meeting, 1 hour has passed since the time fixed for the shareholders' meeting and the required quorum is still not constituted, if the meeting is called by a request of shareholders, the meeting shall be dissolved. If such meeting is not a meeting called by the shareholders' request, the Board of Directors shall convene another meeting and deliver the meeting notice to the shareholders not less

than seven (7) days prior to the meeting date. At such meeting no quorum shall be required.

Article 17: The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside over every shareholders' meeting. In the event that the Chairman is absent from the meeting or unable to perform his/her duties for any reason, the Vice-Chairman shall act as the presiding Chairman in the Meeting. In the event that there is no Vice-Chairman, or there is a Vice-Chairman but is absent from the meeting or is unable to perform his/her duties, the attending shareholders shall elect one shareholder among themselves to assume the position of the Chairman of the meeting.

Article 18: In a shareholders' meeting, shareholders may appoint a proxy who is of a legal age to attend the meeting and vote on their behalf in the meeting. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be dated and signed by the proxy grantor and shall be made in the form as prescribed by the Registrar.

An instrument appointing a proxy shall be submitted to the Chairman or the person designated by the Chairman at the meeting venue before the proxy attends the meeting.

An appointment of a proxy under paragraph one may be conducted via electronic means or by the criteria specified by the law.

Article 19: The voting is prescribed that one share (1) has one (1) vote and the resolution of shareholders' meeting shall include the vote as follows:

(1) In a normal case, a majority of votes of the shareholders attending the meeting and casting a vote is required, provided that in the case of an equality of votes, the person presiding over the meeting shall have an additional vote as a casting vote.

(2) In any of the following cases, votes of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the total number of votes of shareholders attending the meeting and entitled to vote are required:

(A) Selling or transferring the undertaking of the company, in whole or in substantial part, to any other person;

- (B) Purchasing or taking a transfer of the undertaking of any other company or a private company to be owned by the company;
- (C) Concluding, modifying, or terminating any contract concerning the granting of a lease of the company's undertaking in whole or in substantial part, the entrusting of any other person to manage the business of the company, or an amalgamation of the undertaking with any other person with a view to sharing profits and loss;
- (D) Amendment of the Memorandum of Association or Articles of Association;
- (E) Capital increase or decrease or issuing of debenture;
- (F) Merger or dissolution of the company.