

The Company's Articles of Association in relation to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Share Transfer

Article 14. Prior to each shareholders' meeting, the Company may provisionally suspend the registration of share transfer but in no case shall it be longer than 21 days before the date of the meeting whereupon it shall announce this to the shareholders in advance at the Head Office and all branches not less than 14 days prior to the commencement day of suspending the registration of share transfer.

Article 15. The Company may provisionally suspend the registration of share transfers in order to specify several rights to the shareholders such as the right to receive dividends or the right to subscribe for new shares.

Directors

Article 16. The number of directors shall be in compliance with the adoption by the shareholders' meetings but shall not be less than 5 directors.

A director may or may not be a shareholder of the Company but not less than one half of the total number of directors must have a residence within the Kingdom of Thailand.

Article 17. The directors of the Company shall be appointed by the shareholders' meeting pursuant to the following criteria and methods:

- 1) A shareholder shall have one vote per share;
- 2) At the election of the directors, the shareholders' meeting may vote for the directors, either one candidate at a time or candidates consisting in a group or by any other method as it deems expedient, but in each resolution, a shareholder must exercise his right according to the number of votes specified under (1) and his votes may not be distributed howsoever to elect the candidate (s);
- 3) At the election of the directors, the votes shall be decided by majority. In case of a tie vote, the Chairman shall have a deciding vote.

Article 18. At every ordinary annual meeting, one-third of the directors during such time shall retire from office; if the number of directors to retire from office is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to, but not exceeding one-third, shall be applied.

After these Articles of Association become effective, the directors due to retire from office pursuant to the first paragraph in the first and the second years shall be determined by ballots. In every subsequent year the directors who have served longest in office shall retire. Upon an occasion where several directors who have been in office for an equal

length of time exceed the number of directors due to retire from office for such time, the directors due to retire shall be determined by ballots.

A retiring director based on the foregoing shall be eligible for re-election.

Article 23. A director is entitled to remuneration from the Company, namely gratuities, meeting allowances, rewards, bonuses or any other nature of interests pursuant to the Articles of Association or the consideration of the shareholders meeting. Such remuneration may be fixed or specified from time to time according to the regulations as laid out, or let it remain effective until there is a change. Moreover, the director is also entitled to a per diem and any fringe benefits according to the regulations of the Company.

The provision in the first paragraph shall not affect the rights of an officer or an employee, who has been appointed to be a director, to receive the remuneration and benefits in his capacity as an officer or an employee of the Company.

Article 30. The Board of Directors is authorized to appoint a number of directors as it deems appropriate to form the Executive Committee. One of the directors shall serve as Chairman of the Executive Committee, who is authorized to manage the Company's business as assigned by the Board of Directors. In addition, the Chief Executive Officer shall serve as ex-officio member of the Executive Committee. The Board of Directors is also authorized to appoint other sub-committees as it deems appropriate.

The members of the Executive Committee and/or the directors appointed as members of other sub-committees are entitled to remuneration and/or performance allowance as determined by the meeting of the Board of Directors. However, such entitlements shall not affect other remuneration or benefits which those directors may receive as directors under this Article. The Executive Committee is authorized to arrange or call a meeting as it deems appropriate. The Article 27, 28, and 29 can be applied mutatis mutandis.

The Shareholders' Meeting

Article 32. The Board of Directors shall hold the annual general meeting of shareholders within four months of the last day of the fiscal year of the Company. Any meeting of shareholders other than the above meeting shall be called an extraordinary meeting. The meeting of shareholders may be held by electronic means pursuant to the provisions of the law governing the holding of meetings by electronic means.

The Board of Directors may summon an extraordinary meeting of shareholders at any time it deems appropriate.

One or more shareholders holding not less than ten percent of the aggregate number of shares sold, by subscribing their names, may at any time request in writing that the Board of Directors summons an extraordinary meeting, provided that the reasons for summoning such meeting shall be clearly stated in such request.

In this regard, the Board of Directors shall summon a shareholders' meeting to be held within forty-five days as from the date of the receipt of the request from the shareholders.

In case the Board of Directors fails to arrange for the meeting within such period under paragraph four, the shareholders who have subscribed their names or other shareholders holding the required aggregate number of shares may themselves summon the meeting within forty-five days as from the date of expiration of the period under paragraph four. In such case, the meeting is deemed to be shareholders' meeting called by the Board of Directors and the Company shall be responsible for necessary expenses as may be incurred in the course of convening such meeting and the Company shall reasonably provide appropriate facilitation.

In the case where, at the meeting summoned by the shareholders under paragraph five, the number of the shareholders present at the meeting does not constitute a quorum as prescribed by Article 36, the shareholders under paragraph five shall jointly compensate the Company for the expenses incurred in holding that meeting.

Article 33. At least the following business should be transacted at an annual ordinary meeting:

- 1) Acknowledgement of the Board of Directors report on the operation of the Company during the previous year.
- 2) Approval of the balance sheet and the profit and loss accounts.
- 3) Approval as to the appropriation of profits.
- 4) Election of the directors to replace those retired by rotation.
- 5) Appointment of an auditor and approval on the audit fee of the Company.

Article 34. In calling a meeting of shareholders, the Board of Directors shall prepare a notice which not only specifies the venue, date, time, agenda of the meeting and the matters to be proposed to the meeting and clearly indicates which matters are for acknowledgment, approval or consideration, but also includes the opinions of the Board of Directors to such matters (if any) as well as appropriate supporting details. The notice shall be sent to shareholders and the registrar together with all the related documentation. In addition, the the notice shall be advertised pursuant to the methods prescribed by the law and the Company registrar.

In this connection, the venue for the meeting shall be in the province where the Company's headquarters is located or any other place specified by the Board of Directors. In case the meeting of shareholders is held by electronic means, it shall be considered that the Company's headquarters is the venue of the meeting.

Article 35. A shareholder may appoint any person as his proxy to attend the meeting and vote on his behalf, such proxy shall be made in writing and in the form prescribed by law and submitted to the Chairman or other person designated by the Chairman at the place of the

meeting before the proxy attends the meeting. The appointment of the proxy may be made by electronic means.

Article 36. Not less than 25 shareholders present in persons or represented by proxies (if any) or not less than one-half of the total shareholders, whichever is less, holding not less than one-third of the shares distributed must be present at a shareholder's meeting to form a quorum.

If, within an hour of the time appointed for any shareholders meeting, the quorum is not present as prescribed, the meeting, if summoned upon the requisition of shareholders, shall be dissolved, If such meeting had not been summoned upon requisition of the shareholders, another meeting shall be summoned and a notice of such meeting shall be served on the shareholders not less than 7 days prior to the date of the meeting. At such meeting, no quorum shall be necessary.

Article 37. The Chairman shall preside as the chairman of the meeting, if the Chairman is absent or unable to perform his duties, the Vice-Chairman shall preside at such meeting. If there is no Vice-Chairman or he is absent or unable to perform his duties, the meeting shall then elect one of the shareholders presents at the meeting to be the chairman.

Article 38. The Chairman at a shareholders' meeting shall conduct the meeting in accordance with the law and the Articles of Association of the Company regarding a meeting (if any) and shall cause the meeting to be conducted in accordance with the order of agenda prescribed in the notice of such meeting, unless the meeting has passed a resolution by not less than two-thirds of the shareholders present at the meeting to alter the order of such agenda.

Article 39. A decision or resolution of the shareholders meeting shall be made by voting, and one share shall be counted as one vote notwithstanding the manner of voting. In case of a tie vote, the Chairman of the meeting shall have a deciding vote, whether or not he is a shareholder of the Company.

A shareholder having special related interest in a given matter has no right to vote on such matters except for the election of directors where there is no restriction.

Accounting, Financing, and Auditing

Article 42. The Company shall prepare a balance sheet and a profit and loss account and have the auditor to examine, audit and certify these twice a year, the first one covering the first six months period of the year ending 30th June and the other covering the last six months' period of the year ending 31st December.

Such balance sheet and profit and loss account for the period ending 31st December shall be submitted for approval by the Board of Directors at the following annual ordinary meeting.

Article 43. The Company must appropriate a portion of annual net profit as a reserve fund in the amount not less than 5 percent of the annual net profit less the accumulated loss brought forward (if any), until the reserve funds reach the amount not less than the amount prescribed by law.

Article 44. The Company may, upon the approval of the shareholders meeting, appropriate dividends whether in whole or in part by issuing new shares to shareholders, if the Company's shares have not been allocated to the number of shares as registered or if the Company has registered an increase of its capital.

Article 45. The Board of Directors may from time to time pay the shareholders interim dividends as may appear to the Directors that the Company has gained sufficient profits and it is appropriate to do so.

The Company may pay an interim bonus to the directors according to the regulations prescribed by the shareholders meeting if it appears that the balance sheet and the profit and loss account as of 30th June are certified by the Company's auditor and the Company gains sufficient profit and it is appropriate to do so.

The excessive profit after paying dividend according to the resolution of the shareholders or after paying the interim dividend (if any) must be allocated in forms of various type of reserve according to the Board of Directors or allocated as a statutory reserve of the Company.

Article 46. Dividends shall be paid within the period prescribed by the law.

Article 48. The auditor has the power to examine accounts, any other documents and evidence concerning income, expenditures, property and liabilities of the Company. He also has a duty to be present at a shareholders' meeting of the Company every time the balance sheets, profit and loss account and problems concerning the accounts of the Company are considered in order to give an explanation on the auditing to the shareholders, but he has, however, no right to vote.