

Company regulations regarding shareholder meetings.

1. **Calling a meeting**

Section 4, Article 34

The shareholders' meeting of the Company shall be held in the area where the company's head office is located or nearby provinces, or at any other place as the committee determines, or at any other place as the committee determines or the committee may specify that the meeting be held via electronic media.

Section 4, Article 36

In notifying the meeting of shareholders, whether the meeting is in person or via electronic media, the board of directors shall prepare a meeting invitation letter specifying the place, date, time, and agenda and matters to be presented to the meeting with appropriate details by specifying clearly that it is a matter proposed for information, for approval, or for consideration. along with the opinions of the committee on the matter and sent to shareholders and the Public Company Registrar not less than seven (7) days before the meeting date. and advertise the meeting notice in newspapers or may use electronic media advertising instead by proceeding according to the rules and procedures as specified by law, the Company can send the meeting invitation letter by electronic mail instead. It must be delivered and advertised within the time period specified by law and keep a copy of the meeting invitation and accompanying documents as evidence, which may be stored in electronic form.

2. **Proxy**

Section 4, Clause 38

in the shareholder meeting shareholders will authorize others to attend the meeting as proxies. and can vote on their behalf the authorization must be made in writing and signed by the grantor. and follow the form specified by the Public Company Registrar by giving it to the Chairman of the Board or a person designated by the Chairman of the Board at the meeting place before the proxy attends the meeting or the proxy may be made by electronic means instead It must use a method that is safe and reliable to ensure that the proxy is executed by the shareholder and according to the criteria set by the registrar and at least have the following items:

- (1) Number of shares held by the proxy.
- (2) Name of the proxy.
- (3) The time of the meeting at which the proxy is given to attend the meeting and vote.

**3. Meeting proceedings**

Section 4, Article 39

The shareholder meeting shall be in accordance with the order of the agenda specified in the meeting notice unless the meeting resolves to change the order of the agenda with a vote of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the number of shareholders present at the meeting.

When the meeting has completely considered the matter according to the agenda specified in the meeting notice shareholders whose shares total not less than one-third (1/3) of the total number of shares sold may request the meeting to consider matters other than those specified in the meeting invitation letter.

In the event that the meeting considers matters according to the agenda specified in the meeting notice or additional matters proposed by shareholders were not completed and need to postpone consideration let the meeting determine the place, day and time of the next meeting and the board of directors shall send a meeting notice specifying the place, date, time, and agenda to shareholders at least seven (7) days before the meeting. In this regard, the meeting notice must be advertised in a newspaper or may use electronic media advertising instead by following the rules and procedures as specified by law.

Section 4, Article 40

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is the chairman of the shareholder meeting in the event that the Chairman of the Board is not present at the meeting or unable to perform duties if there is a vice chairman The Vice Chairman shall be the Chairman. If there is no vice chairman or are just unable to perform their duties the shareholders attending the meeting shall elect one shareholder to be the chairman of the meeting.

**4. Quorum**

Section 4, Section 37

In shareholder meetings, whether in person or via electronic media, there must be a number of shareholders and shareholders' proxies (if any) attending the meeting of not less than twenty-five (25) people or not less than half of the total number of shareholders. and there must be shares totaling not less than one-third (1/3) of the total number of shares sold therefore there will be a quorum.

In the case of a meeting via electronic media operations must be in accordance with the rules and procedures specified by law.

In the case where it appears that any shareholder meeting when one (1) hour has passed from the appointed time, the number of shareholders attending the meeting is not complete to form a quorum as specified. If the shareholder meeting was called because the shareholders requested it the meeting was suspended. If the shareholder meeting was not called because the shareholders requested it, schedule a new meeting and the meeting invitation letter must be sent to shareholders at least seven (7) days before the meeting date. In the next meeting, a quorum is not required.

## 5. Voting

### Section 4, Section 41

In the shareholder meeting every shareholder has one vote per share. In the case that shareholders have a special interest in any matter shareholders will not have the right to vote on that matter in addition to voting to elect directors.

### Section 4, Section 42

Unless otherwise specified in these regulations, or other cases as may be prescribed by law voting on any resolution or approving any business at the shareholder meeting must be approved by a majority vote of the shareholders who attend the meeting and cast their votes. In the case of equal votes the chairman of the meeting shall cast an additional vote as the deciding vote.

The resolution of the shareholder meeting in the following cases must receive a vote of not less than three-quarters (3/4) of the total number of votes of shareholders present at the meeting, and have the right to vote.

- (1) Selling or transferring all or important parts of the Company's business to another person.
- (2) Purchasing or accepting transfer of business of another public company or private company to the Company.
- (3) Making, amending or terminating a contract regarding the leasing of all or important parts of the company's business assigning another person to manage the Company's business or combining business with another person with the objective of sharing profits and losses.
- (4) Amendments to the memorandum of association or company regulations.
- (5) Capital increase and capital reduction.
- (6) Issuance of bonds.
- (7) Company amalgamation or dissolution of company.