

Company's Articles of Association Concerning Shareholders' Meeting

Article 34. The company's shareholder meetings shall be held at the location of the company's main office, a nearby province, or any other location as determined by the board of directors or conducted via electronic media as deemed appropriate, in compliance with legal standards and information technology security standards. In the case of a meeting held via electronic media, the Company's head office shall be considered the meeting venue

Article 35. The board of directors must arrange for at least one (1) shareholder meeting per year, which shall be called an "ordinary meeting." The aforementioned ordinary meeting shall be held within four (4) months after the end of the company's fiscal year. Other shareholder meetings shall be called "extraordinary meetings."

The board of directors may call an extraordinary meeting whenever deemed appropriate, or when one or more shareholders, whose combined shares are no less than ten percent (10%) of the total shares sold, request the board of directors to call a meeting. However, the request must clearly state the matter and reason for the meeting in the letter. In this case, the board of directors must hold the shareholder meeting within forty-five (45) days from the date of receiving the letter from the shareholder.

In the event that the board of directors does not arrange for a meeting within the period specified in the second paragraph, all shareholders whose combined shares meet the requirements stipulated in the clauses of association may call the meeting themselves within forty-five (45) days after the deadline specified in the second paragraph. In this case, it shall be considered a shareholder meeting called by the board of directors, and the company shall be responsible for the necessary expenses incurred in arranging the meeting.

If it appears that the number of shareholders attending any meeting of shareholders called by the shareholders pursuant to paragraph three is insufficient to constitute a quorum as defined in clause 37, the shareholders pursuant to the third paragraph must jointly be responsible for reimbursement to the Company of the expenses incurred in holding the meeting at that time.

Article 36. When calling a meeting of shareholders, the board of directors shall prepare a notice of meeting specifying the location, date, time, agenda, and details of the matters to be presented at the meeting, indicating whether they are to be presented for information, approval, or consideration, as appropriate, as well as the board's opinion on such matters. The notice shall be sent to the shareholders and the registrar of the company at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting, and the notice of the meeting shall be advertised in a newspaper at least three (3) days prior to the meeting. Advertising the notice of the meeting in a newspaper may also be replaced with electronic media advertising, in accordance with the criteria set by the registrar.

The notice of the meeting may be sent electronically if the shareholder has expressed their consent or willingness to receive the notice of the meeting or documents electronically from the Company or the

Board. In the case where the shareholder is the one calling the shareholders' meeting as per Article 35, paragraph three, the shareholder calling the meeting may send the notice to other shareholders electronically, provided that such shareholders have expressed their consent or willingness to receive notices or documents electronically from the Company or the Board as stated in paragraph two.

For sending the notice of the meeting for an electronic meeting, the Chairman or the designated person shall send the meeting invitation along with the supporting documents via electronic mail to the shareholders within the meeting notice period specified above. The Chairman or the designated person must keep a copy of the meeting invitation and the supporting documents as evidence, which may be stored in electronic format.

Article 37. In shareholder meetings, shareholders and their authorized representatives (if any) must attend the meeting no less than twenty-five (25) persons or not less than half of the total number of shareholders, and the total number of shares must be no less than one-third (1/3) of the total number of shares sold before a quorum can be established.

In the event that a shareholder meeting is scheduled, and after one (1) hour past the scheduled time, the number of attending shareholders is less than the required quorum, as specified above, the meeting will be adjourned if the meeting was called because of a request made by the shareholders. If the shareholder meeting was not called because of a request made by the shareholders, a new meeting must be scheduled, and a notice of the new meeting must be sent to the shareholders no less than seven (7) days before the new meeting. For the subsequent meeting, a quorum is not required.

Article 38. In shareholder meetings, a shareholder may delegate another person who has reached legal age to attend the meeting and cast votes on the shareholder's behalf. The delegation must be in writing and signed by the shareholder, following the form specified by the registrar of the company. The delegation must include at least the following details:

- (1) The number of shares held by the person giving the proxy.
- (2) Name of the proxy recipients
- (3) The particular meeting of which the proxy provider gives authority to the recipient to attend and cast votes in their place

The proxy appointment mentioned in the first paragraph may be conducted electronically, provided that a secure and reliable method is used to ensure that the proxy is granted by the shareholder, in accordance with the criteria set by the registrar

The power of attorney letter shall be given to the Chairman or persons assigned by the Chairman at the meeting place before the proxy recipient's attendance.

Article 39. At shareholder meetings, the chairman of the board shall preside over the meeting. In the event that the chairman is not present at the meeting, If there is a vice chairman, the vice chairman shall preside over

the meeting. If there is no vice chairman or if the vice chairman is unable to perform his duties, the shareholders present at the meeting shall elect a chairman from among themselves.

Article 40. The chairman of the meeting has the responsibility of controlling the meeting in accordance with the laws and regulations of the company regarding meetings. In this regard, the shareholder meeting must proceed in accordance with the agenda specified in the notice of the meeting, unless the meeting passes a resolution to change the order of the agenda with a vote of no less than two-thirds (2/3) of the shareholders present at the meeting.

When the meeting has considered all matters on the agenda specified in the notice of the meeting, any shareholder or shareholders whose combined shareholding represents not less than one-third (1/3) of the total number of shares sold may request that the meeting consider matters other than those specified in the notice of the meeting.

In the event that the meeting considers matters on the agenda specified in the notice of the meeting or additional matters proposed by the shareholders but not yet completed and it is necessary to postpone consideration, the meeting shall set the place and time for the next meeting and the board of directors shall send a notice of the meeting specifying the place, date, time, and agenda of the meeting to the shareholders no less than seven (7) days prior to the meeting. The notice of the meeting must also be advertised in a newspaper not less than three (3) days prior to the meeting and must be advertised continuously for a period of three (3) days.

Article 41. In casting votes at the meeting of shareholders, each shareholder shall have one (1) vote per one (1) share.

In the event that any shareholder has a special interest in a matter being voted on at the meeting, that shareholder shall not have the right to vote on that matter, except for voting on the determination of directors' remuneration and the election of directors

Article 42. The resolution of a shareholder meeting shall be composed of the following vote:

- (1) In normal circumstances, the vote shall be based on the majority of votes of the shareholders present and voting. If the votes are tied, the chairperson of the meeting shall have an additional casting vote as a tiebreaker.
- (2) In the following cases, the vote shall not be less than three-fourths (3/4) of the total votes of the shareholders present and voting, and shall have the right to vote:
 - (a) Selling or transferring all or a portion of the business of the Company to another individual
 - (b) Purchase or acceptance of business transfer of public companies or private companies to be in the possession of the Company.
 - (c) Process, adjust and terminate contracts concerning the leasing of all or certain important parts of the company's business

Assignment of another person to manage the Company's business or merging with another entity with the purpose of sharing profits and losses

- (d) Amendment to the memorandum of association or the articles of association of the Company
- (e) Capital Increase and Decrease of the Company
- (f) Issuance of debentures
- (g) Merger or Dissolution of the Company.
- (h) Miscellaneous as required by laws

Article 43. The actions that shareholders should take in an ordinary annual meeting are as follows:

- (1) Consider and acknowledge the report presented by the Board of Directors on the company's performance during the previous fiscal year.
- (2) Consider and approve the balance sheet, financial statements, and the company's profit or loss account as of the end of the fiscal year.
- (3) Consider and approve the allocation of profits and dividend payment
- (4) Consider and approve the election of new directors to replace those whose terms have expired, and determine the compensation for the directors.
- (5) Appoint the auditor and determine their compensation.
- (6) Other business.