

### Section 6 Shareholders' Meeting

1. The Board of Directors shall convene an annual general meeting of shareholders within four (4) months from the end of the Company's fiscal year.  

Any meeting of shareholders other than paragraph one shall be called an extraordinary general meeting whereby the Board of Directors shall call an extraordinary general meeting at any time as it deems appropriate.

The shareholders' meeting may also be conducted through electronic means. The rules and procedures prescribed in the Law on Electronic Meetings shall be followed.

In the event that the meeting is held via electronic media, the Company's head office shall be deemed to be the venue of the meeting.
2. One or more shareholders who collectively hold not less than ten percent of the shares. (10) The total number of shares outstanding shall be signed in writing requesting the Board of Directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders at any time. However, the matter and reasons for requesting to call the meeting must be clearly stated in the said letter as well. In such cases, The Board of Directors shall hold a meeting of shareholders within forty-five. (45) Days from the date of receipt of the letter from the shareholders.  

In the event that the Board of Directors does not hold a meeting within the period specified in paragraph one. All shareholders who are nominated together or other shareholders together may have the required number of shares at the meeting within forty-five days. (45) Days from the expiry date of the period specified in paragraph one. In such case, it shall be deemed to be a meeting of shareholders called by the Board of Directors, and the Company shall bear the necessary expenses arising from the arrangement of the meeting and facilitate it as appropriate. In this regard, the shareholders who call the meeting may send the notice of the meeting to the shareholders by electronic means. If the shareholder has given a request or consent to the Company or the Board of Directors. This is in accordance with relevant laws.

In the event that it appears that the shareholders' meeting was called because of the shareholders under any of the two paragraphs. There is a number of shareholders who do not constitute a quorum as stipulated in Article 1. 39 The shareholders under paragraph 2 shall jointly be responsible for reimbursing the Company for the expenses incurred from the arrangement of such meeting.
3. In calling a shareholders' meeting, whether in person or via electronic media, the Board of Directors shall prepare a written notice stating the place, date, time, agenda and matters to be presented to the meeting with appropriate details. It shall be made clear that the matters to be proposed for acknowledgement, approval or consideration, as the case may be, including the opinion of the Board of Directors on such matters, shall be sent to the shareholders and the Registrar of Public Companies not less than seven (7) days prior to the meeting date. The disclosure of the notice of the meeting shall be as required by law.

To call a shareholders' meeting Invitations and supporting documents can also be sent by electronic mail. If the shareholders have notified or given consent to the Company or the Board of Directors. This is in accordance with relevant laws.

The Board of Directors will determine the venue to be used as a meeting place, which will be in the province where the Company's headquarters is located, or neighboring provinces.

In case the Company's shares are listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand or other secondary markets. Preparation of meeting notice The venue, date, time, agenda or any other case relating to such shareholders' meeting shall be in accordance with the regulations, announcements, orders or requirements of the Stock Exchange of Thailand or other secondary markets, as well as the rules and procedures prescribed in the laws governing securities and exchange.

4. At the shareholders' meeting, whether in person or via electronic media. Not less than twenty-five (25) shareholders and their proxies, if any, must be present at the meeting, or not less than one-half (1/2) of the total number of shareholders, and not less than one-third (1/3) of the total number of shares outstanding must be present to constitute a quorum.

In the event that it appears that any meeting of shareholders After one (1) hour, the number of shareholders present at the meeting does not constitute a quorum as set out in paragraph one. If the shareholders' meeting is called because of the shareholders' request, the meeting shall be suspended. If the shareholders' meeting is not called because the shareholders requested it. In this case, the notice of the meeting shall be sent to the shareholders not less than seven (7) days before the date of the meeting. At the latter meeting, it is not mandatory to have a quorum.

Each shareholder may make a proxy certificate to attend and vote on his or her behalf in the form prescribed by the Registrar of Public Companies and deliver it to the Chairman of the Board of Directors or a person designated by the Chairman of the Board at the place of the meeting before the proxy attends the meeting and there may be only one proxy for such purpose, regardless of how much or how little the shareholder holds of the Company.

Proxies pursuant to paragraph 3 may be made by electronic means instead. It requires a safe and reliable method that the proxy was executed by shareholders. This is in accordance with the criteria prescribed by the Registrar of Public Companies.

5. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside over the shareholders' meeting. In the event that the Chairman of the Board of Directors is absent from the meeting or unable to perform his duties, the Vice Chairman shall preside over the meeting. If there is no Vice Chairman If there is an absence from the meeting or the inability to perform duties, the meeting shall elect one of the shareholders present to preside over the meeting.
6. In voting at the shareholders' meeting, the shareholders shall have one (1) (1) vote, unless the shares held by such shareholders are preferred shares with the determination of the condition of preferred shares to have less voting rights than ordinary shares.

7. Which shareholders have a special interest in any matter? That shareholder is not entitled to vote on such matters, but voting for the election of directors is not subject to this clause.
8. The resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall consist of the following votes:
  - (1) In normal cases, a majority of the votes of the shareholders present at the meeting and voting shall be held. If there are equal votes The chairman of the meeting shall cast an additional casting vote.
  - (2) In the following cases, not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the total votes of the shareholders present at the meeting shall be deemed to have the right to vote.
    - (A) Sale or transfer of all or part of the Company's business to another person.
    - (B) Acquisition or transfer of business of private company or other public company to the Company
    - (C) making, amending, or terminating a contract relating to the lease of all or part of the Company's business; Assigning any other person to manage the Company's business or merging with another person for the purpose of profit and loss sharing.
    - (D) Amendments to the Memorandum of Association or Articles of Association of the Company
    - (E) Increase or decrease of the registered capital of the Company
    - (F) Dissolution of the company
    - (G) Issuance of Company Debentures
    - (H) Merger with another company
    - (I) Other actions required by law shall be received by a vote of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the total number of votes of the shareholders present at the meeting and entitled to vote.
9. The activities that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders shall undertake are as follows:
  - (1) Acknowledge the report of the Board of Directors representing the Company's business over the past year.
  - (2) To consider and approve the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the previous fiscal year.
  - (3) To consider and approve the allocation of profits and dividend payments.
  - (4) To consider the election of directors to replace the directors who retire by term.
  - (5) Consider determining the remuneration of directors.
  - (6) Consider appointing an auditor and determining the amount of the audit fee.
  - (7) Other Affairs