

Articles of Association of the Company with respect to the Meeting of Shareholders

Chapter 5

Board of Directors

Article 24. The shareholder's meeting will choose directors based on these following methods and criteria.

- (A) Each shareholder has one vote per (1) share.
- (B) Each shareholder will utilize all of their votes to elect one or more directors, as shown by (A). The Board of Directors cannot divide the vote if more than one person is chosen.
- (C) According to the number of directors the company desires in that election, the individual who earned the most votes in order of importance will be elected as a director. If there are more individuals elected than seats available and they all have the same number of votes. The deciding vote will be given by the meeting's chairman.

Article 25. Remove one-third (1/3) of total directors at each annual general shareholder meeting. If the number of directors cannot be split by three, reduce the number of directors to one-third (1/3) of the total. Directors who have been removed from their positions may run for re-election.

Use the volunteer technique for directors who must retire from their positions in the first and second years after the firm is formed. Use the draw lots approach if there aren't enough directors willing to retire as specified in the first paragraph. Remove the longest-serving director from the job the next year.

Article 26. In addition to the conditions listed above, the board of directors will be dismissed from office if:

- (A) Pass away
- (B) Resign

(C) Lack of qualities or has prohibited characteristics as indicated in the Public Limited Companies Act, the Securities and Exchange Act and other related laws.

(D) Shareholder's meeting has a resolution to terminate according to Article 29.

(E) Court has an order to be terminated.

Article 29. A shareholder meeting with at least a third-fourth (3/4) vote of eligible shareholders and total shares of no less than half (1/2) of the shares held by attending eligible shareholders may vote one of the directors out of the post before the term expires.

Article 37. The Company is prohibited from paying money or other assets to Directors except for compensation. Directors have rights to receive compensation from the Company under the Company's obligations or from a resolution of the shareholders' meeting with no less than two in three (2/3) votes of all attending shareholders. The amount of remuneration depends on the resolution and may be either temporary or permanent until the shareholders' meeting has reached a new resolution.

Any messages in any paragraphs will not affect the rights of the Directors appointed by the Company's employees or staff to receive compensations and benefits as an employee of the Company.

Section 6

Shareholders' Meeting

Article 38. The Board of Directors shall hold the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders within four (4) months after the final date of the Company's accounting year.

The shareholders' meeting outside of those mentioned in Paragraph 1 shall be called an Extraordinary General Meeting, where the Board of Directors can hold such meetings at any time they see fit.

One or more shareholders who collectively hold more than or equal to ten (10) percent of total shares can request the Board of Directors to appoint an Extraordinary General Meeting at any time. However, they shall clearly specify the meeting agendas and reasons for such appointment in the request letter. The Board of Directors shall hold the shareholders' meeting within forty-five (45) days after receiving a letter from the aforementioned shareholders.

If the Board of Directors decide to not hold a meeting within the timeframe as indicated in Paragraph 3, shareholders who collectively hold the amount of shares as mentioned may autonomously appoint a meeting within forty-five (45) days after the allotted time in Paragraph 3 has passed. In this case, the meeting will be treated the same as would those held by the Board of Directors. Additionally, the Company has to compensate for the necessary expenses in organizing the meeting and appropriately assist the shareholders in doing so.

If the shareholders' meeting that has been appointed autonomously by shareholders as indicated in Paragraph 4 does not have enough attendees to fill the prescribed quorum as specified in this obligations letter, the shareholders as indicated in Paragraph 4 have to compensate the Company for the expenses used to organize said meeting.

Article 39. To appoint the shareholders' meeting, the Board of Directors shall create appointment letters that specify the place, date, time, meeting agenda, and proposals for the meeting in detail. The letter shall clearly specify the purpose of each proposal whether if it is for notification, approval, or for consideration, and the Board of Director's opinion distribute it to shareholders and registrar at least seven (7) days before the meeting date and announce the meeting appointment in printed form for three (3) consecutive days at least three (3) days before the meeting.

The meeting place has to be within the same province as the Company's headquarters or other places in accordance with the Board of Director's consensus.

The Board of Directors may decide to host an online shareholders' meeting. The online meeting, conducted via e-conference, will follow the rules and methodology as indicated by law and by information security standards, including future amendments to said laws and standards.

In case of shareholders providing proxy to persons to attend an online shareholder's meeting, both the shareholders and the proxy recipients must comply with the Company's rules, conditions and related laws, including any future amendments.

Article 40. Shareholders may provide proxy to persons to attend and cast votes in their place during shareholders' meeting. A power of attorney letter must be created with the

shareholder's signature and specifying the signed date, while the process of giving proxy must comply with conditions set by the registrar and contain information on at least the following items:

- 1) Share holdings of the proxy providers
- 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 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 41. The prescribed quorum for shareholders' meeting consists of at least twenty-five (25) shareholders and proxy recipients in total, or at least half (1/2) of the total number of shareholders with no less than one-third (1/3) of total shares held collectively.

When each shareholders' meeting has been delayed by one (1) hour due to the prescribed quorum not being met as indicated in Paragraph 1, the meeting, if requested by shareholders shall be called off or if not requested by shareholders shall be postponed until further notice. A postponed meeting's appointment letter shall be sent to shareholders no less than seven (7) days before the set date and no quorum shall be set for this meeting.

Article 42. The Chairman of the Board shall be assigned as the Chairman of Shareholder's meeting. In case of the Chairman's absence or their inability to perform such duties, the Vice-chairman of the Board shall be assigned instead. In case a Vice-chairman is nonexistent, absent, or unable to perform such duties, a shareholder in the meeting shall be assigned instead.

Article 43. In the shareholders' meeting, one (1) share shall equal one (1) vote and reaching of meeting resolutions shall consist of the following:

- (A) In general cases, the side with more shareholder votes win. If a tie occurs, the Chairman of the meeting shall cast one (1) vote as the decisive vote.
- (B) In the following cases, at least three out of four (3/4) of total votes must be present.

- (1) The act of selling or transferring the whole or part of the Company to a third party.
- (2) The act of buying or accepting the transfer of a private or public Company.
- (3) The act of forming, editing, or terminating a contract regarding the lease of the whole or part of the Company. The act of assigning authority over Company operations to a third party or merging of operations to share both profit and loss.
- (4) The act of editing the Company's memorandum or regulations.
- (5) The act of altering the Company's registered capital.
- (6) The act of dissolution
- (7) The act of offering debentures to the public.
- (8) The act of mergers & acquisitions.

Article 44. Actions to be undertaken at the Annual General Meetings

- (A) Acknowledge reports from the Board of Directors regarding the Company's performance in the last fiscal year.
- (B) Consider the approval of balance sheets and profit and loss accounts in the last fiscal year.
- (C) Consider the approval of profit allocation, dividends, and reserves as indicated by related laws.
- (D) Consider the appointment of new directors in place of those who have completed their term.
- (E) Consider setting the remuneration of the Directors
- (F) Consider the appointment of the Audit Committee members and the remuneration for auditors
- (G) Others

Section 7

Accounting, finance, and auditing

Article 47. The Board of Directors shall facilitate the making of the statement of financial position and the profit and loss account at the end of the fiscal year and present them for consideration at the shareholders' meeting during the Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors must also appoint auditors for said balance sheets and financial statements before presenting them at the shareholders' meeting.

Article 48. The Board of Directors shall distribute the following documents to shareholders along with the appointment letter for the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

(A) A copy of the statement of financial position and the profit and loss account that has been revised by shareholders and an auditor's report.

(B) An annual report from the Board of Directors and related documents.

Article 49. The appointment of an auditor and their compensation shall be determined during the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. Retired auditors may be reappointed.

Auditors may not be directors, staffs, employees, or holding any positions within the Company.

The Company shall consider the rotation of auditors in accordance with regulations indicated by the Securities and Exchange Act and other related laws.

Article 50. Auditors possess the authority to audit the Company accounts, documents, and any evidences related to income, expenditures, owned properties, and liabilities during the Company's working hours. They also possess the authority to question and request relevant documents from the directors, employees, staffs, any persons of any positions within the Company, and the Company's representatives.

Auditors shall make a report on the statement of financial position and the profit and loss account and present it during the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. They must also declare that the aforementioned report is a legitimate representation of the Company's operations.

Article 51. Auditors are obligated to attend the shareholders' meetings whenever the statement of financial position and the profit and loss account are being considered. Auditors shall explicate to shareholders information regarding audits. They may also request for themselves a copy of all documents to be distributed to shareholders during the meeting.

Article 52. The Board of Directors shall facilitate the recording of reports during the shareholders' meeting and the Board's meeting in booklet form within fourteen (14) days after each meeting, where it is to remain in the Company for safekeeping.

Section 8

Dividends and Legal Reserves

Article 53. Dividends shall only be distributed from profits. When the Company's proceeds are at a loss, dividends shall not be distributed.

Dividends shall be distributed with regards to shareholdings, with each share being of equal value with the exception of preferred shares which shall receive dividends in accordance to premade agreements.

For interim dividends as indicated in Paragraph 4, the distribution must be approved by the shareholders' meeting.

The interim dividend may be paid from time to time when the Company has reasonable profits to do so and shall report it to the next shareholders' meeting.

If the Company's total shares have not been completely sold or if the Company has registered a capital increase, the Company shall distribute the deserved amount or a part of it in addition to new common shares to shareholders once approved by the shareholders' meeting.

Dividend distribution shall be done within one (1) month from the date of the shareholders' meeting or in accordance with the Board of Director's consensus. A notification and written announcement shall be made to shareholders for at least three (3) consecutive days.

Article 54. The Company shall allocate at least five (5) percent of net profit subtracting cumulative loss as reserve until this reserve is no less than ten (10) percent of registered capital.

The Board of Directors may also propose additional sources for the reserve as they see fit.

Once approved by the shareholders' meeting, the Company may allocate legal reserves and premium reserves, in that order, to compensate for loss.