

Articles of Association relating to attend the Meeting

1. Closing of Share Registration Book

(Article 13) During the period of 21 (twenty-one) days prior to each shareholders meeting, the Company may cease to accept registration of share transfers by notifying the shareholders in advance at its head office and at every branch office not less than 14 (fourteen) days prior to the commencement date of cessation of the registration of share transfers.

2. Calling of the Shareholders Meeting

(Article 34) The Board of Directors shall call a shareholders meeting which is an Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders within 4 (four) months of the last day of the fiscal year of the Company. Shareholders Meetings other than the one referred to in the abovementioned meeting shall be called Extraordinary Meetings. The Board of Directors may call an Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders any time the Board considers it expedient to do so, Or one shareholder or several people with shares totaling not less than ten percent of the total number of shares sold. You can sign your name and write a request to the board of directors to call an extraordinary shareholder meeting at any time. However, the matter and reasons for requesting a meeting must be clearly specified in the letter. In such a case, The board of directors must arrange a shareholder meeting within forty-five (45) days from the date of receipt of the letter from the shareholders.

(Article 35) The Chairman of the Board or other director who assigned by the Chairman will specify the date, time and place of the meeting. And the place of the meeting will be the other place which is not the place of company's head office located or nearby provinces.

(Article 36) In calling a shareholders' meeting, the Board of Directors shall prepare a written notice calling the meeting that states the place, date, time, agenda of the meeting and the matters to be proposed to the meeting with reasonable detail by indicating clearly whether it is the matter proposed for information, for approval or for consideration, as the case may be, including the opinions of the Board of Directors in the said matters, and the said notice shall be delivered to the shareholders and the Registrar for their information at least 7 days prior to the date of the meeting. The notice calling for the meeting shall also be published in a newspaper at least 3 days prior to the date of the meeting. and not less than 3 days. The company may use electronic media advertising instead in accordance with the criteria set by law.

3. The quorum

(Article 37) In order to constitute a quorum, there shall be shareholders and proxies (if any) attending at a shareholders meeting amounting to not less than 25 (twenty-five) persons or not less than one half of the total number of shareholders and in either case such shareholders shall hold shares amounting to not less than 1/3 (one-third) of the total number of shares sold of the company. At any shareholders meeting, if 1 (one) hour has passed since the time specified for the meeting and the number of shareholders attending the meeting is still inadequate for a quorum as specified, if such shareholders meeting was called as a result of a request by the shareholders, such meeting shall be cancelled. If such meeting was not called as a result of a request by the shareholders, the meeting shall be called once again and the notice calling such meeting shall be delivered to

shareholders not less than 7 (seven) days prior to the date of the meeting. In the subsequent meeting a quorum is not required.

(Article 38) Shareholders are entitled to attend and vote at the shareholders meeting but they may authorize other persons as proxies to attend and vote at any meeting on their behalf. In case of appointment of a proxy, the instrument appointing the proxy in form of designated by the Registrar shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Board or to the person designated by the Chairman of the Board at the place of the meeting prior to the proxy attending the meeting.

(Article 39) The Chairman of the Board shall be the chairman of shareholders meetings. If the Chairman of the Board is not present at a meeting or cannot perform his duty, and if there is a Deputy Chairman of the Board, the Deputy Chairman of the Board present at the meeting shall be the chairman of the meeting. If there is no Deputy Chairman of the Board or there is a Deputy Chairman of the Board who is not present at the meeting or cannot perform his duty, the shareholders present at the meeting shall elect one shareholder to be the chairman of the meeting.

4. Organizing a meeting

(Article 57) Organizing a board meeting or shareholder meeting of the company under this regulation. or a meeting as required by law to have a meeting Meetings may also be held via electronic media.

5. Voting

(Article 40) A resolution of the shareholders meeting shall require:

(1) In an ordinary event, the majority vote of the shareholders who attend the meeting and cast their votes. In case of a tie vote, the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

(2) In the following events, a vote of not less than 75 percent of the total number of votes of shareholders who attend the meeting and have the right to vote:

(a) The sale or transfer of the whole or important parts of the business of the Company to other persons;

(b) The purchase or acceptance of transfer of the business of other companies or private companies by the Company;

(c) The making, amending or terminating of contracts with respect to the granting of a lease of the whole or important parts of the business of the company

(d) The assignment of the management of the business of the company to any other persons

(e) The amalgamation of the Business with other persons with the purpose of profit and loss sharing

(f) The amending or changing the Article of Association, the Memorandum of Association

(g) The increasing or reducing of capital or the issuance of the debentures

(h) The amalgamation of companies

6. The Director

(Article 15) For election of the board of director, it will be approved by shareholders' resolution. And the requirements are as follows;

15.1 One shareholder will be counting for one vote

15.2 For election of the board of director, it will be elected by each director or by total directors which will be voted by the shareholders. For voting the shareholders will be vote by the method mentioned in item 15.1

15.3 The persons who has the vote ranking from maximized will be the director of the board of the company, which will be totaling number of the boards mentioned in the article of the resolution

7. Agenda of the Meeting

(Article 41) The business to be transacted at the Annual Ordinary General Meeting is as follows:

- (1) The directors submit to the meeting the report showing how the business of the Company was conducted during the year under review;
- (2) Consideration and approval the balance sheets, profit and loss statements of the previous fiscal year;
- (3) Consideration on the allocation of the net profit for legal reserves;
- (4) Election of new directors in replacement of those retired by rotation;
- (5) Appointment of the auditor and determine the audit in fee;
- (6) Other business.

8. Dividends

(Article 46) Prohibiting the dividends from other money than out of profits. If the company has a net loss cumulative are not allowed to pay dividend.

The dividend per share divided number of shares equal.

In case the company, sale the number of shares has not completed of registered. Or the Company's capital increase. The Company probably pay all or part of the dividend in the form of a stock dividend by issuing a share. The newly ordinary to the holders of shares. By the resolution of the Shareholders meeting.

The Board of Directors may pay an interim dividend to the shareholders occasionally. When that company it is profitable enough to do so. And report to the meeting of shareholders in the meeting next times.

Dividend must be made within one month from the date of the Shareholders meeting or the Board of Directors has resolution of the case. Issue a notice to shareholders. Advertising and notice pay of dividend in the newspaper.

9. Annual net profit allocation

(Article 47) Companies must allocate part of its annual net profit as reserves as required. No less than five percent of the profits. Minus accumulated losses brought forward (if any). Until the reserve is not less than 10 percent of the registered capital.