

(Translation)

Articles of Association

of

UAC Global Public Company Limited

Chapter 1 General Provision

Article 1. These Articles of Association is called “Articles of Association of UAC Global Public Company Limited”.

Article 2. The term of the “Company” applied herein means UAC Global Public Company Limited.

Article 3. Unless otherwise stated herein, the legal provisions of the Public Limited Companies Law and Securities and Exchange Law are applicable with the Company in all respects.

Article 4. In the case where the Company or its subsidiaries agree to enter into the related parties transactions or transactions relating to acquisition or disposal of the assets of the Company or its subsidiaries according to the meanings defined in the Notifications of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission prescribing for enforcement with the entry into the related parties transactions of the listed companies or acquisition or disposal of the assets of the listed companies as the as may be, the Company shall comply with the criteria and procedures as prescribed in the said Notifications in the said matters.

Chapter 2 Transfer of Shares

Article 5. The Company’s shares are the named ordinary shares which are the shares that must be fully paid for single payment, and/or the shares of which their share value is paid with other assets other than cash or permission to use the copyrights of literature,

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Director

(Miss Nilrat Jarumanopas)

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(Miss Soonthreewan Thongkham)

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Page 2 of 16 Pages

art or science, patent, trademark, pattern or model, diagram, formula, or any other confidential process, or permission to use the information relating to the industrial, commercial or scientific experiences. The Company is entitled to issue the preference shares, debentures, warrants, or any other securities permitted by the Securities and Exchange Law.

Article 6. In paying the share value, the subscriber or the buyer of shares are unable to set off his/her debt with the Company unless in case of the Company's debt restructuring by issuing new shares for settling debts to the creditors according to the debt-to-equity swap. The Shareholders' Meeting shall be resolved with votes of not less than three-fourth (3/4) of total votes of the shareholders who attend the meeting and have voting rights.

The shares for the debt settlement and debt-to-equity swap project pursuant to the previous paragraph shall be issued according to the rules and procedures prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Article 7. The Company's share certificate is in type of which the shareholders are named, and must be affixed or printed the signature by at least one director. However, the Company may assign the share registrar pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act to affix or print the signature in the share certificate. The Company may appoint a natural person or juristic person to act as the share registrar. If the Company appoints the share registrar according to the Securities and Exchange Law, the practice relating to the share registration of the Company shall be in line with what has been prescribed by the share registrar.

Article 8. The Company is unable to hold the shares or accept to pledge its shares unless in the following cases.

- (1) The Company may buy back the shares from the shareholder who performs a disagreed vote with the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting on approval to revise the Company's Articles of Association in the relevant part of the right to vote or the right to receive dividend since the shareholder who performs a disagreed vote deems that it is unfair for him/her.

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Director

(Miss Nilrat Jarumanopas)

- (2) The Company may buy back the shares for financial management purpose in case where the Company has retained earnings and excess liquidity, and the share buyback does not cause the Company to confront with the financial problem.

However, the shares held by the Company are not counted as quorum in the Shareholders' Meeting, without right to vote and right to receive dividend.

The Company must sell the shares bought back by the Company pursuant to previous paragraph within the period specified in the share buyback project established by the Company. However, in the case where the Company fails to sell the shares bought back by the Company within the specified period, the Company shall reduce the paid-up capital by means of writing off the non-saleable registered shares.

Buying back the shares, selling the bought back shares, and writing off the bought back shares, as well as determining the number, bid price for share buyback or offering price for share buyback or any other cases relating to such share buyback shall be line with the criteria and procedures prescribed by the Ministerial Regulation. In the case where the Company's shares are the listed securities in the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the Company shall observe the regulation, order or requirement of the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

The share buyback of less than ten (10) percent of the paid-up capital shall be the power of the Company's Board of Directors in approval consideration. However, in the case where the number of the shares bought back exceeds ten (10) percent of the paid-up capital, the Company must be resolved by the shareholders' meeting with a majority vote of the shareholders who attend the meeting and have the voting right. The Company shall buy back the shares within one (1) year from the resolution date of the shareholders' meeting.

Article 9. Any person who acquires the ownership on any shares due to death or bankruptcy of the shareholders, the Company shall register and issue a new share certificate within the period specified by the related laws upon declaration of the complete legal evidence to the Company.

In the case where the share certificate is damaged in the essence or vanished, the Company shall issue a new share certificate upon surrender of the old share certificate. If the share certificate is lost or destroyed, the shareholder shall declare a notification evidence from the inquiry official

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Page 4 of 16 Pages

or other reasonable evidence to the Company, and the Company shall issue the new share certificate for the shareholders within the period specified by the related laws.

Chapter 3 Transfer of Shares

Article 10. The Company's shares shall be transferred to each other without limitation. Total number of shares held by the aliens at any time must not exceed forty-nine (49) of total number of sold shares. In the case where any transfer of shares that will cause an excess of the shareholding ratio of the Company's aliens over the aforesaid ratio, the Company is entitled to refuse the said transfer of the Company's shares.

Article 11. The said transfer of shares will be valid upon the transferee's endorsement on the share certificate by naming the transferee and affixing the transferor and the transferee's signatures, and delivering the said share certificate to the transferor.

The said transfer of shares shall be used to affirm the Company only upon the Company's receipt of request for registering the transfer of shares, and shall be used to affirm the third party only upon the Company's completion on registration of the transfer of shares. When the Company deems that the transfer of shares is legal, the Company shall register the transfer of shares within fourteen (14) days from the receipt date of such request. If the shares are invalidly transferred, the Company shall give a notice to the applicant within seven (7) days.

If the Company's shares are registered as the listed securities, the shares shall be transferred as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Law.

Article 12. In the case of the preference shares, the preference shares can be converted to be the ordinary shares through submission of the application by the shareholder who intends to convert such shares to the Company together with return of the share certificate.

The share conversion pursuant to paragraph one shall be effective from the submission date of the application. In this regard, the Company shall issue a new share certificate to the applicant within the period specified by the related laws.

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(Miss Nilrat Jarumanopas)

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Page 5 of 16 Pages

Article 13. The Company may suspend to accept the registration of the share transfer during twenty-one (21) days prior to the date of each Meeting of Shareholders. The announcement shall be made for advance acknowledgement of the shareholders at head office and every branch office of the Company at least fourteen (14) days prior to the suspension date for accepting the share transfer registration, or record date shall be specified to grant the right to the shareholders with the right to attend the meeting and vote according to the Securities and Exchange Law.

Chapter 4 Board of Directors

Article 14. The Company shall have a set of the Board of Directors consisting of at least five (5) directors and the directors of at least half of total number of directors must have the domicile in the Kingdom. The Board of Directors shall elect directors among them to be the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and may select the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, and other positions as deemed appropriate. The Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors shall have duty hereunder in the undertakings assigned by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Article 15. It is unnecessary for the persons who are the Company's directors to be the Company's shareholders.

Article 16. The shareholders' meeting shall elect the directors according to the following criteria and procedures.

- (1) One shareholder shall have votes equal to the number of shares held by him/her.
- (2) Each shareholder shall use the existing votes to elect one or more persons to be the director(s). In the case where several persons are elected to be directors, more or less votes are indivisible to anyone.
- (3) The persons who earn highest votes in order shall be elected to be the directors in equal number of directors which will be available or elected in that time. In the case where the elected persons in the descending order have tie exceeding the number of directors which will be available or elected in that time, the Chairman shall perform casting vote.

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Director

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Page 6 of 16 Pages

Article 17. In every Annual General Meeting, the directors at least one-third (1/3) ratio of the directors must retire. If the number of directors is indivisible into a multiple of three, the directors shall retire in the number closest to one-third (1/3) portion.

The directors who must retire in the first year and the second year after the registration of the Company shall draw that any director shall retire. In the following years, the director who is in the office for longest term shall retire.

The retiring directors may be resumed.

Article 18. Other than retirement by rotation, the director may retire from the office upon:

- (1) death;
- (2) resignation;
- (3) disqualification or having the prohibited characteristics according to the Public Limited Companies Law or the Securities and Exchange Law;
- (4) resolution of the shareholders' meeting for retirement;
- (5) the court's order for retirement

Article 19. Any director who resigns from the office shall submit Resignation Form to the Company. The resignation shall be effective from the arrival date of Resignation Form to the Company.

The director who resigns pursuant to paragraph one may notify the registrar according to the Public Limited Companies Law about his/her resignation for acknowledgement.

Article 20. In the case where the director office is vacant due to other reason apart from retirement by rotation, the Board of Directors may select a person who is qualified and has non-prohibited characteristics according to the Public Limited Companies Law and the Securities and Exchange Law to be the director in replacement in the following Meeting of Board of Directors.

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Page 7 of 16 Pages

Unless the remaining director term is less than two (2) months, the person who enters to be the said replacing director shall be in the director office for just the remaining term of the director who is replaced by him/her.

The resolution of the Board of Directors pursuant to paragraph one must consist of votes at least one-third (3/4) of the remaining number of directors.

Article 21. In the case where the directors retire from the office for the whole Board, the Board of Directors who retire from the office shall still further acting for the office to operate the Company's business as much as necessary until the new set of directors assume the duty, unless otherwise the court's order in case where the Board of Directors retires from the office pursuant to the court's order.

The Board of Directors who retires from the office must hold the shareholders' meeting to elect a new set of the Board within one (1) month from the retirement date from the office. The A written notice of the meeting appointment shall be delivered to the shareholders at least fourteen (14) days prior to the meeting date, and the Appointment Notice to the meeting shall be publicized in the newspaper at least three (3) days prior to the meeting date for three (3) consecutive days period.

Article 22. The shareholders' meeting may resolve that any director shall vacate his/her office prior to retirement by rotation with votes at least three-fourth (3/4) of the number of shareholders who attend the meeting and have the voting rights, whereas total counted shares shall not be less than half (1/2) of the number of shares held by the shareholders who attend the meeting and have voting rights.

Article 23. The Board of Directors is responsible for managing all of the Company's activities, and has authority to execute within the scope of law, the Company's objectives and Articles of Association, and resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

The Board of Directors may assign one or more persons to perform any works in replacement of the Board of Directors.

Signed -Signature- Director

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Page 8 of 16 Pages

Article 24. The Company's Board of Directors must convene at least once in three (3) months. The Company's Meeting of Board of Directors shall be held at the locality where is the location of the Company's head office or in nearby province or at any place as specified by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the entrusted person of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Article 25. In calling the Board of Directors' meeting, the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the entrusted person shall deliver the A written notice of the meeting appointment to the directors at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting date. Unless in case of exigency to maintain the Company's right or benefit, the meeting appointment shall be notified by other means and the meeting date may be earlier scheduled. In the case of the request by two and more directors to call the Board of Directors' meeting, the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall schedule the meeting appointment date within fourteen (14) days from the received date of such request.

Article 26. In the Board of Directors' meeting, a constituted quorum must consist of directors at least half of total number of directors. In the case where the Chairman of the Board of Directors is absent in the meeting or unable to perform his/her duty, if the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors is available, the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside over the meeting. If the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors is unavailable or available but unable to perform his/her duty, the directors who attend the meeting shall select one director to preside over the meeting.

A majority vote shall be adhered in the final judgement of the meeting.

One director has one vote in voting unless the director with interest on any matter is not entitled to vote in the said matter. If there is a tie, the chairman of the meeting shall perform an additional vote as casting vote.

Article 26/1. In holding the Board of Directors' meeting, the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall determine to hold an electronic meeting. The electronic meeting shall comply with the criteria prescribed in the related laws or notifications.

Signed -Signature- Director

(Miss Nilrat Jarumanopas)

In the case where the Chairman of the Board of Directors determines to hold the electronic meeting, the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the entrusted person of the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall deliver A written notice of the meeting appointment to the directors at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting in advance, or deliver A written notice of the meeting appointment by means of e-mail delivery instead, to call the Electronic Meeting of Board of Directors. In this regard, the person in charge of holding the meeting must store the copy of Invitation to the meeting and documentation as evidence. The storage can be performed in an electronic data format.

Article 27. According to the number or name of the authorized signatory directors in signing to bind the Company, two directors shall countersign and affix the Company's seal. The shareholders' meeting or Board of Directors shall have power to list the name of the authorized signatory directors in binding the Company.

Article 28. The directors are prohibited to operate the business or enter to be partner or director in other juristic person with the condition which is similar and competitive to the Company's business, unless the shareholders' meeting or the Board of Directors' meeting will be notified prior to the appointment resolution.

Article 29. The director must give a notice to the Company without delay if he/she has interest in the contract entered by the Company either directly or indirectly, or holds increasing or decreasing shares and debentures in the Company or its affiliated companies.

Article 30. The director's gratuity and remuneration shall be depending on the determination of the shareholders' meeting. The director is entitled to receive remuneration from the Company in form of reward, meeting allowance, gratuity, bonus, or benefit in return in other nature hereunder or according to the consideration of the shareholders' meeting. The foregoing may be determined in a certain amount or the criteria may be set, on periodic basis or on perpetual effect basis until upon change. In addition, the director shall also receive allowances and welfares according to the Company's regulation.

The provision in previous paragraph shall not affect the right of the Company's staff and employee who is elected to be the directors, to receive remuneration and benefit as the Company's staff or employee. The payment of remuneration pursuant to paragraph one and paragraph two must not be in conflict or contradiction with maintenance of the independent director's qualification as determined by the Securities and Exchange Law.

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Page 10 of 16 Pages

Chapter 5 Meeting of Shareholders

Article 31. The Company's Meeting of Shareholders is held at the locality where is the location of the Company's head office or in nearby province or at any other place as specified by the Board of Directors.

Article 32. The Board of Directors must hold the shareholders' meeting as the Annual General Meeting within four (4) months from the ending date of the Company's fiscal year.

The shareholders' meeting in other time shall be called the "Extraordinary Meeting". The Board of Directors shall call the Extraordinary Meeting whenever depending on its opinion to be appropriate or upon submission of a joint letter by one or several director(s) whose total counted shares are not less than ten (10) percent of total number of sold shares, to request the Board of Directors for calling a Meeting of Shareholders to be an Extraordinary Meeting whenever. However, the matter and reason to request for calling the meeting must be clearly specified in the written notice of the said request. In the said case, the Board of Directors must hold the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders within forty-five (45) days from the received date of the written notice from the shareholders.

In the case where the Board of Directors holds none of the meeting within the specified period in paragraph two, all shareholders who submit the joint letter or other shareholders altogether acquire the number of shares as enforced can call the meeting within forty-five (45) days from the expiry date of the specified period in paragraph two. In this case, it shall be deemed as the shareholders' meeting called by the Board of Directors, whereas the Company must be responsible for the essential expense arisen from holding the meeting and facilitating as appropriate.

In the case where it appears that any time of the shareholders' meeting called by the shareholders in paragraph three, the number of shareholders who attend the meeting meets none of quorum as specified in Article 34, the shareholders in paragraph three must mutually be responsible for reimbursing expense arisen from holding that time of the meeting to the Company.

Signed -Signature- Director

(Miss Nilrat Jarumanopas)

Article 33. In giving a notice to call the shareholders' meeting, the Board of Directors shall prepare the A written notice of the meeting appointment specifying venue, date, time, meeting agenda, and matter proposed to the meeting, together with details as appropriate. The matters shall be clearly specified that they are proposed for acknowledgement, for approval, or for consideration, as well as opinions of the Board of Directors in the said matters, and delivered to the shareholders and the registrar according to the Public Limited Companies Law for advance acknowledgement at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting date. The A written notice of the meeting appointment shall be publicized in the newspaper at least three (3) days prior to the meeting date for three (3) consecutive days period.

Article 34. In the shareholders' meeting, a constituted quorum must consist of a number of shareholders and shareholders by proxy (if any) who attend the meeting for at least twenty-five (25) persons or at least half of total number of shareholders whose total counted shares must not be less than one-third (1/3) of total number of sold shares.

In the case where it appears that in any time of the shareholders' meeting after the appointment time is elapsed up to one (1) hour, the number of shareholders who attend the meeting is not constituted as quorum as specified. If the said Meeting of Shareholders is called for appointment due to the shareholders' request, the said Meeting shall be suspended. If the said Meeting of Shareholders is not called for meeting due to the shareholders' request, the new Meeting shall be appointed and a written notice of the meeting appointment shall be delivered to the shareholders at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting date. In the last time of this Meeting, the constituted quorum is not required.

Article 35. In the shareholders' meeting, the shareholder can give a proxy to other person to attend the meeting and vote in replacement of him/her. The proxy must be made in writing and affixed with the grantor's signature in a form defined by the registrar according to the Public Limited Companies Law, and given to the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the person specified by the Chairman of the Board of Directors at the meeting venue prior to the meeting attendance of the attorney. The following items must be at least contained.

- a. Number of shares held by the attorney;
- b. Name of the attorney;
- c. Meeting No. of which the proxy is given for meeting attendance and voting.

Signed -Signature- Director

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Page 12 of 16 Pages

Article 36. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside over the shareholders' meeting. In the case where the Chairman of the Board of Directors is absent in the meeting or unable to perform his/her duty, if the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors is available, the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside over the meeting. If the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors is unavailable or available but unable to perform his/her duty, the shareholders who attend the meeting shall select one shareholder to preside over the meeting.

Article 37. In the shareholders' meeting, every shareholder has one vote per one share. In the case where the shareholder has a special interest on any matter, the shareholder is not entitled to vote in the said matter besides voting for electing the director.

Article 38. A consent on voting any resolutions or approving any undertakings in the shareholders' meeting must be given with a majority vote of the shareholders who attend the meeting and vote, unless otherwise prescribed herein or prescribed by law in other case.

Chapter 6

Capital Increase and Capital Reduction

Article 39. The Company may increase its capital through issuance of new shares by resolution of the shareholders' meeting with votes at least three-fourth (3/4) of total number of votes of the shareholders who attend the meeting and have the right to vote.

Article 40. The Company may perform the offering of the increased shares in whole or in part, and may perform the right offering to the shareholders in the proportion of the preexisting number of shares held by each shareholder, or perform public offering or offering to other person either in whole or in part according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

Article 41. The Company may reduce its capital from the registered amount through the reduction of each share value to be below or reduction of the number of shares by resolution of the shareholders' meeting with votes at least three-fourth of total number of votes of the shareholders who attend the meeting and have the voting rights.

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Page 13 of 16 Pages

However, the Company is unable to reduce the capital to be below one-fourth (1/4) amount of total capital, unless in case where the Company has deficit and compensate deficit respectively as required by law, and deficit is remained. The Company may reduce capital to be below one-fourth amount of total capital.

However, the capital reduction to be below one-fourth (1/4) of total capital in paragraph two must be resolved by the shareholders' meeting with votes not less than three-fourth (3/4) of total votes of the shareholders who attend the meeting and have voting rights.

Article 42. Upon the Company's intention to reduce capital, a written notice of the capital reduction resolution acknowledged by the Company must be given to its creditors within fourteen (14) days from the resolution date of the shareholders' meeting. The objection delivery is scheduled to be within two (2) months from the received date of the written notice of such resolution. The said resolution shall be publicized in a newspaper within fourteen (14) days for three (3) consecutive days period.

Chapter 7 Dividend and Reserve

Article 43. The declaration of the dividend payment permission is prohibited other than by resolution of the shareholders' meeting or resolution of the Board of Directors. In the case of interim dividend payment, a written notice of dividend payment shall be given to the shareholders. The said notice of dividend payment shall be publicized in a newspaper for three (3) consecutive days period and the said dividend shall be paid within one (1) month from the resolution date of such payment.

Article 44. The Board of Directors may periodically pay interim dividend to the shareholders when it is evident with the directors that the Company earns reasonable profit to do so. After payment of such dividend, the shareholders' meeting shall be reported for acknowledgement in the following Meeting of Shareholders.

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(Miss Nilrat Jarumanopas)

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Page 14 of 16 Pages

Article 45. The Company must appropriate part of the annual net profit as capital reserve for not less than five (5) percent of annual net profit deducted with deficit balance brought forward (if any) until this capital reserve amount is not less than ten (10) percent of the registered capital. Other than the said capital reserve, the Board of Directors may also propose the shareholders' meeting to resolve on appropriation of other capital reserve as deemed to be useful in the Company's business operation.

After the Company has been approved by the shareholders' meeting, the Company may transfer other capital reserve, legal capital reserve and capital reserve for share premium, respectively, to compensate the Company's deficit.

Chapter 8 Accounting, Finance, and Auditing

Article 46. The Company's fiscal year starts from 1 January and ends on 31 December of every year.

Article 47. The Board of Directors must properly prepare and retain the accounts, as well as audit according to law on that regard, and must prepare balance sheet and profit and loss account at least once in the cycle of twelve (12) months as the Company's fiscal year.

Article 48. The Board of Directors must prepare balance sheet and profit and loss account as at the ending date of the Company's fiscal year, and propose to the shareholders' meeting in the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for approval consideration. The Board of Directors must manage the auditor to complete the auditing prior to proposing to the shareholders' meeting.

Article 49. The Board of Directors must deliver the following documents to the shareholders together with the Appointment to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

- (1) Copy of balance sheet and profit and loss account audited by the auditor, together with the auditing report of the auditor.
- (2) Annual Report of the Board of Directors and documents showing the supporting data of the said report.

Signed

-Signature-

Director

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Registrar

Page 15 of 16 Pages

Article 50. The Board of Directors must prepare the Directors' Register, and properly records the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors, and the meeting of the Shareholders, and all resolutions of the meetings as evidence. This evidence shall be stored at the Company's head office or assign any person to perform his/her duty to store in the locality where is the location of the head office or in nearby province. However, the registrar must be notified according to the Public Limited Companies Law for prior-acknowledgement.

Article 51. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders shall yearly appoint an auditor whereas the said Meeting may select the retired auditor to resume his/her office. The shareholders' meeting shall determine the remuneration which should be received by the auditor.

Article 52. The auditor of the Company must not be the Company's director, staff, employee or holder of any position.

Article 53. The auditor shall have power to audit the accounts, documents and any other evidences relating to the Company's revenues, expenses, as well as assets and liabilities during the Company's office hours. In this regard, the auditor shall have power to inquire the Company's directors, staffs, employees, holders of any positions, and the Company's representative, and clarify the fact or deliver the documentary evidences relating to the Company's business operation.

Article 54. The auditor has the right to make a written clarification and propose it to the shareholders' meeting, and has duty to attend the shareholders' meeting of the Company every time upon consideration on balance sheet, profit and loss account, and account-related problems of the Company in order to clarify the auditing to the shareholders. The Company shall also deliver its report and documents which shall be received in that time of the shareholders' meeting, to the auditor.

Signed -Signature- Director

(Miss Nilrat Jarumanopas)

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Page 16 of 16 Pages

Chapter 6 Supplementary Provisions

Article 55. The feature of the Company's seal is as follows.



Signed

-Signature-

Director

(Miss Nilrat Jarumanopas)