

(Translation)

The Company's Articles of Association which are relevant to the shareholders' meeting and voting exercise

Article 15. All directors must be elected and appointed by simple majority votes of a shareholder meeting pursuant to the following rules and procedures:

- (1) each of the shareholders shall have 1 vote per 1 share;
- (2) in the election of directors, any shareholders may vote either for each director individually or for several directors as a group or may vote by other means as they deem appropriate, provided always that each of the shareholders must exercise his/her/its voting right pursuant to the number of the total votes he/she/it has under (1) above whereby the number of such votes may not be split for more than one director or group of directors; and
- (3) the persons and the number of persons who shall be elected and appointed as directors shall be based on the order of maximum number of votes each of such persons may obtain and the total number of directors the Company may have or, as the case may be, the number of directors for such time of appointment. In the event that there are persons obtaining equal number of votes at the next order of maximum number of votes and the number of such persons with equal votes is more than the number of directors to be appointed at such time, the Chairman shall also have a casting vote there for.

Article 16. At every annual general meeting, one-third of the directors shall retire. If the number of directors to be retired cannot be divided as such one-third, the number of directors closest to one-third shall retire.

In the first and second year after the registration of conversion to a public company is made, the directors retiring from office shall be selected by drawing lots. In subsequent years, the director who has held office longest shall retire. In this connection, should there be several directors, holding the office longest, with equal term and the number of such directors be more than the number of directors needed to be retired, such directors shall retire by drawing lots. A director retiring from office as such may be re-elected.

Article 29. The board of directors shall organize an annual general meeting within 4 months from the last day of the fiscal year of the Company.

A general meeting other than as mentioned in paragraph one is called extraordinary general meeting at any time as deemed appropriate, the Board of Directors may determine that a shareholders' meeting shall be held via electronic means in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions as prescribed by law, whereby the Company's head office shall be deemed as the meeting venue; or a shareholders or when shareholders whose shares combined make up at least 10 percent of all the paid up shares may sign a letter requesting the board of directors to call an extraordinary general meeting at any time and outlining matters and reason for the request for the summoning of such meeting in a clear manner in the letter. In such an event, the board of directors shall call a general meeting to be held within 45 days from the date of receipt of the letter from the shareholders.

In case the board of directors fails to convene the meeting within the period in paragraph two, the shareholders who signed the letter or other shareholders whose shares

combined make up the amount as prescribed may summon the meeting on its own accord within 45 days from the date of the end of the period in paragraph two. In this case, the general meeting shall be deemed a meeting called by the board of directors, and the company shall be responsible for expenses incurred from holding such meeting and any assistance as may be appropriate.

However, in the case where shareholders call a meeting by themselves as specified in the above paragraph, the shareholders calling the meeting may send out the notice of meeting to the shareholders via electronic means, if such shareholders have informed the intention or given consent to the Company or the Board of Directors pursuant to Clause 5/1 of this Articles of Association.

In the case that the shareholders' meeting is a meeting summoned by the case in Paragraph 3, and the number of shareholders attended does not meet the requirement under Articles of Association, the shareholders under Paragraph 3 above shall be jointly liable to the Company for all of the expenses incurred from the organization of such meeting.

Article 30. To call a shareholders' meeting, the board of directors shall draft a notice of the summoning of a general meeting and specify the place, the day and the hour of the meeting and the agenda and topics to be presented to the meeting along with reasonable details by being specific as to whether the topics will be presented for information, approval or consideration as well as the board's opinion on the topics. The notice of summoning of a general meeting shall be sent to the shareholders and the Registrar not later than seven days before the date of the meeting. The notice of the shareholders' meeting as well as supporting documents may be delivered by electronic means as prescribed by law. The notice calling for the meeting shall also be published in a newspaper for at least 3 consecutive days and at least 3 days prior to the date of the meeting. In this regard, the notice of the meeting published in the newspaper may be done by electronic advertising according to the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed by law.

The board of directors or person designated by the board of directors shall fix the date, time and place of the meeting. The place shall be in the locality in which the head office or branch of the company is located or other provinces nationwide as the board of directors deem appropriated.

Article 31. At the general meeting, a shareholder may authorize another person to attend and vote in the meeting as a proxy. A written authorization or proxy must be dated and signed by the authorizing shareholder and conform to the format prescribed by the Share registrar.

Such proxy form shall be submitted or sent proxy data electronically (in case of proxy granted by electronic means) to the Chairman of the Board or a person designated by the Chairman of the Board at the meeting venue prior to proxy holder attending the meeting.

The appointment of proxy may be made via electronic means by using a method that is safe and credible that the appointment of proxy was done by the shareholder, according to the rules, procedures and conditions as prescribed by law.

Article 32. In order to constitute a quorum of a shareholder meeting, there shall be shareholders and proxies (if any) attending amounting to not less than 25 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 of the total number of shares sold by the Company.

At any shareholder meeting, if 1 hour has passed since the time specified for the meeting and the number of shareholders attending the meeting is still inadequate for a quorum, and if such shareholder 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 for calling such meeting shall be delivered to shareholders not less than 7 days prior to the date of the meeting. In this subsequent meeting, a quorum is not required.

Article 33. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be the chairman of the shareholder meetings. If the Chairman of the Board is not present at a meeting or cannot perform his or her duty, and if there is a Vice-Chairman of the Board, the Vice-Chairman present at the meeting shall be the chairman of the meeting. If there is no Vice-Chairman or there is a Vice-Chairman 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.

Article 34. The chairman of the shareholder meeting has the duty to conduct the meeting in compliance with the law and the Articles of Association of the Company relating to meeting and to follow the sequence of the agenda specified in the notice for calling the meeting, provided that the meeting may pass a resolution allowing a change in the sequence of the agenda with a vote of not less than two-third of the number of the shareholders present at the meeting.

Article 35. In voting in a shareholder meeting, one share is entitled to one vote. Any shareholder having special interest in any matter shall not be entitled to vote on such matter, except for voting on the election of directors.

Voting shall be made openly unless at least 5 shareholders request a secret vote and the meeting resolved accordingly. The method for the secret vote shall be as specified by the chairman of the meeting.

Article 36. A resolution of the shareholder meeting shall require:

- (1) in an ordinary event, the majority vote of the shareholders who have the right to vote and attend the meeting. 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 three-fourth 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 material parts of the business of the Company to other person(s);
 - (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 material parts of the business of the Company, the assignment of the management of the business of the Company to any other persons or the amalgamation of the business with other persons with the purpose of profit and loss sharing;
 - (d) the amending to the Memorandum or Articles of Association of the Company;
 - (e) the increase or reduction of the capital of the Company;

- (f) the issuance of the Company's debentures;
- (g) the amalgamation of the Company; or
- (h) the dissolution of the Company.

Article 37. The businesses to be considered and transacted in the annual ordinary general meeting are as follows:

- (1) to consider the report of the Board of Directors presented to the meeting in respect of operational result of the Company in the last year;
- (2) to consider and approve the balance sheet and profit and loss statements;
- (3) to consider and approve the allocation of profits and dividend distribution;
- (4) to consider and elect the directors in replacement of those retired by rotation;
- (5) to appoint the auditor and determine the auditing fee; and
- (6) other business.

Article 43. The Company may not announce for any payment of dividends unless a resolution as to such payment of dividends was passed by the shareholder meeting or the Board of Directors meeting. In case of interim payment of dividends, dividends shall be paid only from out of profits.

Payment of dividends shall be made within 1 month of the date of the resolution of the shareholder meeting or of the meeting of the Board of Directors, as the case may be. The shareholders shall be notified in writing of such payment of dividends, and the notice shall also be published in a newspaper for not less than 3 consecutive days or by electronic means as prescribed by the law.

Article 47. The Company shall allocate not less than 5 percent of its annual net profit less the accumulated losses brought forward (if any) to a reserve fund until this fund attains an amount not less than 10 percent of the registered capital.

In addition to the aforementioned reserve fund, the Board of Directors may also propose to the shareholder meeting for passing resolution, allocating other reserve fund if the Board deems that it will be an interest of the Company.

Article 51. The Board of Directors shall prepare and present to the annual general meeting of the shareholder for approval a balance-sheet and profit and loss statements as of the ending date of the Company's fiscal year. In this connection, the Board shall also have such balance sheet and profit and loss statements audited by auditor(s) prior to submitting to the shareholder meeting.

Article 54. The annual general meeting shall appoint an auditor and determine the auditing fee of the Company every year. In appointing the auditor, the former auditor may be re-appointed.

Article 55. The auditor may be a shareholder of the Company, but shall not be a director, officer, employee or person holding any position or having any duty in the Company.