

(Translation)

ARTICLE OF ASSOCIATION
of
Turnkey Communication Services Public Company Limited

Chapter 1
General Provisions

- Article 1. This regulation shall be referred to as the Articles of Association of Turnkey Communication Services Public Company Limited.
- Article 2. The term “Company” as used in these Articles of Association shall refer to Turnkey Communication Services Public Company Limited, with its English name being “TURNKEY COMMUNICATION SERVICES PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED”, unless otherwise specified herein.
- Article 3. Any matters not provided for in these Articles of Association shall be governed and enforced in accordance with the provisions of the Public Limited Companies Act, the Securities and Exchange Act, and any other applicable laws or regulations relevant to the Company's operations.

Chapter 2
Shares and Shareholders

- Article 4. The shares of the Company shall be ordinary shares of equal par value and shall be in the form of named certificates.

The payment for all shares of the Company shall be made in full at their par value, either in cash or in assets other than cash. Subscribers or purchasers of shares shall not be entitled to set off any debt against the Company in lieu of such payment.

However, this shall not apply in cases where the Company undergoes a debt restructuring by issuing new shares to settle debts with creditors under a debt-to-equity conversion scheme, as approved by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting with a vote of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the total votes of shareholders present and entitled to vote. The issuance of shares for debt repayment and the debt-to-equity conversion scheme shall be carried out in accordance with the criteria and procedures prescribed by ministerial regulations.

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(MR. SAYAM TIEWTRANON / MISS RADAKARN MEETAM)

Registered on 14 May 2024 (B.E. 2567)

The shares of the Company shall be indivisible. If two (2) or more persons subscribe for or jointly hold shares, they must appoint one (1) person among them to exercise the rights as the subscriber or shareholder, as the case may be.

The Company shall have the right to issue and offer for sale ordinary shares, preferred shares, debentures, warrants, or any other securities as permitted by the Securities and Exchange Act. The Company may also convert convertible debentures or preferred shares into ordinary shares, subject to the applicable legal provisions.

Article 5. Each share certificate of the Company shall specify the name of the shareholder and shall be signed by at least one (1) director and bear the Company's seal. However, the Board of Directors may delegate the securities registrar under the Securities and Exchange Act to sign or print the signature on the share certificate on its behalf.

Article 6. The signature on the share certificate or other securities documents by the directors or the securities registrar may be executed manually or by using machinery, computers, or any other method as prescribed by the regulations and procedures set forth under the Securities and Exchange Act.

The Company shall maintain the shareholder register and the supporting documents related to the entries in the shareholder register at the Company's head office. However, the Company may delegate the role of securities registrar to the Thailand Securities Depository Company Limited. If the Company appoints the Thailand Securities Depository Company Limited as its securities registrar, the procedures related to the Company's registration work shall be in accordance with the rules established by the securities registrar.

Article 7. The Company shall issue share certificates to shareholders within two (2) months from the date the registrar registers with the Company or from the date the Company receives full payment for the shares in the case where the Company issues additional shares or new shares after the Company's registration.

Article 8. If a share certificate is damaged or materially illegible, the shareholder may request the Company to issue a new share certificate, upon surrendering the original certificate.

If a share certificate is lost or destroyed, the shareholder shall be required to provide evidence of a police report or other appropriate documentation to the Company.

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In both cases, the Company shall issue a new share certificate to the shareholder within the time frame prescribed by law. The Company may charge a fee for the issuance of the new share certificate in place of the original, provided that such a fee does not exceed the rate prescribed by law.

A share certificate that has been lost, destroyed, illegible, or damaged, for which a new share certificate has been issued, shall be considered null and void.

Article 9. The Company shall not own its own shares or accept its own shares as a pledge, except in the following cases:

- (1) The Company may repurchase shares from shareholders who vote against a resolution of the shareholders' meeting approving an amendment to the Company's Articles of Association concerning voting rights and dividend entitlements, if such dissenting shareholders consider that they are being treated unfairly.
- (2) The Company may repurchase shares for financial management purposes in cases where the Company has retained earnings and excess liquidity, if such repurchase does not cause the Company to encounter financial difficulties.

Shares held by the Company shall not be counted towards the quorum at a shareholders' meeting and shall have no voting rights or entitlement to receive dividends.

The Company shall dispose of the repurchased shares within the period prescribed by the ministerial regulations. If the Company fails to dispose of all or part of such shares within the specified period, the Company shall proceed with a reduction of its paid-up capital by canceling the undisposed registered shares.

The share repurchase, disposal of repurchased shares, and cancellation of registered shares as mentioned above shall be carried out in accordance with the criteria and procedures prescribed by the ministerial regulations and applicable laws.

Article 10. The Company's share repurchase must be approved by the shareholders' meeting, except in cases where the Company is a listed company on the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the repurchased shares do not exceed ten percent (10%) of the paid-up capital. In such cases, the Board of Directors shall have the authority to approve the share repurchase. However, if the repurchased shares exceed ten percent (10%) of the paid-up capital, the Company must obtain approval from the shareholders'

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meeting and complete the share repurchase within one (1) year from the date of such approval.

Chapter 3
Transfer of Shares

Article 11. The shares of the Company shall be freely transferable without restriction, except where such a transfer would result in foreign shareholders holding more than forty-nine percent (49%) of the total issued and outstanding shares of the Company.

Article 12. The transfer of shares shall be deemed valid upon the transferor endorsing the share certificate by specifying the name of the transferee, affixing the signatures of both the transferor and transferee, and delivering the share certificate to the transferee.

The transfer of shares shall be enforceable against the Company upon receipt of a request for the registration of the share transfer by the Company. However, such a transfer shall be enforceable against third parties only after the Company has duly registered the share transfer in the shareholders' register.

Upon the Company's determination that the transfer of shares is legally valid, the Company shall register such transfer within fourteen (14) days from the date of the request. Should the Company find the transfer of shares to be invalid or incomplete, the Company shall notify the applicant within seven (7) days of the date of the request.

If the Company's shares are registered as listed securities on the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the transfer of shares shall be in accordance with the laws governing Securities and the Stock Exchange.

Article 13. If the transferee of shares wishes to obtain a new share certificate, they shall submit a written request to the Company, signed by the transferee and witnessed by at least one (1) person who shall also sign to certify the transferee's signature. The original share certificate or other evidence must be surrendered to the Company. Upon the Company's determination that the transfer of shares is legally valid, the Company shall register such a transfer within seven (7) days from the date of the request and issue a new share certificate within one (1) month from the date of the request.

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(MR. SAYAM TIEWTRANON / MISS RADAKARN MEETAM)

Chapter 4
Issuance, Offering, and Transfer of Securities

Article 14. The issuance, offering, and transfer of securities to the public or any individual shall be in accordance with the laws governing public limited companies and the laws governing securities and the stock exchange.

The transfer of other securities registered as listed securities on the Stock Exchange of Thailand or any other secondary market, apart from common shares, shall be in accordance with the laws governing securities and the stock exchange.

The term "securities" shall mean securities as defined in the laws governing securities and the stock exchange.

Chapter 5
Board of Directors

Article 15. The Company shall have a Board of Directors to conduct its business, consisting of at least five (5) directors. No less than half (1/2) of the total number of directors must reside in Thailand. The directors must possess the qualifications as prescribed by law.

A director of the Company may or may not be a shareholder of the Company.

Article 16. The shareholders' meeting shall elect the Company's directors according to the following criteria and methods:

- (1) Each shareholder shall have one (1) vote per one (1) share.
- (2) Each shareholder may use all the votes they have under (1) to elect one (1) or more persons as directors, but they cannot divide their votes among any candidates.
- (3) The persons receiving the highest number of votes in descending order shall be elected as directors up to the number of directors to be elected at that time. In the event of a tie vote among the candidates in the next order, which exceeds the number of directors to be elected, the chairperson of the meeting shall have the casting vote.

Article 17. At each annual general meeting of shareholders, one-third (1/3) of the directors shall retire from office. If the number of directors cannot be divided exactly into three parts, the number nearest to one-third (1/3) shall retire.

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A director who retires from office may be re-elected.

The directors who must retire in the first and second years following the Company's conversion registration shall be determined by drawing lots. In subsequent years, the directors who have been in office the longest shall retire.

Article 18. In addition to retirement by rotation, a director shall vacate office upon:

- (1) Death,
- (2) Resignation,
- (3) Lack of qualifications or possession of prohibited characteristics under the laws governing public limited companies and/or the laws governing securities and the stock exchange,
- (4) Removal by resolution of the shareholders' meeting pursuant to Article 20.,
- (5) Court order for removal.

Article 19. Any director wishing to resign from their position shall submit a resignation letter to the Company. The resignation shall take effect from the date the resignation letter reaches the Company.

A director who resigns pursuant to the first paragraph may also notify the registrar of their resignation.

Article 20. The shareholders' meeting may resolve to remove any director from office before the expiration of their term with a vote of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the shareholders present and entitled to vote, provided that the shares held by such shareholders represent not less than one-half (1/2) of the total shares held by the shareholders present and entitled to vote.

Article 21. If a director's position becomes vacant for reasons other than the expiration of their term, the Board of Directors shall select a qualified person who does not possess any prohibited characteristics under the laws governing public limited companies and the laws governing securities and the stock exchange to fill the vacancy at the next Board meeting, unless the remaining term of the director is less than two (2) months. The person appointed to fill the vacancy shall hold office only for the remaining term of the director they replace.

A resolution of the Board of Directors under the first paragraph must be passed by a vote of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the remaining directors.

Article 22. The Company's directors are entitled to receive remuneration from the Company in the form of rewards, meeting allowances, gratuities, bonuses, or other benefits as determined and resolved by the shareholders' meeting with a vote of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the total votes of the shareholders present at the meeting.

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The remuneration may be fixed or set according to specific criteria and may be determined as a general guideline or to be effective indefinitely until the shareholders' meeting resolves otherwise. Additionally, the Company's directors are entitled to receive per diem and other welfare benefits according to the company's regulations.

The provisions in the first paragraph shall not affect the rights of directors who are appointed from among the Company's employees or staff to receive remuneration and benefits in their capacity as employees or staff of the Company.

Article 23. The Board of Directors shall elect one (1) director to be the Chairperson of the Board.

If the Board of Directors deems it appropriate, they may choose one or more directors as Vice-Chairpersons. The Vice-Chairpersons shall have duties as prescribed in the regulations and as assigned by the Chairperson.

Article 24. A quorum for a Board of Directors meeting shall consist of no less than one-half (1/2) of the total number of directors. The Chairperson of the Board shall preside over the meeting. In the absence of the Chairperson or if the Chairperson is unable to perform their duties, the Vice-Chairperson, if present, shall preside over the meeting. If there is no Vice-Chairperson or if the Vice-Chairperson is absent or unable to perform their duties, the directors present shall elect one (1) director to preside over the meeting.

The decision of the Board meeting shall be determined by a majority vote.

Each director shall have one (1) vote in the decision-making process, except for any director who has a conflict of interest in a particular matter, who shall not be entitled to vote on that matter. In the event of a tie, the Chairperson of the meeting shall have an additional casting vote to break the tie.

If there is no Chairperson of the Board, or if the Chairperson is unable or unwilling to perform their duties, the remaining directors present at the meeting, provided they constitute a quorum as per the first paragraph, shall have the authority to convene a Board meeting to continue the management and operations of the Company.

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Article 25. For the convening of a Board meeting, the Chairperson or an authorized delegate shall send a notice of the meeting to the directors at least three (3) days prior to the meeting date. However, in urgent cases to protect the rights and interests of the Company, the meeting notice may be given by electronic means or other methods, and the meeting date may be set earlier.

If it is necessary to protect the rights and interests of the Company, two (2) or more directors may jointly request the Chairperson to convene a Board meeting, specifying the matters and reasons to be considered by the meeting. In such cases, the Chairperson shall call and set the date for the meeting within fourteen (14) days from the date of the request.

If the Chairperson does not act in accordance with the second paragraph, the requesting directors may jointly call and set the date for a Board meeting to consider the requested matters within fourteen (14) days from the expiration of the initial fourteen (14) day period.

The chairperson of the Board, or a person designated by the Chairperson, shall determine the date, time, and place of the Board meeting. The meeting location may be in a place other than the Company's headquarters, or any other location as deemed appropriate.

If the Chairperson of the Board or the director designated by the Chairperson does not specify the meeting location, the Company's headquarters shall be used as the meeting place. The Board meeting may be conducted via electronic means, following the procedures, methods, criteria, and conditions as prescribed by the relevant laws, regulations, and rules.

For the convening of a Board meeting, the notice of the meeting may be sent to the directors by electronic means, provided that the directors have previously expressed their intention or given their consent to the Company or the Board.

Article 26. In conducting the business of the Company, directors must perform their duties in accordance with the law, the objectives, and the regulations of the Company, as well as the resolutions of the shareholders' meetings, with honesty and integrity. They must act with due care to protect the interests of the Company and to maximize the benefits for the shareholders.

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- Article 27. Directors are prohibited from engaging in any business that is of the same nature and competes with the Company's business. They are also prohibited from becoming partners in a general partnership, unlimited liability partners in a limited partnership, or directors of any other limited company or public limited company that engages in the same nature of business and competes with the Company, whether for their own benefit or for the benefit of others. This prohibition applies unless the shareholders' meeting has been informed prior to the resolution to appoint such director.
- Article 28. Directors must promptly notify the Company if they have a direct or indirect interest in any contract entered by the Company, or if there is any increase or decrease in the number of shares or debentures of the Company or its affiliates held by the directors.
- Article 29. The Board of Directors shall meet at least once every three (3) months at the province where the Company's headquarters is located, a nearby province, or any other location within the Kingdom of Thailand, as deemed appropriate by the Board in terms of date, time, and place.
- Article 30. The directors who are authorized to bind the Company are two (2) directors who jointly sign and affix the Company's seal.

The Board of Directors has the authority to determine and amend the names of the directors who are authorized to sign and bind the Company.

Chapter 6

Shareholders' Meeting

- Article 31. The Board of Directors must convene an annual general meeting of shareholders within four (4) months from the end of the Company's fiscal year.

Any shareholders' meeting other than the annual general meeting shall be called an extraordinary general meeting. The Board of Directors may convene an extraordinary general meeting at any time as deemed appropriate.

One (1) or more shareholders holding shares amounting to not less than ten percent (10%) of the total number of shares sold may jointly submit a written request to the Board of Directors to call an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders at any time. The request must clearly specify the matters and reasons for calling the meeting. In such cases, the Board of Directors must convene the shareholders'

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meeting within forty-five (45) days of the date of receipt of the shareholders' request.

If the Board of Directors does not convene the meeting within the specified period as stated in the third paragraph, the shareholders who jointly made the request, or other shareholders holding the required number of shares, may call the meeting themselves within forty-five (45) days from the expiration of the initial period. In such cases, the meeting shall be considered as a shareholders' meeting called by the Board of Directors, and the Company shall be responsible for any necessary expenses incurred from organizing the meeting and shall provide reasonable facilitation.

If a shareholders' meeting called under the fourth paragraph does not meet the quorum requirements as specified in Article 32., the shareholders who requested the meeting under the fourth paragraph shall jointly bear the expenses incurred from organizing that shareholders' meeting and reimburse the Company accordingly.

Article 32. For a shareholders' meeting to constitute a quorum, there must be at least twenty-five (25) shareholders and proxies (if any) present, or not less than half (1/2) of the total number of shareholders, and the shares represented must amount to not less than one-third (1/3) of the total number of shares sold.

If any shareholders' meeting does not meet the quorum requirements within one (1) hour from the scheduled time, and if the meeting was called at the request of shareholders, the meeting shall be canceled. If the meeting was not called at the request of shareholders, a new meeting shall be scheduled, and a notice of the meeting shall be sent to the shareholders at least seven (7) days before the meeting. At the subsequent meeting, a quorum is not required.

Article 33. At the shareholders' meeting, the Chairperson of the Board shall preside as the Chairperson of the meeting.

If the Chairperson of the Board is not present at the meeting or is unable to perform their duties, the Vice-Chairperson shall preside as the Chairperson of the meeting. If there is no Vice-Chairperson, or if the Vice-chairperson is also unable to perform their duties, the shareholders present at the meeting shall elect one (1) shareholder to act as the Chairperson of the meeting.

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Article 34. For the convening of a shareholders' meeting, the Board of Directors shall prepare a notice for the meeting specifying the location, date, time, agenda, and matters to be presented at the meeting, along with appropriate details. The notice must clearly indicate whether each matter is for acknowledgment, approval, or consideration and includes the Board's opinions on such matters. The notice shall be sent to the shareholders and the registrar at least seven (7) days before the meeting date. Additionally, the notice of the meeting shall be advertised in a newspaper for at least three (3) consecutive days prior to the meeting.

The Company may advertise the notice of the meeting via electronic means instead of in a newspaper, in accordance with the relevant legal requirements.

The location for the shareholders' meeting may be at the Company's headquarters or any other place as determined by the Board of Directors. In the case of a shareholders' meeting conducted via electronic means, the Company's headquarters shall be considered the meeting location.

Article 35. The Chairperson of the shareholders' meeting shall have the duty to conduct the meeting in accordance with the Company's regulations concerning meetings. In this regard, the meeting must be conducted in accordance with the agenda sequence specified in the meeting notice, unless the meeting resolves to change the order of the agenda with a vote of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the shareholders present at the meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting's consideration as per the first paragraph, shareholders holding shares amounting to not less than one-third (1/3) of the total issued shares may request the meeting to consider matters other than those specified in the meeting notice.

If the meeting does not complete the consideration of matters according to the agenda as per the first paragraph or does not complete the consideration of matters proposed by the shareholders as per the second paragraph and it is necessary to postpone the consideration, the meeting shall determine the place, date, and time for the next meeting. The Board of Directors shall send a meeting notice specifying the place, date, time, and agenda to the shareholders not less than seven (7) days before the meeting date. Additionally, the meeting notice shall be advertised in a newspaper not less than three (3) days before the meeting date.

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Article 36. In voting at the shareholders' meeting, whether by open or secret ballot, each share shall be entitled to one (1) vote.

Voting shall be conducted openly, unless not less than five (5) shareholders request, and the meeting resolves to conduct a secret ballot. In such case, the secret ballot shall be conducted in accordance with the method determined by the Chairperson of the meeting.

Any shareholder who has a special interest in any matter shall not have the right to vote on that matter, except for the election of directors. The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be composed of the following votes:

- (1) In a normal case, a majority vote of the shareholders present, and voting shall be required. In the event of a tie, the Chairperson of the meeting shall have an additional casting vote.
- (2) In the following cases, a vote of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the total votes of the shareholders present and entitled to vote shall be required:
 - (a) The sale or transfer of all or a significant part of the Company's business to another person.
 - (b) The purchase or acceptance of the transfer of the business of a private company or a public company to the Company.
 - (c) The making, amendment, or termination of a lease of all or a significant part of the Company's business, the assignment of another person to manage the Company's business, or the merger of the business with another person with the objective of sharing profits and losses.
 - (d) The amendment of the Company's memorandum of association or articles of association.
 - (e) The increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital.
 - (f) The dissolution of the Company.
 - (g) The issuance and offering for sale of the Company's debentures.
 - (h) Mergers of the Company with another company.
 - (i) Any other actions as prescribed by law require a vote of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the total votes of the shareholders present and entitled to vote.

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Article 37. The business to be transacted at the annual general meeting of shareholders shall include the following:

- (1) Acknowledgement of the Board of Directors' report on the Company's operations for the past year.
- (2) Consideration and approval of the balance sheet and profit and loss account as of the end of the Company's fiscal year.
- (3) Consideration and approval of the allocation of profits and the distribution of dividends.
- (4) Consideration of the election of new directors in place of those retiring by rotation and determination of directors' remuneration.
- (5) Consideration of the appointment of auditors and determination of the audit fee.
- (6) Other business.

Proxy Voting for Shareholder Meetings and Shareholder Voting Rights

Article 38. At a shareholders' meeting, a shareholder may appoint a proxy who is of legal age to attend and vote on their behalf. The proxy appointment must be in writing, signed by the shareholder, and submitted to the Chairperson or a person designated by the Chairperson at the meeting venue before the proxy attends the meeting. The proxy form shall be in the format prescribed by the Registrar under the Public Limited Companies Act.

The proxy appointment as per the first paragraph may be conducted electronically, provided that a secure and reliable method is used to ensure that the proxy appointment is made by the shareholder. This must be in accordance with the legal requirements.

Conducting Meetings via Electronic Media

Article 39. The Company may arrange for Board Meetings or shareholder meetings to be conducted via electronic media. The conduct of such meetings via electronic media must comply with the legal requirements and information security standards prescribed by law.

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(MR. SAYAM TIEWTRANON / MISS RADAKARN MEETAM)

Chapter 7
Accounting, Finance, and Auditing

- Article 40. The Company's fiscal year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31 of each year.
- Article 41. The Company must maintain and keep accounting books and conduct audits as required by relevant laws. Additionally, the Company must prepare a balance sheet and profit and loss account at least once within a twelve (12) month period, which constitutes the Company's fiscal year.
- Article 42. The Board of Directors shall prepare a balance sheet and profit and loss account as of the end of the Company's fiscal year to be presented at the annual general meeting of shareholders for approval. The Board of Directors shall also arrange for an auditor to audit the balance sheet and profit and loss account before presenting them to the shareholders' meeting.
- Article 43. The Board of Directors shall send the following documents to the shareholders along with the notice of the annual general meeting of shareholders:
- (1) A copy of the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account, along with the auditor's report.
 - (2) The annual report of the Board of Directors, along with supporting documents.
- Article 44. The auditor must not be a director, employee, staff member, or hold any position within the Company.
- Article 45. The auditor shall have the authority to examine the accounts, documents, and other evidence related to the Company's income and expenses, as well as its assets and liabilities, during the Company's business hours. In this regard, the auditor shall have the authority to inquire about the directors, employees, staff members, officers, and representatives of the Company, and to request explanations of facts or the submission of documents or evidence related to the Company's operations.
- Article 46. The auditor has a duty to attend every shareholders' meeting of the Company where the balance sheet, profit and loss account, and issues related to the Company's accounts are considered, to explain the audit to the shareholders. The Company shall also send all reports and documents that the shareholders are entitled to receive at that shareholders' meeting to the auditor.

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(MR. SAYAM TIEWTRANON / MISS RADAKARN MEETAM)

Chapter 8
Dividends and Reserves

Article 47. Dividends shall not be paid from any source other than profits. If the Company has accumulated losses, dividends shall not be paid.

Dividends shall be distributed equally per share, except in the case where the Company issues preferred shares and specifies that preferred shares receive dividends differently from common shares. Dividends shall be allocated as specified. The payment of dividends must be approved by the shareholders' meeting.

The Board of Directors may, from time to time, pay interim dividends to the shareholders when it is determined that the Company has sufficient profits to do so. Upon payment of such interim dividends, the Board of Directors shall report the dividend payment to the shareholders at the next shareholders' meeting.

The payment of dividends shall be made within one (1) month from the date of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting or the Board of Directors' meeting. A written notice of the dividend payment shall be sent to the shareholders, and a notice of the dividend payment shall be advertised in a newspaper for not less than three (3) consecutive days.

Article 48. The Company must allocate a portion of its annual net profit as a reserve fund, not less than five percent (5%) of the annual net profit after deducting accumulated losses brought forward (if any), until this reserve fund reaches not less than ten percent (10%) of the registered capital.

Chapter 9
Additional Provisions

Article 49. The Company's seal shall be used as affixed.



Signed by _____ - Signature - _____ Registration Applicant

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Certified Document
(Mr. Winthai Damdenngarm)
Registrar

Chapter 10

Advertising and Distribution of Documents via Electronic Media

- Article 50. Any notification or advertisement of any message regarding the Company to individuals or the public may be conducted through the electronic media. This shall be in accordance with the relevant legal regulations.
- Article 51. The Company or the board of directors may send letters or documents to directors, shareholders, or creditors of the Company via electronic means, provided that such individuals have expressly indicated their desire or consent in writing or through electronic means. This shall be in accordance with the relevant legal regulations.

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