

Board of Directors Charter

The Board of Directors has a leadership role in overseeing the management, supervising the Company's directors and executives to perform their duties responsibly, protecting the interests of the Company and subsidiary, and ensuring honesty for the organization to have good management compliance with the law, objectives, and regulations of the Company and the resolutions of the Board of Directors' meeting as well as the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting under the terms and conditions of relevant laws and good corporate governance principles. The Board of Directors has therefore approved the Board of Directors' charter for reference in the performance of the duties of all directors in order for the Company's directors to understand their roles, duties, and responsibilities towards the shareholders of the Company and to show that they can perform such duties effectively, efficiently, and transparently and to review the charter regularly at least once a year.

1. Objectives

The Board of Directors plays an important role in creating sustainable value for the business, aims to strengthen financial stability and generate returns to shareholders at an appropriate level, supports government operations with standardized management by striving to take care of and develop the potential of personnel to support growth and wealth for customers, create a better quality of life for society and the environment, and create sustainable good returns for shareholders. The main duties of the Board of Directors are divided into 2 areas, namely: determining the Company's operating direction, policies, and business strategies to ensure that the Company operates in a direction that is in the best interests of shareholders and monitoring the operations of the management to check, balance, and be responsible for the Company's performance to the shareholders.

The Board of Directors realizes the importance of good governance in building confidence for shareholders and all stakeholders. Each director will perform their duties with responsibility, honesty, and care to protect the interests of the Company and subsidiary, as well as to comply with the law, objectives, articles of association, and resolutions of the Board of Directors' meeting and the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting.

2. Compositions

2.1 The size of the Board of Directors must be appropriately to the size of the Company's business and efficient operations. In total, there shall not be less than 5 people, and should not exceed 12 people, and they shall have qualifications as required by law. They are independent directors, not less than one-third of the total number of directors, but not less than three people. Independent directors must be independent from the control

of the management, major shareholder and must not have any involvement or interest in finance and business administration as well as have all the qualifications in accordance with the criteria for qualifications of independent directors as prescribed in the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board Re: Application for and Approval for Offer for Sale of Newly Issued Shares and have the scope of duties and responsibilities in accordance with applicable laws, notifications, regulations, and/or related regulations.

- 2.2 Not less than half of the total number of directors must reside in the Kingdom of Thailand.
- 2.3 The Board of Directors structure consists of qualified professionals who are competent in a wide range of professional skills, experience, and specific expertise that are beneficial to the business operations of the Company and its subsidiaries regardless of gender, race, religion, age, or professional skill.
- 2.4 The Board of Directors will select one director to be appointed as the Chairman of the Board of Directors with a term of office of 3 years, except for having to vacate office before the end of the term and may be reappointed.
- 2.5 The Chairman and person holding manager or equivalent position by another name must not be the same person.
- 2.6 The Chairman of the Board of Directors should be an independent director. In the case that the Chairman of the Board of Directors is not an independent director, the Board of Directors will promote the balance of power between the Board of Directors and the management by considering
 - (1) the composition of the Board to be made up of independent directors who account for more than half of the total number of directors on the board; or
 - (2) appoint an independent director to consider the agendas of the Board of Directors' meeting.

In addition, in the event that the Board deems appropriate one or more directors may be elected to be Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors.

- 2.7 The Board of Directors encourages to have the Board Orientation to present important information to new directors such as business plans, products and services, capital structure and shareholder organizational structure, important legal issues, manuals, policies, codes of conduct, and other important company rules that should be known for the performance of duties as directors of listed companies, etc., by assigning the

Company Secretary to prepare and deliver documents and information that are useful for practice. The new director's responsibilities include organizing a business visit and learning about the Company's operations in accordance with the Stock Exchange of Thailand's orientation guidelines.

3. Qualifications

- 3.1 Must be a person with knowledge, abilities, and experience that will benefit the business. The person must have honesty, integrity, and business ethics and have enough time to devote the knowledge, ability, and performing duties for the Company.
- 3.2 Have full qualifications and not have any prohibited characteristics under the law of public limited companies and the law on securities and exchange, and the relevant notifications, and/or regulations as well as laws and regulations of regulatory agencies related to business operations, including not having characteristics indicating lack of suitability to be entrusted to be a director or executive according to the Securities and Exchange Commission and/or the Capital Market Supervisory Board announced and must be a person whose name is listed in the list of directors and executives of a company issuing securities according to the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board Re: Rules for Displaying Names of Persons in the List of Directors and Executives of a Company issuing securities.
- 3.3 Have knowledge and expertise according to the job description specified by the Company, which is consistent with the mission and strategy.
- 3.4 Able to perform duties and express opinions independently, devote enough time to perform duties.
- 3.5 Must not operate a business in the same condition and compete with the Company's business, become a partner in an ordinary partnership, be a partner with unlimited liability in a limited partnership, or be a director of a private company or other companies operating in the same condition and competing with the Company's business, whether it is for one's own benefit or for the benefit of others, unless notified to the shareholders' meeting prior to the resolution of appointment.
- 3.6 Independent directors must have qualifications related to independence as stipulated by the Company and in accordance with the rules of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and the Stock Exchange of Thailand and must be able to take care of the interests of all shareholders equally and not cause conflicts of interest. In addition, they must be able to attend the Audit Committee meeting and express their opinions independently.

For independent directors, the Company defines as a director who does not serve as an executive which is a director who is independent from the management and controlling shareholders and who has no business relationship with the Company in such a way that there shall be restrictions on the independent expression of opinions.

After being appointed as an independent director, independent directors may be assigned by the Board of Directors to make decisions about the business operations of the Company, subsidiary, associated company, same-tier subsidiary, or major shareholder, or the person who has the authority to control the Company or the entity that may have conflicts with a decision in the form of a collective decision.

3.7 Holding a position in another company

A company director can hold a directorship in other companies, provided that being a director must not hinder the performance of a director of the Company and such other companies must not operate businesses of the same nature as the Company and not be in competition with the Company's business. Directors can hold positions as follows:

4. Nomination and Term of Office

4.1 The nomination of directors shall be in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and related laws. However, there must be transparency and clarity in the selection of directors, which must take into account the person's educational and professional experience, including their qualifications, and the absence of prohibitions with sufficient details for consideration for the benefit of the decision of the Board of Directors and shareholders.

4.2 The Company's directors hold office for a term of 3 years, and upon the expiration of that term, they may be re-elected to be the Company's directors. However, the appropriate term of office of the Company's directors should not exceed 3 consecutive terms unless any director is suitable to hold office longer. The Board of Directors will consider the efficiency of the performance of duties of such company directors and explain the reasons and results of the performance of duties to the shareholders.

4.3 At every Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, one-third of the Company's directors at that time must retire by rotation. If the number of directors of the Company cannot be divided by 3, the number of the company's directors shall be divided into the number closest to the one-third part as much as possible. In this regard, the company directors must retire from office in the first year after the registration of the Company's conversion to a public limited company, by using a lottery method to choose the one to resign. In

the following years, the company's director who has been in the position for the longest time will be retired.

4.4 In addition to vacating office by rotation, the company director vacates office in the following cases:

- (1) Deceased
- (2) Resignation
- (3) Lack of qualifications for being a company director or having prohibited characteristics under the law on public companies and/or the law on securities and exchange, including related notifications, regulations, and/or related regulations.
- (4) The meeting of shareholders resolves to vacate office by a vote of not less than three-fourths of the number of shareholders attending the meeting, having the right to vote, and holding shares amounting to not less than one-half of the number of shares held by the shareholders. Shareholder attending the meeting have the right to vote.
- (5) A court order to retire.

4.5 Any director who wishes to resign from the position must submit a resignation letter to the Company. The resignation is effective from the date the resignation letter reaches the Company.

4.6 In the event that a director's position becomes vacant for reasons other than the expiration of the term, the Board of Directors shall act in accordance with the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee by selecting a person who is fully qualified and does not have any prohibited characteristics under the law on public companies and/or laws on securities and exchange, including related notifications, and/or related regulations, to become the Company's director at the next Board of Directors' meeting. (With a vote of not less than three-fourths of the remaining directors), unless the remaining term of the director is less than 2 months. The person who becomes the director of the Company instead will hold office only for the remaining term of the Company director whom he/she replaces.

4.7 In the case that the entire committee vacates office, the retired Board of Directors shall remain in office to continue the Company's business as necessary until the new Board of Directors take the office.

5. Authorities, Duties, and Responsibilities

In addition to the main duty as a representative of the shareholders as mentioned above, the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the directors of the Company are also determined by the law, the Company's Articles of Association, and the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting. This includes the following actions:

5.1 Authorities of the Board of Directors

- (1) Appoint a person to be a director of the Company who meets the qualifications and does not have any prohibited characteristics under the law governing public limited companies and the law on securities and stock exchanges, including related notifications, articles of association, and/or regulations. In the event that the director's position becomes vacant for reasons other than retirement by rotation, unless the term of the retiring director is less than 2 months as recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
- (2) Consider determining and amending the name of the director who has the authority to sign on behalf of the Company.
- (3) Consider defining the management structure and appointing various sub-committees as appropriate to help perform the duties of the Board of Directors and in accordance with the principles of good corporate governance by assigning one or more directors of the Company who are fully qualified to be members of the committee, including considering and approving the charter of the sub-committee, which determines the essence of the composition responsibility and any other matters related to that sub-committee.
- (4) Appoint the Chief Executive Officer as well as defining the scope, authority, duties and responsibilities and approve the remuneration of the person and withdraw from the position as deems appropriate.
- (5) Consider and propose the remuneration of the Board of Directors and sub-committees as proposed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee for the shareholders' meeting to consider and approve. In considering the remuneration of the Board of Directors, factors such as consistency with the Company's long-term strategy and goals, experience, responsibilities, scope, and roles and responsibilities must be taken into account, including expected benefits from each director, etc.

In this regard, the Company is prohibited from paying any money or any other assets to the directors unless paid as compensation according to the Company's Articles of Association. In the event that the Articles of Association of the company do not stipulate, remuneration payment shall be in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, which consists of the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total votes of the shareholders who attended the meeting.

- (6) Appoint a Company Secretary to be responsible for various operations on behalf of the Company or the Board of Directors, such as preparing and keeping a register of directors, notice of meeting of directors, minutes of meeting of directors, notice of the shareholders' meeting, shareholders' meeting minutes, and keeping a report of stake holding, etc., as well as defining scope, authority, duties, and responsibilities and can withdraw from the position as deems fit.
- (7) Appoint one or more directors or any other person to operate the Company's business on behalf of the Board of Directors, under the control of the Board of Directors, or may delegate powers to such persons to have powers and/or within a time frame as the Board of Directors deems appropriate, which the Board of Directors may revoke, change, or amend such powers when deems appropriate. The delegation of power must be clearly stated in the Board's resolution in the meeting minutes and must clearly state the scope of authority and duties of the authorized person. The authorized person cannot be sub-authorized. However, the delegation of power must not be in the form of a power of attorney or a sub-authorization that allows such a person to consider and approve an item that he or she may have a conflict of interest with, have a stake in, or have any other conflict of interest in any other manner with the Company or its subsidiaries (if any), unless the transaction is a normal transaction of the Company and has the same rules as a transaction with a third party (Arm's Length).
- (8) Approve the payment of interim dividends to shareholders when considering the Company's reasonable profits to do so and report the dividend payment to the shareholders' meeting for acknowledgement at the next shareholders' meeting.
- (9) Consider appointing a qualified and experienced company representative to join as a director or executive in a subsidiary or associated company at least in

proportion to the shareholding in such subsidiary or associated company, unless otherwise restricted by law or the Board of Directors has considered that the structure of the Board of Directors and the management structure with company representatives as directors or executives in subsidiaries or associated companies that are less than the Company's shareholding in such subsidiaries or associated companies. It will not affect the power of the Company to formulate policies and operations in matters that are material or affect the financial status and results of operations of the subsidiary or associated company or there has been an appropriate balance of power in the subsidiary or associated company or in accordance with the terms of the shareholder agreement of the subsidiary or associated company.

In addition, consider the remuneration and establishing the scope of authorities, duties and responsibilities of directors and executives appointed as well as establishing a framework for voting power in the Board of Directors' meetings on important matters that require prior opinion from the Board of Directors and supervising the management of the Company and subsidiaries to ensure they are in accordance with the Company's action plans and policies and supervise the transactions to be in compliance with relevant laws and regulations. This includes monitoring to ensure that the subsidiaries disclose information about their financial status and operating results, connected transactions, and acquiring or disposing of significant assets to complete and correct them, as well as monitoring and supervising the directors and executives of the subsidiaries to perform their duties and responsibilities as required by law.

- (10) Approve the acquisition or disposition of assets of the Company or its subsidiaries' investment in new business and other necessary actions under the law on securities and exchange and the law on public limited companies, including announcements, and/or related regulations, unless such transaction must be approved by the shareholders' meeting, including the announcement of the Capital Market Supervisory Board, and/or notifications, and/or relevant regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand.
- (11) To consider and/or give opinions on connected transactions between the Company, subsidiaries, and connected persons as stipulated in the Securities and Exchange Act and the Stock Exchange of Thailand, including any announcements, and/or related regulations of Capital Market, Supervisory Board

Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission and/or The Stock Exchange of Thailand and consider and approve the principle of commercial agreements with general trading conditions in entering into transactions between the Company, subsidiaries, associated companies and directors, executives or related persons to establish a framework for the Executive Committee and the management to have the power to conduct such transactions within the framework and scope of relevant laws and regulations. This includes considering and/or give opinions on the Company's entering into the transactions (if the transaction value does not fall within the criteria that must be considered and approved by the shareholders' meeting) in accordance with the law, notifications, rules, and related regulations.

5.2 Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

- (1) Perform duties with responsibility, caution, honesty, and according to the law to protect the interests of the Company and shareholders as well as supervise the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries to ensure compliance with laws, objectives, regulations, and resolutions of the Board of Directors as well as the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting. The Company has a duty to supervise the Company and its subsidiaries to comply with the policies of the Company and its subsidiaries, and various laws related to the Company's and its subsidiaries' business operations, including the law on bribery prohibition or supporting corruption to create sustainable value for the Company.
- (2) Perform duties with responsibility and caution like a wise man who operates such a business should do so under the same circumstances for the best interests of the Company and shareholders.
- (3) Establish vision, mission, direction, strategy, and goals in business operations and the Company's annual budget and subsidiaries as prepared by the Executive Committee and the management. This shall be reviewed and approved annually to suit the changing economic, market, and competitive conditions.
- (4) Consider and approve the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries, which are in accordance with the regulations of each company.
- (5) Supervise the Company and its subsidiaries to have good management which covers the formulation of operating policies, the risk management policy to cover the entire organization and make sure the risk management system is

reviewed and evaluated regularly and there are appropriate supporting measures and control methods to reduce the impact on the business of the Company and its subsidiaries, including establishing a framework for good risk governance to support business operations according to the direction and goals set as well as overseeing the installation of an organizational culture that takes into account risks.

- (6) Establish and comply with the Company's good corporate governance policy in accordance with the principles of good governance and encourage the communication to everyone in the Company to be informed, adhere seriously, such as anti-corruption policy, whistleblowing policy, and internal information use policies, etc., and the effective implementation of such policies to ensure that the Company is responsible for all groups of stakeholders with fairness.
- (7) Ensure that the Company and its subsidiaries use the accounting system, financial reporting; and appropriate and effective audits as well as to ensure that there is sufficient and effective internal control and internal audit. It covers various activities in an operation and can reflect on the errors that may occur in a timely manner. Moreover, to make sure that there is an organizational structure that facilitates independent and effective control, supervision and audit functions and provide a process for assessing the suitability of the Company's and its subsidiaries' internal control systems on a regular basis.
- (8) Consideration of main plans, budgets to achieve objectives and goals. The management is monitored to ensure the implementation of the Company's strategy as well as evaluating and overseeing the management's performance reports on a regular basis.
- (9) Arrange for a balance sheet and profit and loss account at the end of the calendar year which is the fiscal year of the Company in order to show the financial status and operating performance of the past fiscal year to be truthful, complete, accurate and in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards to propose to the shareholders' meeting at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for consideration and approval. The Board of Directors shall arrange for an auditor approved by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission to examine the balance sheet and profit and loss account to be completed before presenting to the shareholders' meeting as well as

- arrange for the preparation and review of the financial statements for the quarter.
- (10) Consider the appointment of auditors, reasonable remuneration that the Board of Directors request before proposing to shareholders in the Annual General Meeting for consideration and approval.
 - (11) Consider and approve expenses for the Company's operations, including setting a schedule for the delegation of Authority.
 - (12) Provide a written code of conduct to be a standard for the performance of directors, executives, and employees of the Company. The Board of Directors should seriously monitor compliance with the Code of Conduct.
 - (13) Supervise, control, and prevent conflicts of interest between the stakeholders of the Company and its subsidiaries and manage conflicts of interest resolution, including the misuse of assets of the Company and its subsidiaries and the wrong doing in transactions between the connected persons of the Company and/or its subsidiaries.
 - (14) Realize the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and respect the rights and treat all shareholders and stakeholders fairly and transparently with a review of the division of roles and duties of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and management to be in line with the direction of the organization, as well as supervise, and ensure that there is an effective policy and whistleblowing process within the organization.
 - (15) Ensuring that there is fair management of service to customers from start to finish, provide channels to receive and manage complaints from the informers or all stakeholders with efficiency and effectiveness, as well as provide policies for the development and improvement of the Company's business operations with regard to safety and hygiene, social and environmental responsibility, as well as the development of the Company's personnel.
 - (16) Supervise the succession plan and development plans for senior executives to have the knowledge, skills, experience, and characteristics necessary to drive the organization towards its goals as well as supervise the annual performance appraisal of high-level executives with effectiveness with a compensation structure in line with the corporate culture that takes risks into consideration.

The compensation system for the Board of Directors, sub-committees, and high-level executives must be prudent, transparent, and consistent with their duties, responsibilities, and performance that is consistent with the Company's performance both short and the long term.

- (17) Arrange a shareholders' meeting as an Annual General Meeting within 4 months from the end of the Company's fiscal year. Meetings of shareholders other than those mentioned above are called "extraordinary meetings." The Company's directors may call an extraordinary meeting at any time. If one or more shareholders representing not less than 10% of the total number of shares sold sign a letter requesting the Board of Directors to call an extraordinary meeting, the letter must clearly specify the matter and reasons for calling the meeting. The Board of Directors will arrange an extraordinary meeting within 45 days from the date of receiving the request letter from the shareholders.
- (18) Organize the Board of Directors' meeting at least 4 times a year, and when considering a resolution or a significant agenda, there should be a full committee meeting unless there is a necessity that cannot be avoided. Directors should attend the Board of Directors' meeting at least 75% of the number of meetings held each year, except in cases of necessity, as well as take part in questioning and express useful opinions in the meeting to the best of their ability. Any director who has a stake in any meeting is forbidden from voting on that matter. In this case, the chairman may invite the director to leave the meeting temporarily.

In this regard, the significant transactions under the first paragraph include transaction that are required by law to be approved by the Board of Directors' meeting, such as acquisitions or dispositions of assets of the Company or its subsidiaries that have a significant impact on the Company or its subsidiaries, expansion of investment projects, consideration and approval of entering into connected transactions, determination of the level of authority and the determination of financial and risk management policies of the business, etc.

- (19) Comply with good practices for directors of listed companies and good corporate governance for listed companies, as well as ensure that the structure and practices of the Board of Directors and the existing sub-committees are supported with proper governance, and can be changed when necessary.

- (20) Continuously monitor the performance and supervise the management and operations of the Company, its subsidiaries and/or associates on an ongoing basis to meet the goals, guidelines, policies, business plans and budgets set by the Company. This includes laws related to business operations, including the law on securities and exchange to the extent that it is not contrary to or inconsistent with other laws, and requires a regular assessment of the performance of the Executive Committee, including setting compensation and reviewing succession planning at least once a year.
- (21) Provide appropriate disclosure of information to stakeholders, persons who have conflicts of interest and related persons, including the disclosure of important information to shareholders in the financial statements and various reports prepared for shareholders appropriately. That information should be disseminated through the system of the Stock Exchange of Thailand first and could be published on the Company's website, as well as appointing a person responsible for providing information to investors. The Board of Directors should proceed with disseminating information accurately, completely, appropriately, and on time.
- (22) The Board of Directors must provide an evaluation of the Board's performance, both self-assessment and the assessment form for the whole committee once a year and use the results of the assessment to improve and develop work to achieve maximum efficiency for shareholders and the organization. It is also used to consider the suitability of the composition and structure of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may consider arranging an external consultant to assist in formulating guidelines and suggest issues for evaluating the Board's performance in accordance with the rules and periods as it deems appropriate. The overall criteria, procedures, and results of the assessment will be disclosed in the annual report.
- (23) Prepare an annual report of the Board of Directors and take responsibility for the preparation and disclosure of audited financial statements to show the financial status and performance of the Company in the previous year, which shall be submitted for the consideration and approval of the shareholders' meeting.
- (24) Seek independent opinions from any other professional consultants, when deemed necessary, at the expense of the Company or its subsidiaries, whose

employment is in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Company and its subsidiary.

- (25) Be responsible for any person who trades in the Company's securities for any damages arising from disclosure to shareholders or the general public by misrepresenting information or concealing facts that should have been disclosed as stipulated in the law on securities and exchange. Unless such directors can demonstrate that their position prevents them from knowing the veracity of the information or the absence of information that should be reported.
- (26) Directors and executives of the Company have the duty to inform the Company about the relationship of holding shares or debentures in the Company, subsidiary or associated company and transactions of directors and management of the company, including persons related to the directors and executives in a manner that may cause conflicts of interest and avoid making transactions that may cause conflicts of interest with the Company or its subsidiaries correctly, completely, appropriately, and on time.
- (27) Be responsible for any damage caused to the Company in accordance with the rules prescribed in the law on public limited companies.
- (28) Perform any other duties related to the Company's business as assigned by the shareholders.

6. Meeting and Quorum

- 6.1 The Chairman of the Board determines the meeting agenda, including ensuring that important matters are included, and call for a meeting of the Board of Directors In the case of 2 or more directors of the Company requesting the meeting. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall determine the date of the meeting within 14 days from the date of receiving the request.

In the event that the person holding the position of Chairman is not an independent director, an independent director shall also be appointed to consider setting the agenda of the Board of Directors' meeting in order to promote a balance of power between the Board of Directors and the management in accordance with good corporate governance for listed companies.

- 6.2 The Board of Directors has scheduled meetings at least 4 times per year, with the Chairman of the Board of Directors calling for meetings and setting meeting dates in

advance throughout the year. This ensures that all directors are able to allocate time to attend meetings and may call for additional special meetings as necessary.

- 6.3 The Chairman of the Board of Directors or company directors assigned by the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall determine the date, time and place of the Board of Directors' meeting, which the place may be other than where the Company's head office is located or nearby provinces. If the Chairman of the Company or a company director assigned by the chairman of the Company did not specify the meeting place, use the location of the Company's head office as a meeting place.
- 6.4 When calling for a meeting of the Board of Directors, the Chairman or Company Secretary is responsible for delivering the meeting notice by specifying the date, time, place and agenda to the directors at least 7 days in advance of the meeting date, except in the case of an urgent need to preserve the rights or benefits of the Company, they may notify the meeting by other methods and set an earlier meeting date. At each meeting, the agenda should be clearly established in advance and the meeting documents should be delivered to the directors and attendees at a reasonable amount of time in advance so that the directors have time to study in advance before attending the meeting.
- 6.5 The Board of Directors meetings shall be in accordance with the rules of law and the Company's Articles of Association, in which there must be no less than one-half of the Company's directors present to constitute a quorum.
- 6.6 The Chairman of the Board acts as the Chairman of the meeting and has a duty to manage and allocate sufficient time for each agenda for the directors to independently discuss and express their opinions on important issues with fair consideration to the interests of shareholders and stakeholders.
- 6.7 In the case of the Chairman of the Board of Directors is not present at the meeting or is unable to perform the duties, if there is a Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, The Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside over the meeting. If there is no Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors or there is but is unable to perform the duties, the Company's directors who attend the meeting shall elect one of the Company's directors to preside over the meeting.
- 6.8 Each director has one vote, and the resolution of the meeting shall be made by a majority of votes. In the case of equal votes, the Chairman of the meeting shall have one more vote as a casting vote, except for the nomination of company directors to replace

the vacant position due to reasons other than retirement by rotation. A resolution of the meeting shall be considered if three-fourths of the remaining directors vote in favor.

- 6.9 Any director who has conflict of interest is prohibited from voting on that matter in the meeting. In this case, the Chairman of the meeting may invite to leave the meeting temporarily.
- 6.10 When considering any matter, the Company's directors have the right to request to view or examine relevant documents and ask the management who is in charge of that matter to attend the meeting to clarify additional details.
- 6.11 Even if some of the director position are vacant, the remaining company directors can control the activities. However, if the number of directors of the Company is reduced to the extent that there is not enough to constitute a quorum, the remaining directors of the Company can only do business by holding a shareholders' meeting to elect directors to replace all vacant positions.
- 6.12 The Company Secretary is responsible for taking notes and preparing minutes of meetings within 14 days, keeping meeting minutes and documents, as well as supporting and following up so that the Board of Directors can perform their duties in accordance with the laws, regulations, and resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, as well as coordinating with those involved. The meeting minutes must be fully certified by the Board of Directors before using as a document to reference the results of each meeting.
- 6.13 The Chairman of the meeting may require that the meeting be held via electronic media in accordance with the rules and procedures prescribed by relevant laws.

This Charter shall come into effect from 26 March 2021 with approval from the Board of Directors Meeting No. 1/2021, convened on March 25, 2021

Announced on the 25 March 2021

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(Mr. Prasert Bunsumpun)

Chairman of the Board of Directors