

**The Company's Articles of Association in relation to the 2021 AGM**

**Chapter 5 Board of Directors**

Article 16. The directors shall be elected by the shareholders meeting in accordance with the following rules and procedures:

- (1) Each shareholder shall have one (1) vote for one (1) share.
- (2) Each shareholder may exercise all the votes he or she has under (1) above to elect one or several persons to be director or directors, but cannot divide his/her votes to any particular person in any number.
- (3) The candidates shall be ranked in descending order from the highest number of votes received to the lowest, and shall be elected as directors in that order until all of the director positions are filled. In the case where those persons who are elected, in descending order, receive equal votes which are more than the number of directors to be elected at that time, the Chairman of the shareholders meeting shall have a casting vote.

Article 17. At each annual general meeting, one-third (1/3) of the total number of the directors at that time, or if the number is not a multiple of three (3), then the number nearest to one-third (1/3), must retire from office.

A retiring director is eligible for re-election.

The directors retiring from office in the first and second years after the registration of the Company shall be selected by means of drawing lots. In subsequent years, the director who has held office the longest shall retire.

Article 20. A shareholders meeting may pass a resolution removing any director from office prior to the expiration of the term of office by a vote of no less than three-quarters (3/4) of the number of shareholders present at the meeting and entitled to vote and the shares held by them shall, in aggregate, be no less than one-half (1/2) of the number of shares held by the shareholders present at the meeting and entitled to vote.

Article 22. The directors shall be entitled to receive remuneration from the Company in the form of a financial reward, meeting allowance, gratuity, bonus, or benefit of other nature in accordance with a resolution of the shareholders meeting by a vote of no less than two-thirds (2/3) of the number of shareholders present at the meeting. The remuneration may be designated in fixed amounts or as a specific guideline, for any specific time of payment or for continuous application until any future amendment by a resolution of the shareholders meeting. The directors are also entitled to the remunerations and benefits in accordance with the Company's regulations.

The provision under the first paragraph shall not prejudice rights of the directors appointed from the staff-members or employees of the Company who are entitled to the remunerations and benefits as the staff-members or employees of the Company.

**Chapter 6 Meeting of Shareholders**

Article 31. The Board of Directors shall hold an annual general meeting of shareholders within the period of four (4) months after the end of the Company's accounting period.

General meetings of shareholders other than that specified in the first paragraph shall be called extraordinary general meetings. The Board of Directors may call extraordinary general meetings whenever they deem appropriate.

Any one or more shareholders holding shares in aggregate of no less than ten (10) percent of the total number of shares sold May, at any time, subscribe their names and clearly state the matters and purposes in a letter requesting the Board of Directors to call an extraordinary general meeting. In this case, the Board of Directors shall convene the shareholders meeting within the period of forty-five (45) days from the date of receipt of such letter from the shareholders.

If the Board of Directors fails to convene the meeting within the period of forty-five (45) days from the date of receipt of such letter from the shareholders, the shareholders who have subscribed their names or other shareholders with the shareholdings in the required aggregate amount may convene the meeting by themselves within the period of forty-five (45) days from the expiration of the forty-five (45)-day period in which the Board of Directors is required to convene the shareholders meeting. In this case, such meeting shall be deemed to be convened by the Board of Directors, provided that the Company shall be responsible for any necessary expenses incurred from the convening of such meeting and for reasonable facilitation.

In the case where the number of shareholders present at the meeting convened by the shareholders under the fourth paragraph is not sufficient to constitute a quorum as required by Article 33, the shareholders under the fourth paragraph shall be jointly responsible for the expenses incurred from the convening of such meeting in favour of the Company.

Article 32. In convening a shareholders meeting, the Board of Directors shall prepare a notice of the meeting specifying the place, date, time, agenda items, and the matters to be proposed to the meeting together with appropriate details stating clearly whether they will be for acknowledgment, approval, or consideration, as the case may be, including the opinions of the Board of Directors on the said matters, and shall send the same to the shareholders and the Registrar for their acknowledgement within the period of no less seven (7) days prior to the date of the meeting. Publication of the notice of the meeting shall also be made in a newspaper for the period of no less than three (3) consecutive days, at least three (3) days prior to the meeting date.

A meeting of shareholders shall be held in the province where the principal office of the Company is located or any other place as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

Article 33. At a shareholders meeting, a quorum of the meeting shall consist of shareholders or proxies (if any) who represent not less than twenty-five (25) persons or no less than one-half (1/2) of the total number of shareholders, holding in an aggregate amount number of no less than one-third (1/3) of the total number of shares sold.

In the case where, at any shareholders meeting, one (1) hour has passed since the time for which the number of shareholders meeting is scheduled but the number of shareholders present at the meeting has not met the requirements as stated in the first paragraph, such meeting shall be cancelled if the meeting was requested by the shareholders. If such meeting was not convened at the request of the shareholders, the meeting shall be adjourned and the notice of such meeting shall be sent to shareholders within the period of no less than seven (7) days prior to the date of the meeting. The adjourned meeting shall not require a quorum.

Article 34. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside as the chairman of the shareholders meeting. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors is not present at the meeting or cannot perform his duty, the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside as chairman of the meeting. If there is no Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors or if he or she is not present at the meeting or cannot perform his or her duty, the shareholders meeting shall elect one shareholder present at the meeting to be chairman of the meeting.

Article 35. In casting votes at a shareholders meeting, one (1) share is entitled to one (1) vote, and any shareholder who has a vested interest in any matter shall not be entitled to vote on such matter, with the exception of the vote for appointment of Directors. The resolutions of the shareholders meeting shall consist of the following votes:

- (1) In general, a resolution shall be passed by a majority vote of shareholders present at the meeting and casting their votes. In the case of a tie, the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

- (2) In the following circumstances, a resolution shall be passed by a vote of no less than three-quarters (3/4) of the total votes of the shareholders present at the meeting and entitled to vote:
- (a) the sale or transfer of all or substantial parts of the business of the Company to other persons;
  - (b) the acquisition or acceptance of the transfer of a business of other private companies or public limited companies by the Company;
  - (c) the execution, amendment, or termination of agreements concerning the lease of all or substantial parts of the business of the Company, the assignment of another person to manage the business of the Company, or the merger of the business with other persons for the purposes of sharing profits and losses;
  - (d) the amendment to the Memorandum of Association or the Articles of Association of the Company;
  - (e) the increase or decrease in the Company's registered capital;
  - (f) the winding up of the Company;
  - (g) the issuance of debentures of the Company;
  - (h) the amalgamation of Company's business with another company;
  - (i) the undertaking of other acts, as required by law, which must be approved by a vote of no less than three-quarters (3/4) of the total votes of the shareholders present at the meeting and entitled to vote.

Articles 36. The following matters shall be decided by the annual general meeting of shareholders:

- (1) to acknowledge the report of the Board of Directors concerning the Company's business during the previous year;
- (2) to consider and approve the balance sheet, and the profit and loss account of the accounting period of the previous year;
- (3) to consider and approve the appropriation of profits and distribution of dividends;
- (4) to appoint new directors to replace the directors who are due to retire upon the expiration of their term of office;
- (5) to determine the directors' remunerations;
- (6) to appoint auditors and to determine the audit fee; and
- (7) to transact other business.

## **Chapter 8 Accounting, Finance, and Auditing**

Article 40. The accounting period of the Company shall commence on 1 January and end on 31 December of every year.

Article 41. The Company shall prepare and maintain books of accounting, and the auditing as prescribed by the relevant laws, as well as prepare a balance sheet and profit and loss account at least once every twelve (12) months, which constitute an accounting period of the Company.

Article 42. The Board of Directors shall cause the balance sheets, and the profit and loss account to be prepared as of the end of the accounting period of the Company, and shall propose the same to the shareholders meeting for approval at the annual general meeting. The Board of Directors shall arrange for the auditor to complete the auditing prior to the proposal of the said balance sheet and the profit and loss account to the shareholders meeting.

Article 43. The Board of Directors shall deliver to the shareholders the following documents together with a notice calling for the annual general meeting of shareholders:

- (1) a copy of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account which have been audited by the auditor, as well as an audit report of the auditor; and

(2) the annual report of the board of directors, and the supporting documents to the report.

Article 44. No Director, staff-member, employee, or any person holding a position in the Company is eligible to act as an auditor.

Article 45. The auditor has the authority to examine the accounts, documents, and any other evidence relating to the revenues and expenditures, including the assets and debts of the company during the business hours of the Company. In this regard, the auditor shall also have the authority to interrogate the directors, staff-members, employees, persons holding any position or having any duty in the company, and agents of the company, including directing them to clarify any matter or to deliver documents or evidence in connection with the operation of the business of the Company.

Article 46. The auditor has the duty to attend every shareholders meeting of the Company at which the Financial Statements and problems pertaining to the Company's accounts are considered in order to provide a clarification of the auditing to the shareholders. The Company shall also deliver to the auditor the reports and all documents to be received by the shareholders for such shareholders meeting.

### **Chapter 9 Dividends and Reserves**

Article 47. No dividends shall be paid other than out of profits. If the Company still incurs an accumulated loss, no dividends shall be distributed.

Dividends shall be equally distributed according to the number of shares, unless otherwise provided in the case of preference shares, for which the dividends are determined to be allocated differently from those of ordinary shares. The dividend payment shall be approved by the shareholders meeting.

The Board of Directors may, from time to time, pay to the shareholders the interim dividends if the Board of Directors estimates that the profits of the Company justify such payment. After the dividends have been paid, such dividend payment shall be reported to the shareholders at the following shareholders meeting.

Article 48. The Company must appropriate to a reserve fund, from the annual net profit, at least five (5) percent of the annual net profit less carried-forward accumulated loss (if any) until the reserve fund attains an amount of no less than ten (10) percent of the registered capital.