

Qualifications of Independent Directors and Responsibilities of each Committee

The Independent Directors shall have full qualifications as prescribed by the Capital Market Supervisory Board and must be able to protect the interests of all shareholders equally and to avoid conflict of interest. Independent directors must attend Board of Directors' meetings and express their opinions independently.

Qualifications of Independent Directors

1. To hold shares not over 0.5% in paid up shares of the company, subsidiary, joint venture or any corporate with conflicting interest, by totally counting the shares held by related persons and to impose other qualifications as imposed by SEC.
2. No participation in management, not being staff/employee/consultant with regular salary or control person of the company, subsidiary, joint venture or any corporate with conflicting interest, at present and past 2 years before appointment.
3. No relation in bloodline or any registration as father, mother, spouse, family member and child including spouse of child with the management who is major shareholder, control person or person to be nominated into management or control person of the company or subsidiary.
4. No business relation with the company, subsidiary, joint venture or any corporate with conflicting interest, at present and past 2 years before appointment in the following manner:
 - a. No relation in the manner giving professional service, for instance, auditor, other professional service with over 2 million baht remuneration per year, such as, legal counsel, financial counsel, property appraiser, etc.
 - b. No relation in trade/business with its value from 20 million baht up or from 3% of total tangible assets value of the company, any amount lower. However, in the consideration of values to include with any item incurred during 6 months before the latest transaction.
5. Not being a director appointed for representation of company directors, major shareholders or shareholder related with the major shareholder of the company.
6. Without other characteristics that cannot give opinion independently.

Therefore, the qualities of “independent Directors” are stricter than minimum requirements imposed by SEC and the Stock Exchange of Thailand on shares holding of the company fixed at not over 1%.

The duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

1. To conduct and follow the performance in all aspects to comply with the law, purpose, company’s regulations and resolutions of the meeting of shareholders, ministerial regulation or Act related to business operation and rules and regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET), Securities and Exchange Commission.
2. Perform your duty and manage efficiently with your full capacity with responsibility and honesty to create maximum benefits to the company and all Stakeholders.
3. Not seeking unfair benefits from work directly or indirectly.
4. Carefully manage your work and avoid conflict of interest in private benefits against the company’s to administer it in full efficiency including,
 - Not seeking private benefits from directorship
 - Not using secret information illegally
 - Not being director in any company of same or similar competition to the company
 - Not having any benefit in making company’s contract.
5. Imposing policy and strategy in business plan of the company and budget.
6. Follow and supervise management in implementing prescribed policy to be most efficient and effective to create maximum economic value for business and highest stability to shareholders.
7. Provide and supervise administration in rules of good supervision with internal control system and effective internal inspection including follow up of business regularly and covering the performance in all aspects, finance, operation, legal compliance, rules and related regulations and to have with mechanism in auditing and checking sufficient efficiency in the protection of investment of shareholders and company’s property regularly, imposing written rules and regulations with

independent internal auditing unit, reporting to auditing committee and auditing work at all units to comply with the stipulated regulations.

8. To arrange having with the risk management system in relation with all risks related to vision, target, business strategy, finance, service and other performances by taking into consideration on opportunity to happen and level of severity in its impact, imposing the measures in reporting and assessment follow up, by arranging to have a risk management committee at managerial level with the duty to propose plan and its performance to the executive committee regularly.
9. To account system, financial reporting and reliable auditing including supervision to have a process in evaluating sufficiency in internal control and internal inspection in managing risks and having with the process on financial reporting and follow up and its assessment.
10. Supervise and solve all conflicts of interest including use of company's property illegally and incorrect act among involved persons judiciously while as involved persons shall not involve in the decision making.
11. Appoint and assign a director or several or other person to act on behalf of the board, by imposing duties and responsibilities clearly to oversee financial report, internal control system and supervision system as stated in the policy

The scope of duties and responsibilities of Audit and Corporate Governance Committee

1. To review the Company's financial reporting process to ensure that it is accurate and adequate.
2. To review the Company's internal control system and internal audit system to ensure that they are suitable and efficient, to determine an internal audit unit's independence, as well as to approve the appointment, transfer and dismissal of the chief of an internal audit unit or any other unit in charge of an internal audit.
3. To review the Company's compliance with the law on securities and exchange, the Exchange's regulations, and the laws relating to the Company's business.
4. To consider, select and nominate an independent person to be the Company's auditor, and to propose such person's remuneration, as well as to attend a non-management meeting with an auditor at least once a year.

5. To review the connected transactions, or the transactions that may lead to conflicts of interests, to ensure that they are in compliance with the law and the Exchange's regulations, and are reasonable and for the highest benefit of the Company.
6. To prepare, and to disclose in the Company's annual report, an audit committee's report which must be signed by the audit committee's chairman and consist of at least the following information:
 - (a) an opinion on the accuracy, completeness and creditability of the Company's financial report.
 - (b) an opinion on the adequacy of the Company's internal control system.
 - (c) an opinion on the compliance with the law on securities and exchange, the Exchange's regulations, or the laws relating to the Company's business.
 - (d) an opinion on the suitability of an auditor.
 - (e) an opinion on the transactions that may lead to conflicts of interests;
 - (f) the number of the audit committee meetings, and the attendance of such meetings by each committee member.
 - (g) an opinion or overview comment received by the audit committee from its performance of duties in accordance with charter.
 - (h) other transactions which, according to the audit committee's opinion, should be known to the shareholders and general investors, subject to the scope of duties and responsibilities assigned by the Company's Board of Directors.
7. To perform any other act as assigned by the Company's Board of Directors, with the approval of the audit committee.
8. To report to the Board of Directors in the event that the Audit Committee has found or suspects matters that may affect The Company's financial standings and its financial performance, i.e. conflict of interests, fraud or unusual transactions or major flaws in the internal audit system, or wrong doings relating to the Securities and Stock Exchange, rules and regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand as well as other laws applicable to the Company's business. The Board of Directors and/or

Management have to resolve the issue within the timeframe as dictated by the Audit Committee. In the event that the issue cannot be resolved within the allotted timeframe, the Audit Committee has to report to The Securities and Exchange Commission or the Stock Exchange of Thailand

9. To study and follow the movements, trends, compliance on good governance to present to the Board for consideration in taking it into the guideline on the company's performance.
10. To develop and propose good governance policy of the company with the code of conduct to the Board of Directors, and to review and improve that policy regularly.
11. To oversee the compliance with the policy and the principles of conduct under ethical frame, according to the principles of corporate good governance with its assessment report to the Board of Directors.