

ARTICLE 13. During the period stipulated by law prior to the date of each general meeting of shareholders, the Company may suspend the registration of share transfer by notifying the shareholders at the head office and at every branch office not less than the period prescribed by law before the date the Company commences to suspend the registration of share transfer.

ARTICLE 14. The Company shall have a Board of Directors to manage the operations of the Company, comprising at least five directors, of whom not less than half must have residence within the Kingdom of Thailand.

ARTICLE 15. Directors shall be natural person and;

- (1) be sui juris;
- (2) not be a person adjudged bankrupt, incompetent or quasi-incompetent;
- (3) have never been imprisoned by the final judgment of imprisonment for the offence against property committed dishonestly; and
- (4) have never been dismissed or removed from government service or the government organization or any state agency through dishonesty in performing their duties.

ARTICLE 16. Directors shall be elected by the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the following rules and procedures:

- (1) each shareholder shall have one vote for each share held;
- (2) at any election of directors, each shareholder may exercise his voting right by electing candidates one by one or by electing a number of candidates as the shareholders' meeting may deem appropriate. At each meeting, the shareholder shall use all his votes pursuant to (1) to elect one or more candidates. However, he cannot allot his votes to any persons in any number; and
- (3) directors shall be elected by majority votes. In the event of a tie of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have the casting vote.

ARTICLE 17. At every annual ordinary meeting of shareholders, one-third of the total number of the directors shall retire. If the number of directors cannot be divided into three parts, the number of directors nearest to one-third shall retire.

The directors to retire from their offices in the first and second years following the registration of the Company shall be determined by drawing lots. In any subsequent year, the directors who have been in office for the longest time shall retire.

Directors who retire according to this article may be re-elected.

ARTICLE 18. Apart from retirement by rotation, a director shall vacate his office upon:

- (1) death;
- (2) resignation by tendering a letter to the Company or to the Board of Directors;
- (3) lack of qualifications or having prohibited characteristics under the Laws;
- (4) removal by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting by a vote of not less than three-fourths of the number of shareholders attending the meeting and having the right to vote, and not less than half of the number of shares held by all shareholders attending the meeting and having the voting rights; or
- (5) removal by a court order.

ARTICLE 19. In case any vacancy occurs in the Board of Directors for reasons other than retirement by rotation, the Board of Directors by a vote of not less than three-fourths of the number of remaining directors shall elect a person who has the qualifications and who does not have any prohibited characteristics under the Laws as a replacement at the following meeting of the Board of Directors, unless the remaining term of the vacancy is less than two months. The replacing director shall hold office only for the remaining term of office of the director whom he has replaced.

ARTICLE 21. The directors shall have the right to receive remuneration from the Company in the form of rewards, meeting allowances, gratuity, bonus or benefits in any other manner under this Articles of Association or in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders' meeting. The shareholders' meeting may determine the remuneration by fixing a certain amount of money or by prescribing rules as a guideline, and either by fixing it from time to time or with continuous effect until otherwise amended. Furthermore, the directors shall receive allowances and welfare benefits according to the Company's rules and regulations.

The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall not affect the right of any officers or employees of the Company who are elected as directors to receive their remuneration and benefits as officers or employees of the Company.

ARTICLE 25. The Chairman shall be the person to call a meeting of the Board of Directors. In calling a meeting of the Board of Directors, the Chairman or the person assigned by him shall send notice calling a meeting to directors not less than seven days prior to the date of the meeting. However, in case of necessity and urgency to sustain the rights or interests of the Company, a meeting may be called by other means and the date of the meeting may be fixed earlier.

If two or more directors request for a meeting of the Board of Directors, the Chairman shall fix the date of the meeting which is to be held within fourteen days from the date of receipt of the request.

The Chairman may determine to hold the meeting by electronic means and it shall have the same effect as the meeting held pursuant to a legally provided procedure, provided that such meeting shall be held in accordance with the laws, rules, regulations, announcements, requirements or any other relevant criteria.

ARTICLE 28. The Board of Directors shall hold the annual ordinary meeting of shareholders within four months from the end of the accounting year of the Company.

Meetings of shareholders other than that mentioned in the above paragraph shall be called extraordinary meetings. The Board of Directors may call an extraordinary meeting of shareholders whenever the Board deems appropriate.

ARTICLE 29. The annual ordinary meeting of shareholders shall consider the following matters:

- (1) Acknowledgement of the report of the Board of Directors concerning the Company's operating performance during the preceding year;
- (2) Consideration and approval of the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement;
- (3) Consideration and approval of profit allocation;
- (4) Consideration and election of directors;
- (5) Consideration and appointment of an auditor and fixing of his auditing fee; and
- (6) Other matters (if any).

ARTICLE 30. One or more shareholders holding shares totaling not less than ten percent of the total number of shares sold, may submit a written request signed thereby asking the Board of Directors to call an extraordinary meeting of shareholders at any time, but they shall clearly state their reasons in such written request. In such case, the Board of Directors shall arrange for the meeting of shareholders to be held within forty-five days from the date of receipt of such request from the shareholders.

In case the Board of Directors fails to arrange for the meeting within such period under the first paragraph, the shareholders who have subscribed their names or other shareholders holding the required aggregate number of shares may themselves call the meeting within forty-five days from the date of expiration of the period under the first paragraph. In such case, the meeting is deemed to be a shareholders' meeting called by the Board of Directors and the Company shall be responsible for necessary expenses as may be incurred in the course of convening such meeting and provide reasonable facilitation therefor.

In the case where, at the meeting called by the shareholders under the second paragraph, the number of the shareholders present does not constitute a quorum as prescribed by Article 33., the shareholders under the second paragraph shall jointly compensate the Company for the expenses incurred in arrangements for holding that meeting.

ARTICLE 31. In calling a general meeting of shareholders, the Board of Directors shall send notices for the meeting specifying the place, date, time, agenda of the meeting, as well as the subject matters to be submitted to the meeting together with appropriate details stating clearly which matters will be for information, for approval or for consideration, as the case may be, including the opinions of the Board of Directors in such matters, to the shareholders and the Registrar for their information not less than seven days before the date of the meeting. Furthermore, publication of notices calling a meeting shall also be made in a newspaper for a period of three consecutive days and not less than three days before the date of the meeting.

ARTICLE 32. Shareholders have the right to attend and vote at the general meeting of shareholders, and may authorize other persons with legal ability to attend and vote at any meeting of shareholders on their behalf, provided that the instrument appointing a proxy is made in the form specified by the Registrar and signed by the shareholder and the proxy. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the person designated by the Chairman of the Board of Directors at the place of the meeting before the proxy attends the meeting.

ARTICLE 33. At a general meeting of shareholders, there shall be shareholders and/or proxies (if any) present at the meeting in a number of not less than twenty five persons or not less than half of the total number of shareholders, whichever is the lower. In either case such shareholders shall hold shares totaling not less than one-third of the total number of shares sold in order to constitute a quorum, unless otherwise stipulated by the Laws.

Upon lapse of one hour from the time fixed for any general meeting of shareholders, the number of shareholders present is still insufficient to form a quorum as provided in the first paragraph, and if such general meeting of shareholders was requested by the shareholders, such meeting shall be cancelled. If such meeting of shareholders was not called by the shareholders' request, the meeting shall be called again, and notices calling the meeting shall be sent to shareholders not less than seven days in advance of the date of the meeting. In the subsequent meeting, no quorum is required.

ARTICLE 34. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be the chairman of the general meeting of shareholders. If the Chairman is absent or is unable to perform his duties, and if a vice-chairman is present, he shall act as chairman. If there is no vice-chairman or if there is one but he is not able to perform his duties, the shareholders shall elect one among themselves to be chairman of that general meeting.

ARTICLE 35. The chairman of the general meeting of shareholders has the duty to conduct the meeting in compliance with the Laws and this Articles of Association governing the meeting. In this regard, the meeting shall be conducted in the order of the agenda stated in the notice of a meeting, unless the shareholders' meeting resolved to change such order with a vote of not less than two-thirds of the number of shareholders attending the meeting.

ARTICLE 36. Unless otherwise stipulated by these Articles of Association or by the Laws, the decision or the resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall be passed by the majority vote of the shareholders who attend the meeting and vote. For the purpose of voting, each share shall be counted as one vote. In case of a tie of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall be entitled to a casting vote.

If any shareholder has special interest in any matter on which the meeting shall pass resolution, he shall have no right to vote on such matter, except to voting on election of directors.

In case where any shareholder holds shares more than those specified by Laws without exemption by the Laws, he shall only be entitled to vote at the shareholders' meeting on account of the portion of shares allowed by the Laws.

ARTICLE 37. The accounting year of the Company shall commence on the 1st of January and end on the 31st of December of every year.

ARTICLE 39. The Company shall prepare the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement and arrange for the auditor to audit and certify such documents twice a year. The first time shall be for the first six-month period of the year, ending on the 30th of June, and the second time for the last six-month period of the year, ending on the 31st of December.

The Board of Directors shall submit the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement at the end of the Company's accounting period already audited and certified by the auditor to the annual ordinary meeting of shareholders for approval.

ARTICLE 40. The Board of Directors shall send the following documents to the shareholders, together with notices calling an annual ordinary meeting:

- (1) Copies of the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement which have already been audited by the auditor, together with the report of the auditor; and
- (2) The Annual report of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 41. Dividends shall not be paid from other sources than profit. The Company shall allocate a portion of net annual profit as reserve not less than that specified by the Laws. The profits remaining thereafter may be allocated as reserves of various kinds, as the Board of Directors may deem proper, after approval from the shareholders' meeting.

The Board of Directors may from time to time pay to the shareholders interim dividends if the directors believe that the profits of the Company justify such payment. The payment of interim dividends shall be reported to the shareholders at the next general meeting of shareholders.

The payment of dividends shall be made within the period prescribed by the Laws, starting from the date that a resolution is passed by the general meeting of shareholders or the Board of Directors, as the case may be. A written notice shall also be sent to the shareholders and a publication of the notice of such payment of dividends shall be made in a newspaper.

ARTICLE 42. Where any shareholder holds shares of the Company more than those specified by the Laws without exemption by the Laws, the Company shall not pay dividend or any other compensation to such shareholder for the portion of shares that is in excess of the number of shares allowed by the Laws.

ARTICLE 44. The auditor shall not be a director, staff member, employee or anyone who holds a position in the Company.

ARTICLE 45. The auditor has the power to examine the accounts, documents and any other evidence relating to the revenues and expenditure as well as the assets and liabilities of the Company during its office hours. In this case, he shall have the power to interrogate the directors, staff members, employees, officers of any positions and the agents of the Company, as well as to instruct them to give factual statements or to furnish documents or evidence relating to the operation of the Company's businesses.

ARTICLE 46. The auditor has the right to explain to the general meeting of shareholders in writing and has the duty to attend the general meeting of shareholders of the Company whenever it is held to consider the balance sheet, the profit and loss statement and the problems relating to the accounts of the Company in order to give explanations to the shareholders about the auditing of accounts. The Company shall also send to the auditor the reports and documents of the Company that should be sent to the shareholders in such general meeting of shareholders.

ARTICLE 47. The Company shall send to the Registrar the annual report together with copies of the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement which have duly been audited by the auditor and approved by the shareholders' meeting and a copy of the minutes of the meeting of shareholders, specifically the part concerning the approval of the balance sheet, the allocation of profits and the distribution of dividends, certified to be correct by the person authorized to sign on behalf of the Company. Concerning the balance sheet, the Company shall, within one month from the date of approval by the shareholders' meeting, have it published in a newspaper for at least one day for public information.

ARTICLE 52. All the rules and regulations or approvals that the general meetings of the shareholders of the Company have prescribed or given to the Board of Directors before the date this Articles of Association become effective shall, to the extent that they are not against or in conflict with this Articles of Association, remain valid and effective until there shall be any modification or change thereof.

ARTICLE 54. Where the Company or any of its subsidiaries enters into a connected transaction, or any transaction relating to acquisition or disposition of material assets of the Company or its subsidiaries, the Company shall also comply with such rules and procedures as stipulated by such law.

ARTICLE 55. The Company may amend or change the Memorandum or Articles of Association only when the general meeting of shareholders has passed a resolution to that effect by a vote of not less than three-fourths of the total number of the votes of the shareholders who attend the meeting and have the right to vote. The Company shall apply for registration of the amendment or change within 14 days from the date of the resolution.

Full version of the Bank's Articles of Association is available on the Bank's website (www.krungsri.com).
