

Articles of Association of The Company's Vote Counting Rules which Relating to
The Electronics Annual General Shareholder's Meeting 2024

Chapter 4. Board of Director

Article 19. The shareholders' meeting shall elect the directors according to the following criteria and methods:

- (1) All shareholders shall be entitled to votes equal to the number of shares held by each shareholder, with no multiplication by the number of directors to be elected.
- (2) Each shareholder may use all available votes according to Clause (1) to elect an individual or individuals as directors. The votes may not be divided in terms of how many votes can be granted any certain person. In the event of the election of multiple directors, each shareholder may vote for no more directors than required for election by the shareholders' meeting.
- (3) The individuals receiving the highest number of votes shall be the ones elected as directors in order of number of votes received, and the number shall be equal to that which the shareholders' meeting must elect. In the event that a person in lower order has the same number of votes [as the person above him/her in order], but exceeds the number of directors to be elected by the shareholders' meeting, the chairman of the meeting must cast an additional decisive vote.

Article 20. In the annual general meeting, one third of the directors shall be released from office. If the number of directors cannot be divided evenly into thirds, the number nearest one third of the number of directors shall apply. Directors who must be released from office in the first and second years following company registration shall be determined by drawing lots regarding who shall be released from office. For subsequent years, the directors who have remained in office longest shall be the ones released from. Directors who have been released from office may be re-elected.

Article 23. In the event that a director's seat is vacant due to other reasons, except for expiration of term, the board of directors must select a qualified individual who does not possess prohibited characteristics according to Article 68 of the Public Company Act B.E. 2535 as a director in the next board meeting, unless the remaining term of the board is less than two months. The aforementioned replacement director shall be a director until the completion of the remaining term of the director he/she has replaced.

The board's decision in clause one must consist of at least three fourths of the votes of the remaining directors.

Article 24. The shareholders' meeting may pass a resolution to have any director be released his/her office before the term has expired with at least three fourths of the number of attending shareholders who are entitled to vote and have no less than half of the of the number of shares held by the attending shareholders who are entitled to vote.

Article 25. The Company's directors are entitled to receive remuneration for duties performed. The remuneration includes salary, meeting allowances, allowances, bonuses, rewards or other forms of benefits according to the regulations or by the consideration of the shareholders' meeting, which may be set at a definite amount, or set as a policy for each time, or to be consistently effective until there any changes are made. In addition, the directors shall receive allowances and benefits according to the Company's regulations.

The content of Clause One shall not affect the right of employees or staff elected as directors to receive remuneration and benefits as Company staff or employees.

Article 26. The board of directors must elect one of the directors as the chairman of the board. If deemed appropriate, the board of directors may elect one or more directors as the vice chairman of the board. The vice chairman is obligated with the duties according to regulations in matters designated by the chairman of the board.

Section 5. Shareholders Meeting

Article 36. The Board of Directors must arrange a shareholders' meeting for the annual general meeting within four months of the fiscal year-end.

A shareholders meeting other than the annual general meeting is called an extraordinary meeting.

The Board of Directors shall convene the shareholders' meeting at any time but shall deem appropriate, or when one or more shareholders holding shares altogether at not less than ten (10) percent of the total numbers of shares sold may entering their names is written a letter asking the Board of Directors to convene the shareholders' meeting as an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, but the topic, purpose and objective must be clearly stated in the letter. In such case, the Board of Directors must arrange the meeting of shareholders within forty-five (45) days from the date of receipt of the letter from the shareholders.

In case that the Board does not arrange a meeting within the period specified in the third paragraph, shareholders who have been nominated or other shareholders at the required numbers of shares can summon within forty-five (45) days from the date of the expiry of the period under the third paragraph. In such case, the meeting shall be deemed as the meeting of shareholders in which the Company is responsible for all necessary expenses incurred by arranging and facilitating such meeting

In the case that the meeting of shareholders is called for the meeting according to the shareholder under the fourth paragraph, if the numbers of shareholders who attend the meeting do not complete the quorum as stipulated in Article 39, the shareholders under the fourth paragraph shall together be responsible for reimbursing expenses incurred from the holding of such meeting to the Company.

Article 37. In calling for a shareholders' meeting, either physical attendance or via electronic means, the Board of Directors should prepare meeting invitation letters, specifying the venue, date, time, agendas and proposed topics, with necessary details. It should be clearly stated whether the matters are for acknowledgement, for approval, or for consideration, including the directors' opinions on such matters. The documents are to be distributed to shareholders and the registrar no less than seven (7) days prior to the meeting date, and the notice shall be posted no less than three (3) days on the newspapers for no less than three (3) consecutive days.

In this regard, if a meeting is to be held electronically, the Company may distribute the meeting invitation letters by e-mail, whereby the Chairman of the Board or an authorized person is to send the invitation letters to shareholders before the meeting date, while the notice has to be posted on the newspaper for a required time period. The Chairman of the Board or the authorized person must keep a copy of the meeting invitation letter and supporting documents as evidence, which can be kept in an electronic format.

The Company's Board of Directors' Meeting is held at the Company's headquarters or nearby provinces or any other places as deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors, or the meeting may be held via electronic channels.

Article 38. In attending the meeting, a shareholder may authorize other legal adult proxy to attend the meeting and cast votes on one's behalf. Assigning a proxy must be carried out in writing, with the shareholder' signature, while complying with the regulations put forth by the registrar of a public limited company. The power of attorney letter has to be handed to the Chairman of the Board or the assigned individual at the meeting venue prior to attending the meeting. At least the following must be stated:

- (1) The number of shares held by the shareholder
- (2) Name of the proxy
- (3) The number of the meeting for which the proxy attends and casts votes

Article 39. In attending a shareholders' meeting, either physical attendance or via electronic channels, there must be no less than twenty-five shareholders and proxies authorized by shareholders (if any) or no less than half of all shareholders at meetings with a total share count of no less than one-third of all shares sold in order to have a complete quorum.

In this regard, the Company has to carry this out via the meeting control system that has the information security in place, with voice and/or visual recordings (depending on the case) of every attending director throughout the course of the meeting, as well as the computer traffic information taking place during the recording. The meeting control system is required to have the fundamental components in accordance with the announcement of the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology on the security standard of electronic meetings B.E.2557, including potential additional amendments.

In cases where any shareholders' meeting fails to meet the requirements for a meeting quorum one (1) hour after the scheduled time as specified in the first paragraph, the meeting must be canceled if the meeting was called at the request of shareholders. If the shareholders' was not called at the request of shareholders, the meeting must be rescheduled and meeting notifications must be sent to shareholders no less than seven (7) days prior to the meeting date. The subsequent meeting does not require a meeting quorum

Article 40. The chairman of the board of directors is the chairman of the shareholders'. In cases where the chairman of the board of directors is not at the meeting or is unable to perform his/her duties, the vice-chairman (if any) shall be

the chairman. If there is no vice-chairman, or if the vice-chairman is unable to perform his/her duties, shareholders who attend the meeting must elect a shareholder as the chairman of the meeting.

Article 41. The chairman of the shareholders' has the duty of conducting the meeting according to company regulations and proceeding with the meeting according to the order of meeting agenda items specified in meeting notifications, unless the meeting passes a resolution to change the order of agenda items with a vote of no less than two-thirds of the number of shareholders present at the meeting.

Article 42. Votes, regardless of voting methods, must count one share as one vote. Shareholders determined by the meeting to be stakeholders with special gains or losses in any topics shall have no right to vote on that topic, except for votes to elect directors.

Article 43. Unless the Public Limited Company Act provides otherwise, the resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall consist of the following votes.

- (1) In the general case, the majority of votes of the shareholders who attend the meeting and cast their votes shall be considered. If there are equal votes, the Chairman of the meeting shall have another casting vote.
- (2) To determine the Directors' remuneration, it must be not less than two-thirds of the total numbers of votes of shareholders attending the meeting.
- (3) In the following cases, it must be not less than three-fourths of the total numbers of votes of shareholders attending the meeting and having the rights to vote.
 - (a) Sale or transfer of a substantial portion of the business of the Company to other persons;
 - (b) Acquisition or acceptance of transfer of business of other public or private companies
 - (c) Modification or termination of contracts relating to a lease of business of the whole or a substantial part of the Company;
 - (d) Entrusting other persons to manage the business of the Company;
 - (e) Merger of business with other persons with a purpose of sharing profit;
 - (f) Amendment of Memorandum or Articles of Association or regulations of the Company;
 - (g) Increasing or decreasing in capital, or debenture issuance;
 - (h) Merging or terminating the business.

Article 44. The objectives of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders shall be as follows:

- (1) To acknowledge the report of the Board of Directors regarding the Company's activities in the past year.
- (2) To consider and approve the statement of financial position statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- (3) To consider the allocation of dividend payments and funding for legal reserves.
- (4) To elect Directors to replace those retired by rotation and to set the Director's remuneration.
- (5) To appoint the auditor and audit fee.
- (6) Other businesses.