

**Minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 1/2010 (the “AGM”)
Rayong Purifier Public Company Limited (the “Company”)
Tuesday 5 March 2010
Swissotel Le Concorde Hotel, 2nd floor, Salon B
204 Ratchadapisek Road, Huay Kwang, Bangkok**

Attending Directors (9 persons)

1. Mr. Viravat Cholvanich (Chairman of the Board of Directors / Independent Director)
2. Mr. Suwinai Suwanhirunkul (Director / Managing Director)
3. Mr. Supapong Krishnakan (Director / Chief Executive Officer)
4. Mr. Sumit Chanmetee (Director)
5. Mr. Satja Janetumnugul (Director)
6. Mr. Suthud Khancharoensuk (Director)
7. Dr. Vichit Yamboonruang (Independent Director / Chairman of the Audit Committee)
8. Mr. Arnooparp Charnikorn (Independent Director / Audit Committee Director)
9. Mr. Bibit Bijaisoradat (Independent Director / Audit Committee Director)

Absent Directors (1 person)

1. Mr. Tawat Ungsuprasert (Director)

Representative from the Stock Exchange of Thailand

1. Ms. Saengchan Kumsaeng (Representative from the Stock Exchange of Thailand)

Advisor

1. Mr. Chamni Janchai Managing Director of C. J. Morgan Co., Ltd.

The Meeting commenced at 13.30

Mrs. Siraporn Krishnakan, Assistant to the Managing Director, welcomed all shareholders attending this Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 1/2010 and reported that the registered capital of the Company was THB 529,870,229 and the total shares which are entitled to vote were 483,163,329 shares which were calculated by the registered and paid-up shares of 529,870,229 shares minus with 46,706,900 repurchased shares, which are not entitled to vote.

At this Meeting there were 134 shareholders attending the meeting in person and by proxy, holding total of 285,131,098 shares or 53.8115% of total paid-up capital of the Company, and thus a quorum was formed in accordance with article 34 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which stipulates that at the meeting of shareholders there must be not less than 25 shareholders or not less than 50 % of total shareholders attending the meeting in person and by proxy (if any) and there must be not less than one-third of the issued shares.

Mrs. Siraporn Krishnakan informed the shareholders of the voting procedures and the rules of the meeting as follows. Each shareholder has the right to vote according to the number of shares he/she holds. Each shareholder has the right to vote for approval, disapproval or abstention in connection with each agenda, except for a proxy from the foreign investors who appointed the custodian in Thailand to be their share depository. And a proxy must vote in accordance with the power of attorney. The vote counting in each agenda shall be as follows:

Agenda 1 and Agenda 2 The resolution passed for agenda 1 and 2 shall require a majority vote of all votes of the shareholders attending the meeting and entitled to vote.

Agenda 3 and Agenda 4 The resolution passed for agenda 3 and 4 shall require the affirmative votes of not less than three-fourth of all votes of the shareholders attending the meeting and entitled to vote.

The rules of voting pursuant to article 36 of the Articles of Association of the Company are as follows. Regarding the voting in the shareholders' meeting, each shareholder shall have a number of votes equal to one share per one vote. In the event that a shareholder has interests in any matter, such shareholder shall not be entitled to vote on such matter, except for the voting for the election or removal of a director. The meeting administrator will inform the Meeting of the voting result in each agenda. The voting result shall be deemed as the vote as intended by the shareholders attending the meeting in person or by proxy.

The record and the calculation of the vote in each agenda shall be based on the latest number of the shares of the shareholders attending the meeting. Only votes against and abstentions of each agenda would be counted and be deducted from all votes which attend the meeting in each agenda. The voting result for each agenda will be announced at the end of each agenda. However, if in any agenda there are many votes against and abstentions, the voting results may be announced at the end of the subsequent agenda.

The Meeting acknowledged such voting procedure with no further comment or objection. Mrs. Siraporn Krishnakan then invited Mr. Viravat Cholvanich, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, to declare the meeting open and conduct the meeting.

After the Chairman declared the meeting open, the Chairman introduced the following agenda.

Agenda 1. To consider and endorse the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting for the year 2009, held on 7 April 2008

The Chairman proposed that the Meeting endorse the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the year 2009 that was held on 3 April 2009 which was submitted to the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Ministry of Commerce within the time required by law. The copy of which was attached herewith (Attachment 1) as detailed in the document attached to the invitation to this meeting. The Chairman then asked the Meeting to submit any queries (if any). The queries and the answers to the queries are summarized as follows.

A shareholder proposed that agenda 1 should be the matter which the Chairman should inform to the Meeting, so that the Meeting could acknowledge the summary report regarding the Company, and that the number of attending directors should be amended from 11 directors to 10 directors because Mr. Kiat Sittheeamorn was an advisor to the Board of Directors, not a director.

The Chairman clarified that the notification of the business of the Company had been practiced as a custom in the meeting, especially in the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. This Meeting was the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. Therefore, the Chairman deemed it appropriate to get into the important agendas, which required approval from the Meeting.

A shareholder asked about second paragraph of agenda 4 re: The Reduction of Accumulative Loss, which stipulated that this matter would be considered in the next Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. However, such matter was not mentioned in this Meeting. The shareholder asked whether agenda 2 and 3 would touch on the reduction of accumulative loss or not. The Chairman clarified that information regarding such matter would be elaborated in the relevant agenda.

A shareholder requested that the Company thoroughly record the minutes of the meeting by recording what the questions are and how the Company clarifies in summary. The minutes which the Company gave to the shareholders to consider only stated that the Company clearly and completely answered all the queries in all issues. The Chairman acknowledged to proceed as the shareholder suggested.

The Chairman then asked the Meeting to approve the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the year 2009. The resolution for this agenda required a majority vote of all votes of the shareholders attending the Meeting and entitled to vote. During this agenda, the number of the shareholders attending the Meeting increased by 3,781,644 shares. Therefore, the total number of the shareholders attending the Meeting was 288,912,742 shares.

Resolution

Having considered this matter, the Meeting resolved by majority votes that the minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the year 2009 held on 7 April 2009 be approved as amended.

The details of the votes for agenda 1 are as follows:

Approved	288,767,742 votes	equivalent to 99.9498%
Disapproved	0 vote	equivalent to 0.0000%
Abstained	145,000 votes	equivalent to 0.0502%

Agenda 2. To consider approving the sale of the repurchased ordinary shares

The Chairman proposed that the Meeting consider approving the sale of the repurchased ordinary shares, and assigned Mr. Supapong Krishnakan, Chief Executive Officer, to report to the Meeting in details.

Mr. Supapong Krishnakan, Chief Executive Officer, stated that as the Company wished to utilize funds for development of its internal business and expansion of its business, and to utilize such funds as its working capital, the Company, therefore, needed to increase its capital by raising funds from any available source of funds. The Company set a policy framework to utilize such funds as follows:

1. To be used as its working capital in order to enhance its liquidity. In the beginning of the year 2008, the Company had quite a lot of liquidity. The Company, therefore, managed its liquidity by buying back its shares.
2. To develop and expand its present business in order to provide more opportunities in making profits and to enhance its competitive potential. The Company would engage in activities which increase its potential to invest under the investment policy framework whereby the Company would invest in the business which is the Company's expertise and the return of investment of which is worthy and at a rate of not less than 12 % per annum (or IRR = 12%).
3. To develop and expand new business which is the Company's expertise and the return of investment of which is worthy and at a rate of not less than 12 % per annum (or IRR = 12%).

The need for cash flow to proceed as mentioned above required the Company to expand its business and find additional source of funds. There are many ways to increase the Company's capital. To increase the Company's capital, it is required by laws that the

repurchased shares must be completely sold first. Then, Mr. Sumit Chanmetee, Executive Director, was requested to report on the procedures of the sale of the repurchased shares.

Mr. Sumit Chanmetee, Executive Director, briefed the Meeting about the repurchased shares. The share repurchase project was initiated by the Company to manage its liquidity. In the beginning of the year 2008, the Company's liquidity was quite high. The Company saw that it could repurchase its shares up to not exceeding 10% pursuant to the laws. The Company, therefore, deemed it appropriate to use it as a tool to manage its liquidity. At that time, the Company had excess liquidity and obtained approval from the Board of Directors and the Stock Exchange of Thailand to repurchase its ordinary shares (or Treasury Stock). On 20 June 2008 the Company could achieve its target of repurchasing its shares of 46,706,900 shares or 8.81% of the total registered shares at that time for THB 220,549,808.

The situation then changed from 2008. After the Company had completely repurchased the shares according to its policy, the oil crisis happened. The oil price severely reduced and as a result businesses across the globe were affected. The closing price of the Company's shares as of 4 March 2010 is equal to THB 2.32 per share. The weighted-average price of the shares of the past 15 days before the date of this Meeting is equal to THB 2.39 per share.

The Company needed to dispose the repurchased shares of 46,706,900 shares before the increase of capital or at the same time of the sale of the newly-issued shares. Pursuant to what Mr. Supapong Krishnakan, Chief Executive Officer, had informed the Meeting, the Company had 2 ways to dispose of its repurchased ordinary shares (or Treasury Stock) as follows:

1. Sale on the main board of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, or
2. Public offering pursuant to the laws on securities and stock exchange.

The Board deemed it appropriate to propose that the Meeting approve the sale of the repurchased ordinary shares of 46,706,900 shares within the offer price framework of not less than 90% of the average market price of the past 15 days before the Board passes the resolution to sell the repurchased ordinary shares and give authority to the Board to consider and specify the details in respect of the share allotment, provided that the Board will have to comply with the rules and conditions prescribed in the Notification of the Capital Market Advisory Board No. TorJor. 28/2551 and clause 12 and 13 of section 3 re: the Disposal and Cancellation of the Repurchased Shares of the Ministerial Regulations specifying the Rules and Procedures for the Repurchase and Disposal of Shares B.E. 2544, and provided that the sale of the repurchased ordinary shares must be completed before the sale of the newly-issued ordinary shares.

The Chairman then asked the Meeting to submit any queries (if any). The queries and the answers to the queries are summarized as follows.

A shareholder stated that as this agenda was related to the next agendas which the Company would request for approval for the increase of capital, there would be 3 queries needed clarification. Firstly, what would be the benefit of the issuance of new shares and the offering of Taiwan Depository Receipts ("TDR") in the Republic of China (Taiwan) and what would be the estimated cost in doing so? Secondly, the fact that the Company had a problem with its liquidity resulted in the necessity in the increase of capital. The question was how necessary it was? Thirdly, the Company had a problem with its liquidity and had no cash. Would the sale of the repurchased shares in the stock exchange help increase the Company's liquidity and could the proceeds from such sale be paid to the shareholders as

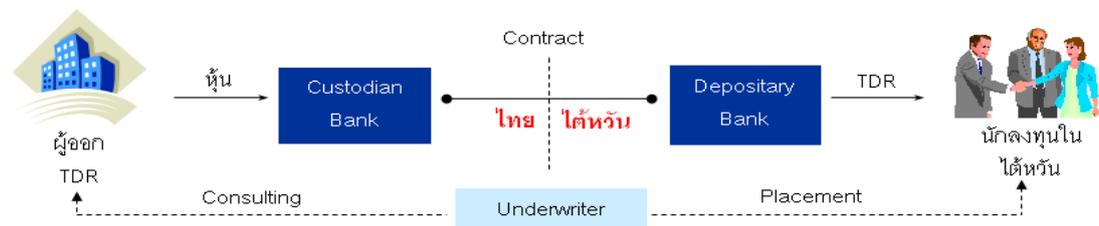
dividend? Could the repurchased shares be paid as stock dividend to the existing shareholders?

The Chairman answered the shareholder that the main questions were about the offering of TDR. Therefore, he assigned Mr. Chamni Janchai to clarify about the offering of TDR and to provide information to the shareholders.

Mr. Chamni Janchai, the Company’s advisor, clarified that regarding the sale of the repurchased shares as explained by Mr. Sumit Chanmetee, Executive Director, it could be achieved by 2 ways, i.e., sale on the main board of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and public offering pursuant to the laws on securities and stock exchange. Regarding the question whether the repurchased shares could be paid as stock dividend as proposed, the Company needed to comply with the laws pertaining to repurchased shares, which are Public Company Act, the Ministerial Regulations specifying the Rules and Procedures for the Share Repurchase, Disposal of Shares and Cancellation of the Repurchased Shares B.E. 2544 and the Notification of the Capital Market Advisory Board No. TorJor. 28/2551. Pursuant to such laws, there are 2 ways to dispose the repurchased ordinary shares as follows:

1. Sale on the main board of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, or
2. Public offering pursuant to the laws on securities and stock exchange.

In addition, regarding the increase of registered capital and the allotment of TDR, Mr. Chamni Janchai explained to the shareholders that TDR is one form of the right instruments of Republic of China (Taiwan) which represents a Thai company’s ordinary shares in an agreed ratio. Raising funds through TDR is the listing of TDR in the Stock Exchange of Republic of China (Taiwan). The voting right, the right to receive dividend and any other rights of the holder of TDR will be same as those of the holders of ordinary share.



Initially, the Company will issue new shares in Thailand in order to issue TDRs through a custodian bank and a depository bank and will generally offer TDRs to investors in the Republic of China (Taiwan). This will be the same as the public offering in the Republic of China (Taiwan). The underwriter will guarantee the sale of all TDRs. In summary, the Company will deposit with the custodian bank in Thailand the shares which will be used in issuance of TDRs. The custodian bank must cooperate with the depository bank in the Republic of China (Taiwan) to issue the right instruments, called “Depository Receipts”, and the underwriter will offer them to the public in the Republic of China (Taiwan). The rights of the holders of TDR will be same as those of the holders of ordinary share, such as the voting right, the right to receive dividend, etc.

The offer of TDR shall be deemed to belong to the foreign portion. The benefits of the offering of TDR are to increase the new channels of investment, to be a solution for major shareholders to distribute their shares, to gain higher share premium (“**Premium Price**”), to increase the share sale and purchase volume, to raise the Company’s liquidity like having the share sale and purchase in both markets (i.e., the Stock Exchange of Thailand and

Taiwan Stock Exchange (“TWSE”), to increase business opportunities with the Republic of China (Taiwan), to raise the Company’s profile, to use opportunities from the promotion of the Republic of China (Taiwan), to use opportunities available under the alleviated rules of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and to obtain many benefits from the potential of TWSE, which is a large and well-known market and has many investors and high liquidity. The cost of issuance of TDR in TWSE is lower than other countries.

Mr. Chamni Janchai presented the following reference information from the overview of the Thai capital market which has been most recently updated on 31 January 2010 by the Company Strategy Department, the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

ตลาดหลักทรัพย์ไทยมีอัตราส่วนราคาตลาดต่อกำไรสุทธิอยู่ในระดับปานกลางเมื่อเทียบกับประเทศอื่นในเอเชีย และมีอัตราเงินปันผลตอบแทนสูง



Source: Bloomberg as of 31 January 2010
 Note:
 - Bloomberg recalculated P/E ratio of Taiwan
 - P/E ratio is Historical P/E (E is from trailing 12M EPS)



Regarding the opportunities to obtain a higher share premium price, according to the presentation, it could be seen that the price-to-earnings ratio (“P/E Ratio”) of the Republic of China (Taiwan) is equal to 132.2 times, comparing to that of Thailand, which is only 21 times. The Company may obtain a higher share premium price, if it is headed to the same direction as the relatively high P/E ratio in the Republic of China (Taiwan) in January 2010.

There are two parts of the administrative expense, which are an underwriter fee of 3 % of the total gross proceeds from the offering and the sale of shares and the guaranteed sale volume and a success fee and annual expense, such as legal fees, audit fees, custodial fees paid to the bank, etc. These costs and expenses are not relatively high and are the same as the annual fees charged in Thailand.

A shareholder asked whether TDR mentioned by the Company was the same as TDR issued by Bangchak or not and whether apart from the Republic of China (Taiwan), other markets, such as Nikkei, India or other Asian countries could compete with the Republic of China (Taiwan) or not.

Mr. Chamni Janchai, the Company’s advisor, clarified that Bangkchak’s TDR was a Thai DR. Bankchank’s DR was a debt restructuring. It was an issuance of debt instrument offered to the public in general and was guaranteed by the Ministry of Finance. It was not the same as NVDR in the stock exchange which is a non-voting share and belongs to the foreign portion. The holders of NVDR do not have any right to vote. Apart from the Republic of China (Taiwan), U.S.A., Hong Kong, Singapore, etc., can issue a DR but the costs and expenses in doing so are very high.

A shareholder stated that regarding the repurchased shares, there was another way to dispose of such shares, which is to decrease the registered capital of the Company. The

shareholder added that these shares should be offered to the minority shareholders at a low price. When the Company repurchased its ordinary shares, it used its retain earnings to repurchase those shares, resulting in the low amount of retain earnings. In addition, the Company suffered loss in 2008, and thus it could not pay dividends.

According to the information informed by the Company that the offer price the repurchased shares is not less than 90% of the average market price of the past 15 days, the shareholder thought that this was applied to the newly-issued shares. The repurchased shares are the shares used to be owned by the existing shareholders. In case of the offering of TDR, the price of 90% of the average market price is not suitable, because at present the price of the shares of the Company is very low and lower than a base price. The Company should fix the offer price by referring to the P/E ratio.

In addition, the increase of capital will benefit the Company. However, the minority shareholders do not receive any benefit, because their shares are diluted. 34% like last year. The Company had a profit per share of 60 Satang. The profit of shareholders remained at 40 Satang. The Company also held a dividend policy of "Pay Out Ratio 50%". Therefore, the profit of shareholders was reduced to 20 Satang, instead of 30 Satang. The shareholder requested the Company to consider this issue.

The Chairman stated that the Board of Directors deemed the return to the shareholders essential and important. However, the sale of the repurchased shares is governed by many rules and regulations. The Chairman, therefore, asked Mr. Chamni Janchai, the Company's advisor, to elaborate on this matter.

Mr. Chamni Janchai, the Company's advisor, clarified that the laws allow the Company to dispose of its repurchased shares by reduction of capital, provided that the Company did not or could not dispose all of its repurchased shares within the time specified for the disposal of the repurchased shares. The reduction of capital is very complicated and must acquire consent from the Company's creditors. The creditors must submit their objection notice within 2 months from the date that the shareholder's meeting resolves to reduce the Company's capital.

Mr. Chamni Janchai added that if the Company intended to sell its repurchased shares, the Company could only do so on the main board of the Stock Exchange of Thailand or by public offering pursuant to the laws on securities and exchange. If the Company chooses to sell its repurchased shares, it will receive cash. But if the Company chooses to reduce its capital, it will not receive any cash to help raise its liquidity as mentioned earlier.

Regarding the approval for offering TDR at the offer price framework of not less than 90% of the average market price before the Board passes the resolution to sell the repurchased ordinary shares as mentioned by Mr. Sumit Chanmetee, Executive Director, Mr. Chamni Janchai clarified that the offer price would be set by the underwriter, not the present price. The offer price proposed for approval at this Meeting is only a framework which will prevent the Company from selling the shares below such price. The Board of Director will have to consider choosing the way, which is most beneficial to the shareholders.

A shareholder asked whether the repurchased shares of 46,706,900 shares could be distributed to the existing shareholders at a special price to compensate the loss incurred to the shareholders when they bought the shares at high price.

Mr. Chamni Janchai, the Company's advisor, clarified that if the Company intended to sell its repurchased shares, the Company could only do so on the main board of the Stock Exchange of Thailand or by public offering pursuant to the laws on securities and exchange.

All shareholders have the right to purchase shares, if the Company chooses to sell them on the main board of the Stock Exchange of Thailand and by public offering. If any director wishes to buy shares, he must disclose such information to the public. All shareholders can buy the Company's shares.

A shareholder asked the Board of Director to confirm that the sale of the repurchased shares was in compliance with the laws and that the offer price would be based on the P/E ratio, not the average price of 2.39 and not based on the Board's discretion, because the share price, which is at present lower than the base price, would be brought down.

Mr. Chamni Janchai, the Company's advisor, stated that all matters had to be complied with the laws, which are section 66/1 of the Public Company Act B.E. 2535 and the Ministerial Regulations specifying the Rules and Procedures for the Repurchase and Disposal of Shares B.E. 2544. Clause 13 of section 3 stipulates that the procedures for disposal of shares are as follows: (1) Where the shares are listed in the SET, the company is required to dispose of the repurchased shares either by way of sale on the main board of the SET or by public offering according to the securities and exchange law; or (2) Where the shares are not listed in the SET, the company is required to dispose of the repurchased shares by way of public offering according to the securities and exchange law.

Regarding the questions about TDR raised by the shareholder, the price will depend on the underwriter. The offer price which the Board of Directors proposed for approval at this Meeting is only a framework which will limit the Company not to sell the shares below 90% of the average price. It is not that the offer price is fixed to such price

A shareholder stated that as informed by the company of the low level in liquidity, according to the financial statement for the year ended 2008, the Company had the remaining cash of approximately THB 91 million and at the end of 2009, approximately THB 474 million. According to the announcement, on 12 January 2010 the Company issued promissory notes to the wives of the executives amounting to approximately THB 80 million. When added to the remaining cash of approximately THB 474 million, the total cash would be approximately THB 560 million. The shareholder asked how liquidity was less than that of the previous year. The shareholder also would like to know what was the plan to expand the Company's business as mentioned by the Company.

The Chairman clarified that the Company had a clear plan to expand its business and there were many projects which could not be disclosed at the moment until the Company notifies the stock exchange for approval. Otherwise, the company would commit the act of jactitation which is prohibited by the laws on capital markets. Regarding the liquidity, the Chairman stated that the number mentioned by the shareholder was only one-sided. There was also the number on the liability side. Regarding the source of funds used to raise liquidity, the Company engaged in many loans, which the executives had carefully considered. The executives were shareholders like all shareholders and tried to manage so that the Company could pay dividends again. Therefore, this Meeting was held to acquire approval for finding the source of funds to be used in the expansion of the Company's business so that the Company would be in a more secure position and to be able to generate profits and pay dividends.

A shareholder stated that this agenda was to consider approving the sale of the repurchased ordinary shares and authorizing the directors to so act. The shareholder agreed with the sale of the repurchased shares and authorized the directors to so act. However, the shareholder was thinking of paying compensation for any damages incurred by the minority shareholders by asking the Company to dispose the repurchased shares by way of capital

reduction and to offer the newly-issue shares to the existing shareholders by way of right offering.

The Chairman answered the above-mentioned questions as follows. Regarding the sale of repurchased shares, the Company had to comply with the laws which stipulates the ways which the Company could use to dispose the repurchased shares as explained by Mr. Chamni Janchai, the Company's advisor. The Company needed to acquire approval from the shareholders in order for the Company to comply with the legal requirements.

A shareholder asked whether the issuance of TDR would affect the shareholding ratio between foreigners and Thais (49:51) or not. Mr. Sumit Chanmetee, Executive Director, clarified that at present the foreign shareholding ratio was very low and did not exceed a cap at not more than 49%.

A shareholder asked about the share price at the initial public offering ("IPO") in 2003 and stated that the Company used its retained earnings to repurchase the shares at the average price of THB 4.78 per share or approximately THB 5.30 if including the interest. If the Company sells those repurchased shares at THB 2.39, how would the difference from loss be recorded in the account? Could the Company sell those shares at the same price as the one offered at the IPO? The shareholder opined that the share repurchase project was the failure of the executives.

Mr. Sumit Chanmetee, Executive Director, clarified that the share price at the IPO in 2003 was at approximately THB 6, comparing to the par value of THB 1, and that the Company used its retained earnings to repurchase the shares and had set up a complete and sufficient reserve fund. If the Company would sell those shares, the reserved retained earnings and the unallocated retained earnings would be cleared up. Mr. Chamni Janchai would add further.

Mr. Sumit Chanmetee added that pursuant to the laws, there were 2 ways to dispose the repurchased ordinary shares i.e., sale on the main board of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, or public offering pursuant to the laws on securities and stock exchange. There were some shareholders asking why the Company would not offer the shares by way of right offering. Mr. Sumit Chanmetee answered that the laws did not allow the Company to do so. The law requires the Company to reduce its capital if the Company did not or could not dispose all of its repurchased shares within 3 years. At present, the 3-year period is not over yet. The reduction of capital must acquire consent from the Company's creditors and is very complicated. Having been considered by the Board, the reduction of capital would not help the cash flow required by the Company to expand its business.

Regarding the sale on the main board of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the sale price could not be higher than the present price on the main board of the Stock Exchange. In addition, the sale on the main board of the Stock Exchange would take not less than 60 business day, because the average sale volume 30 days before the date of the Board's meeting (i.e., 1 February 2010) was approximately 775,000 shares per day only. Other companies which repurchased their shares during the same time as the Company are facing the same crisis. It is not because the Company does not have a good operating result or the executives have failed.

A shareholder asked about the number of votes required for passing a resolution for this agenda. Mr. Sumit Chanmetee, Executive Director, stated that the resolution passed for this agenda shall require a majority vote of all votes of the shareholders attending the meeting and entitled to vote. He added that on behalf of the Board of Directors he would like to

sincerely inform all shareholders that the Board of Director confirmed that the Company would definitely choose the best way for the Company to sell the repurchased shares. The Board of Director wanted to sell at the highest price and at the best value, because it wanted money to invest in new business. At the same time the Board realized that it needed to comply with the legal requirements because it could not violate the laws. The shareholders had been informed of the legal requirements. In summary, the resolution passed for this agenda shall require a majority vote of all votes of the shareholders attending the meeting and entitled to vote.

A shareholder asked who would be the underwriter for the offering of TDR in the Republic of China (Taiwan). Mr. Chamni Janchai stated that the Board of Director still did not appoint any one to be underwriter, and requested that the Meeting approve the offering of TDR as an option. The Meeting should approve the sale of the repurchased shares first, because this agenda was to consider approving the sale of the repurchased shares. The Meeting should authorize the Board of the Director to consider choosing the methods of sale, which the Board of Director would use its best effort and strictly comply with all legal requirements.

The Chairman, then, proposed that the Meeting approve the sale of the repurchased ordinary shares of 46,706,900 shares within the offer price framework of not less than 90% of the average market price of the past 15 days before the Board passes the resolution to sell the repurchased ordinary shares and give authority to the Board to consider and specify the details in respect of the share allotment, provided that the Board will have to comply with the rules and conditions prescribed in the Notification of the Capital Market Advisory Board No. TorJor. 28/2551 and clause 12 and 13 of section 3 re: the Disposal and Cancellation of the Repurchased Shares of the Ministerial Regulations specifying the Rules and Procedures for the Repurchase and Disposal of Shares B.E. 2544, and provided that the sale of the repurchased ordinary shares must be completed before the sale of the newly-issued ordinary shares.

Nonetheless, the Board of Director would use its best effort to choose the option which is most beneficial to the Company and the shareholders, and strictly comply with the rules and procedures specified by law, government authorities and any other authorities.

The resolution passed for this agenda shall require a majority vote of all votes of the shareholders attending the meeting and entitled to vote.

During this agenda, the number of the shareholders attending the Meeting increased by 1,028,199 shares. Therefore, the total number of the shareholders attending the Meeting was 289,940,941 shares.

Resolution

Having considered this matter, the Meeting resolved by majority votes that the sale of the repurchased ordinary shares (“Treasury Stock”) of 46,706,900 shares within the offer price framework of not less than 90% of the average market price of the past 15 days before the Board passes the resolution to sell the repurchased ordinary shares be approved, and that the Board be authorized to consider and specify the details in respect of the share allotment, provided that the Board will have to comply with the rules and conditions prescribed in the Notification of the Capital Market Advisory Board No. TorJor. 28/2551 and clause 12 and 13 of section 3 re: the Disposal and Cancellation of the Repurchased Shares of the Ministerial Regulations specifying the Rules and Procedures for the Repurchase and Disposal of Shares B.E. 2544, and

provided that the sale of the repurchased ordinary shares must be completed before the sale of the newly-issued ordinary shares.

The details of the votes for agenda 2 are as follows:

Approved	284,482,122 votes	equivalent to 98.1173%
Disapproved	5,430,869 vote	equivalent to 1.8731%
Abstained	27,950 votes	equivalent to 0.0096%

Agenda 3. To consider approving the increase of registered capital of another 273,000,000 shares and the allotment of the newly-issued ordinary shares

The Chairman proposed that the Meeting consider approving the increase of registered capital of another 273,000,000 shares and the allotment of the newly-issued ordinary shares by way of the offering of TDR as explained earlier that the fund raising would be done in Taiwan by the method called “TDR”, and assigned Mr. Supapong Krishnakan, Chief Executive Officer, to report to the Meeting in details.

Mr. Supapong Krishnakan, Chief Executive Officer, stated that the purpose of the fund raising was to utilize such funds in the business and as working capital. Regarding the projects in which the funds will be utilized, the Company would like to inform that the Company would raise funds to use in the business which will generate income and is most beneficial to the business and shareholders in the form of dividends to all shareholders. The Company set a policy framework to utilize such funds as follows.

To be used as its working capital in order to enhance its liquidity and to manage its financial status. To develop and expand its present business. To expand and enhance its investment potential under the investment policy framework which has many aspects and may be the current business or related to the current business or related to the current energy business, especially the renewable energy business. The Company has set many projects by prioritizing them according to their importance, i.e., the project that will bring the fastest return will be the Company’s first priority. In addition, the return of investment of the project must be at a rate of not less than 12% per annum.

Apart from the sale of the repurchased shares, the purpose of which had been explained to the Meeting already, the Company needed to raise funds to be used in its business by way of the increase of capital. The Company, therefore, must increase the registered capital of the Company by issuing new ordinary shares of 273,000,000 shares at the par value of THB 1 per share. The increased registered capital will be THB 273,000,000. The registered capital will be increased from THB 529,870,229 to THB 802,870,229. This capital increase is very essential. The Company, thus, would like to clarify about the raise of fund by comparing 3 methods and about the expected consequences of each method. Mr. Chamni Janchai, the Company’s advisor, was assigned to report this matter to the Meeting.

Mr. Chamni Janchai, the Company’s advisor, stated that to increase the capital the Board of Directors would like to compare 3 methods, namely, public offering, private placement and offering of TDR. The advantage and disadvantage of each method are as follows:

	Public Offering (PO)	Private Placement (PP)	Offering of TDR
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The procedures for approval	The Company can simply apply for approval with the Office of the SEC.	The Company does not have to apply for approval with any relevant authorities. However, the procedures may involve the tender offer, which the Company will cooperate with the relevant persons to comply with law and any relevant authorities.	The Company must apply for approval with the Office of the SEC. The Company must apply for approval with the Taiwan Stock Exchange, the Taiwan Securities and Futures Bureau and other relevant authorities.
Offer price	The offer price will be not less than 90% of the average market price of the past 15 days before the Board passes the resolution to sell the newly-issued shares.	The offer price will be not less than 90% of the average market price of the past 15 days before the Board passes the resolution to sell the newly-issued shares.	The offer price will be not less than 90% of the average market price of the past 15 days before the Board passes the resolution to sell the newly-issued shares.
Consequence			
To profit and control dilution	34.00%	34.00%	34.00%
To price dilution	At present, the market price of the shares of the Company will not be affected.	At present, the market price of the shares of the Company will not be affected.	At present, the market price of the shares of the Company will not be affected.

<p>To the Company</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of investors may be affected because of the domestic economic and political conditions. - Receive funds from investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of investors may be affected because of the domestic economic and political conditions. - Receive funds from investment. - Receive the benefit in doing its business in the future from the potential of each individual to whom the shares have been allotted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receive funds from investment. - Expand the number of foreign investors - New channel for fund raising. - Build good reputation and image for the Company.
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As clarified by the Board of Directors that the Company needed to raise funds for the use in the business, Mr. Chamni Janchai added that the Company had also considered other channels of fund raising, such as loans from financial institutions. It was publicly known that the debt to equity ratio was relatively high and the financial institutions required a personal guarantee as a condition for lending. The Board of Directors opined that such condition would affect the Board of Directors. The Board, therefore, defer the consideration of this method of raising funds.

Then, the Board looked at a public offering or a private placement and found that under the current political and economic situation it could be seen that many large companies which raised funds by public offering or private placement did not receive much welcome as they should. Although some companies received a good response, they offered their shares with a lot of discount. Therefore, the Board of Director opined that the offering of the Company's ordinary shares by way of the two methods mentioned above might affect the number of investors, i.e., the Company might not receive the investment funds fully because the shares could not be completely sold.

Simultaneously, the Company considered the new way of raising funds which could widen the base of foreign investors abroad and could raise the Company's profile and image. Such way is the offering of TDR which the Company opined that all the shares could be sold through TDR because the offering of TDR will be guaranteed by the underwriter. Having considered the P/E ratio of the Republic of China (Taiwan) in January 2010 which was at 132.2 times, comparing to 21 times in Thailand (*Source: the overview of the Thai capital market which has been most recently updated on 31 January 2010 by the Company Strategy Department, the Stock Exchange of Thailand.*), the Company opined that TDR could be offered at a relatively high price, which is in the same direction of the P/E ratio which is quite high in the Republic of China (Taiwan) in January 2010.

The Chairman, therefore, added that apart from the methods clarified earlier, the Company would consider the allotment of shares to the existing shareholders by way of right offering. However, the Company might have a risk in raising funds, because this kind of allotment may increase more burden to the existing shareholders both major and minority

shareholders. If any existing shareholders were not ready to provide funds, the Company would fail to raise funds.

Therefore, the Company would present the method which is most suitable and beneficial to the Company and the shareholders. The criteria for selecting the method are that the Company can raise fund for the use in the business and that the Company can expand its business and increase revenue, including profits in the future, which will eventually return benefits to the shareholders.

Regarding the allotment of newly-issued shares by public offering, as mentioned earlier, the Company had to consider the appropriateness and it must be in line with the situation and movement of the Company's shares. The allotment of newly-issued shares by private placement to certain groups of individual might face more problems than public offering. Generally, the Company opined that to be successful and for the benefits in raising funds for the use in the business, the offering to TDR in the Republic of China (Taiwan) would render the best result and be most beneficial to all shareholders.

The Chairman expected that the increase of capital would be successful and invited the shareholders to submit their queries. The queries and the answers to the queries are summarized as follows.

A shareholder stated that the issuance of new shares for the offering of TDR would result in the Control Dilution Effect of 34% and the sale of the repurchased shares of 46,706,900 shares (319,706,900 shares in total) would add the Control Dilution Effect to 39.82% of the new registered capital. The shareholder was afraid that the new shareholder who is able to purchase the shares up to 40% might have the power to change the Company's directors.

Mr. Chamni Janchai, the Company's advisor, clarified that the offering of TDR is similar to public offering in Thailand. The Republic of China (Taiwan) has the rules to distribute shares to minority shareholders. There must be at least 1,000 minority shareholders and 20% of all TDRs or not less than 10 million units must be distributed to minority shareholders (the minority holders of TDR must not be the connected persons or the juristic persons the shares of which are owned more than 50% by a connected person.)

A shareholder asked why the Company did not consider allotting the shares by way of right offering. The Chairman clarified that the Board of Director was willing to accept such proposal for consideration. However, the Company needed to raise funds for the use in business. The right offering may increase more burden to the existing shareholders both major and minority shareholders. If any existing shareholders were not ready to provide funds, the Company would fail to raise funds.

A shareholder asked why the Company did not choose the private placement method by which the Company would gain higher share price. Other companies in energy business are ready to purchase the shares in private placement. The shareholder was worried about the offering of TDR because there would be expense incurred every year. If the shares are sold by way of private placement, the Company will have a good partner and there is no expense incurred to the Company.

The Chairman clarified that the Company had made a study for a while and found that the private placement are not appropriate for the Company at the moment. As clarified earlier, if the Company succeeded in the increase of capital, the Company would receive funds to invest in many good projects in the future and the Company would be in the position to have profits and pay dividends. This was the reason why this Meeting was convened today. Regarding the increase of capital, the Company had made a study and analyzed with experts

for quite a while. The Company would definitely choose the best option for the Company and the shareholders as proposed in this agenda 3.

A shareholder asked about the long-term loan project. The long-term liabilities of the Company are very low comparing to the owner's equity. The shareholder asked whether this structure is anomalous or not and why the Company would not engage in more long-term loans because the ratio between long-term liabilities and capital is very anomalous.

The Chairman clarified that long-term liabilities are related to investment. When the Company engaged in the long-term loan, there would normally be a long-term investment project. Regarding the long-term investment project in the past, the Company had almost made a complete repayment. Thus, at present the long-term liabilities had almost disappeared. As mentioned earlier, the financial institutions required a personal guarantee as a condition for lending which the Board deemed it inappropriate.

One of the shareholders enquired what would be the kind of project of business in which the Company would use the funds from the capital increase and how the Company would receive the return (short-, middle- or long-term).

The Chairman clarified that Mr. Supapong Krishnakan had already mentioned that the investment projects of the Company have many aspects which may be the current business or related to the current business or related to the current energy business, especially the renewable energy business. The Company has set many projects by prioritizing them according to their importance, i.e., the project that will bring the fastest return will be the Company's first priority. In addition, the return of investment of the project must be at a rate of not less than 12% per annum.

The Chairman, then, proposed that the Meeting approve the increase of registered capital of the Company by issuing new ordinary shares of 273,000,000 shares at the par value of THB 1 per share. The increased registered capital will be 273,000,000 baht. The registered capital will be increased from THB 529,870,229 to THB 802,870,229. The increased capital will be used for business expansion and be used as working capital of the Company.

In addition, the Chairman proposed that the Meeting approve the allotment of the newly issued shares by way of the offering of TDR at the offer price of not less than 90% of the average market price for the past 15 days before the Board passes the resolution to sell the newly-issued shares. Also, he proposed that the Meeting authorize the Board to consider specifying the details in respect of the share allotment, for example, the kind of the offering, the allotment of the shares whether they should be allocated in one time or from time to time, reservation period, offer period, offer price specification, share payment, other conditions and details which the Board deems appropriate, including any relevant action in respect of the increase of capital.

In case where there are shares remaining from the allotment as mentioned above, the Board is required to propose to the shareholders' meeting to consider cancelling or allocating such remaining shares according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

The resolution passed for this agenda shall require the affirmative votes of not less than three-fourth of all votes of the shareholders attending the meeting and entitled to vote.

Resolution

Having considered this matter, the Meeting resolved by the affirmative votes of not less than three-fourth of all votes of the shareholders attending the meeting and entitled to vote that:

1. the increase of registered capital of the Company by issuing new ordinary shares of 273,000,000 shares at the par value of THB 1 per share be approved. As a result, the increased registered capital will be 273,000,000 baht, and the registered capital will be increased from THB 529,870,229 to THB 802,870,229. The increased capital will be used for business expansion and be used as working capital of the Company;
2. the allotment of the newly issued shares by way of the offering of TDR at the offer price of not less than 90% of the average market price for the past 15 days before the Board passes the resolution to sell the newly-issued shares be approved; and
3. the Board be authorized to consider specifying the details in respect of the share allotment, for example, the kind of the offering, the allotment of the shares whether they should be allocated in one time or from time to time, reservation period, offer period, offer price specification, share payment, other conditions and details which the Board deems appropriate, including any relevant action in respect of the increase of capital.

In case where there are shares remaining from the allotment as mentioned above, the Board is required to propose to the shareholders' meeting to consider cancelling or allocating such remaining shares according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

The details of the votes for agenda 3 are as follows:

Approved	285,442,584 votes	equivalent to 98.4485%
Disapproved	4,490,907 vote	equivalent to 1.5489%
Abstained	7,450 votes	equivalent to 0.0026%

Agenda 4. To consider approving an amendment to clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company in order to be congruent with the increase of registered capital of the Company.

The Chairman proposed that the Meeting consider approving an amendment to the Memorandum of Association of the Company in order to be congruent with the increase of registered capital of the Company.

A shareholder proposed that for transparency votes for and against be counted and the ballots be submitted because there may be the shareholders registering to attend the meeting but not present at the Meeting. The Chairman, then, requested that votes for and against be counted in this agenda 4.

A shareholder asked that item 4 re: "To consider approving an amendment to the Memorandum of Association of the Company in order to be congruent with the increase of registered capital of the Company" on page 21 of the attachment 2 re: "Facts and Reasons Including the Opinion of the Board of Directors" be amended as follows:

The former statement:

“Clause 4.	The registered capital of the Company is	THB 529,870,229	(Five Hundred and Twenty-nine Million Eight Hundred and Seventy thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-nine Baht),
	Divided into	529,870,229 shares	(Five Hundred and Twenty-nine Million Eight Hundred and Seventy thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-nine shares),
	At a par value of Divided into ordinary shares:	THB 1 each THB 802,870,229	(one), (Eight Hundred and Two Million Eight Hundred and Seventy Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-nine shares),
	Divided into preference shares:	None.”	

The new statement:

“Clause 4.	The registered capital of the Company is	THB 802,870,229	(Eight Hundred and Two Million Eight Hundred and Seventy Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-nine Baht),
	Divided into	802,870,229 shares	(Eight Hundred and Two Million Eight Hundred and Seventy Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-nine shares),
	At a par value of Divided into ordinary shares:	THB 1 each THB 802,870,229	(one), (Eight Hundred and Two Million Eight Hundred and Seventy Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-nine shares),
	Divided into preference shares:	None.”	

The Chairman considered and requested that the amendment to clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be made as proposed by the shareholder. The Chairman, then, proposed that the Meeting consider approving an amendment to the

Memorandum of Association of the Company in order to be congruent with the increase of registered capital of the Company and that the following statement be adopted.

<p>“Clause 4.</p>	<p>The registered capital of the Company is</p>	<p>THB 802,870,229</p>	<p>(Eight Hundred and Two Million Eight Hundred and Seventy Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-nine Baht),</p>
	<p>Divided into</p>	<p>802,870,229 shares</p>	<p>(Eight Hundred and Two Million Eight Hundred and Seventy Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-nine shares),</p>
	<p>At a par value of</p>	<p>THB 1 each</p>	<p>(one),</p>
	<p>Divided into ordinary shares:</p>	<p>THB 802,870,229</p>	<p>(Eight Hundred and Two Million Eight Hundred and Seventy Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-nine shares),</p>
	<p>Divided into preference shares:</p>	<p>None.”</p>	

The resolution passed for this agenda shall require the affirmative votes of not less than three-fourth of all votes of the shareholders attending the meeting and entitled to vote.

When there were no further queries, the Chairman proposed that the Meeting consider approving an amendment to clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company in order to be congruent with the increase of registered capital of the Company.

Resolution

Having considered this matter, the Meeting resolved by the affirmative votes of not less than three-fourth of all votes of the shareholders attending the meeting and entitled to vote that an amendment to clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company in order to be congruent with the increase of registered capital of the Company be approved as follows:

<p>“Clause 4.</p>	<p>The registered capital of the Company is</p>	<p>THB 802,870,229</p>	<p>(Eight Hundred and Two Million Eight Hundred and Seventy Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-nine Baht),</p>
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Divided into	802,870,229 shares	(Eight Hundred and Two Million Eight Hundred and Seventy Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-nine shares),
At a par value of	THB 1 each	(one),
Divided into ordinary shares:	THB 802,870,229	(Eight Hundred and Two Million Eight Hundred and Seventy Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-nine shares),
Divided into preference shares:	None.”	

The details of the votes for agenda 2 are as follows:

Approved	286,461,322 votes	equivalent to 98.7999%
Disapproved	3,471,169 vote	equivalent to 1.1972%
Abstained	8,450 votes	equivalent to 0.0029%

Agenda 5. Other matters

The Chairman stated that this agenda 5 would be the opportunities for shareholders to submit their additional queries.

1. A shareholder proposed that the Company insert an agenda for clearing the Company's accumulative loss in the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the year 2010 so that the Company could pay dividends sooner. The shareholder requested the Company to distribute oil coupons or gifts at the time of registration because in April some shareholders may have to attend many shareholders' meetings at other companies. The Chairman acknowledged the proposals and requests, and assigned Mrs. Siraporn Krishnakan, Assistant to the Managing Director, to accept the proposals of the shareholder for consideration and find a practical solution.
2. A shareholder asked whether the shares of the Company would be better in the future and why the executives had to sell their shares. This did not create confidence to the minority shareholders. The Chairman stated that the executives believed in the future of the Company and had the same wish as the shareholders. The executives wished the Company to have profits and to be able to pay dividends. For the past years many fluctuating situations happened and could not be controlled by the Company. However, the Company tried to fix and to expand additional businesses so that the Company could have profits and could reduce risks to be occurred to the Company to the minimum. The Company tried to keep the level of operating result and tried to maintain the profits. The Company's policy to expand business was to focus in the business that the Company has expertise or strength. The purpose of the expansion of business and the increase of capital is to bring the Company back to the condition which makes the business stronger and can generate profits.

The Chairman further added that when the Company needed loan for the use in business, the executives and other related persons would lend money to the Company. As the shareholder asked about the Company's short-term loans with the executives, this showed the sincerity and confidence of the executives. The executives tried to make the Company to be strong. Regarding the sale of shares of the executives, normally the share sale transaction by the executives had to be reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Stock Exchange of Thailand. Many executives are getting old. Thus, they transferred their shares to their family, resulting in them holding less shares.

3. A shareholder asked about the investment project of the Company and how long it would take before the Company could generate profits and when the Company could pay dividends to the shareholders. Regarding the offering of TDR in the Republic of China (Taiwan), was it new to Thailand? Was the Republic of China (Taiwan) required to have knowledge and capability in this aspect? Would there be any repercussions to the Company?

The Chairman stated that he had to carefully answer about dividend; otherwise he might be accused of misleading pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act. The Company had a huge negative operating result in 2008. In 2009, the Company started to generate profits but it was not sufficient to clear all accumulative loss in 2008, resulting in the Company not being able to pay dividends. Having considered the situation at the end of last year, it could be seen that all accumulative loss would be cleared very soon and the Company would be in a position to pay dividends.

The Chairman added that TDR was not an investment but a fund raising. The Company did not offer the sale of shares in foreign markets but it offered TDR, the sale of which would be guaranteed by the underwriter. If the offering of TDR went well, the Company would receive a lot of money from fund raising which is beneficial to the Company and the minority shareholders. In addition, the market in the Republic of China (Taiwan) has a lot of experience investment. There were relevant persons having confidence that the Company would be highly interested in the Republic of China (Taiwan). Many experts in the Republic of China (Taiwan) opined that the Company is good. From what the Chairman heard from the Company's advisor, the Republic of China (Taiwan) had analyzed the business of the Company and found that the business of the Company is very promising and had long-term potential in the Republic of China (Taiwan).

4. A shareholder asked about the news that the Company was in conflict with PTT about the purchase of supplies. The shareholder would like to know whether there were any ways for both Companies to reconcile in order to bring back the good image of the Company. The shareholder would like the Company to update the Meeting on this issue.

To alleviate concerns of the shareholders, the Chairman stated that the Company did not have any problem and were still doing business together and were still talking to each other. The issue and what on the news was about the supply contract which both companies held on to different interpretation. For the past 10 years, there were many changes with both parties. When there was a disagreement in interpreting the contract, a third party should be brought in to justly decide the issue. At present, this issue were in the middle of arbitration process, which the Company relied on to be its judge. The executives tried to stay close, but would not dare to violate and comment or speak of

and would not dare to give any opinion on the issue. The Company believed that the arbitrators would take care of this issue.

5. A shareholder stated that almost 40% of the Company's shares were offered in the fund raising in the Republic of China (Taiwan). The shareholder asked the advisor whether the investor in the Republic of China (Taiwan) or any other nationality who purchased the shares of 5% or 10% must submit a report to the Stock Exchange of Thailand or not and if such investor purchased more than 25%, whether he/she would be subject to make a tender offer or not.

Mr. Chamni Janchai, the Company's advisor, clarified that rules and regulations of the Stock and Exchange Commission of the Republic of China (Taiwan) are relatively strict and the rights and duties of the holders of TDR are equal to other shareholders. In addition, the Republic of China (Taiwan) has the rules to distribute shares to minority shareholders. There must be at least 1,000 minority shareholders and 20% of all TDRs or not less than 10 million units must be distributed to minority shareholders (the minority holders of TDR must not be the connected persons or the juristic persons the shares of which are owned more than 50% by a connected person). In his personal opinion, the Company did not have to allot all 273,000,000 shares by the offering of TDR because the Company could sell the TDRs at a relatively high price which is in the same direction of the P/E ration which is quite high in the Republic of China (Taiwan) in January 2010. To be able to sell at such a high price was due to the capability of the advisor as well.

6. A shareholder asked whether the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Thai investors would know or not, if a lot of shares were bought by the investors in the Republic of China (Taiwan). Mr. Chamni Janchai, the Company's advisor, clarified that the sale and purchase of TDR was the same as the sale and purchase of shares in the Stock Exchange of Thailand. If many investors bought a lot of shares in the Republic of China (Taiwan), this should be beneficial to the Company's shares in Thailand.

The Chairman stated that this agenda had taken for quite some time. The Chairman, therefore, declared the Meeting closed and thanked all shareholders for their valuable opinions and comments which were very useful to the Company. He expected that the shareholder would continue to support the Company.

The Meeting concluded at 16.35.



.....
(Mr. Viravat Cholvanich)
Chairman of the Meeting



.....
(Ms. Supanee Tunchaisrinakorn)
Company Secretary

The person who recorded the minutes of the Meeting