

(Translation)

The Company's Articles of Association which are relevant to the shareholders' meeting

Article 15. All directors must be elected and appointed by simple majority votes of a shareholder meeting pursuant to the following rules and procedures:

- (1) each of the shareholders shall have 1 vote per 1 share;
- (2) in the election of directors, any shareholders may vote either for each director individually or for several directors as a group or may vote by other means as they deem appropriate, provided always that each of the shareholders must exercise his/her/its voting right pursuant to the number of the total votes he/she/it has under (1) above whereby the number of such votes may not be split for more than one director or group of directors; and
- (3) the persons and the number of persons who shall be elected and appointed as directors shall be based on the order of maximum number of votes each of such persons may obtain and the total number of directors the Company may have or, as the case may be, the number of directors for such time of appointment. In the event that there are persons obtaining equal number of votes at the next order of maximum number of votes and the number of such persons with equal votes is more than the number of directors to be appointed at such time, the Chairman shall also have a casting vote there for.

Article 16. At every annual general meeting, one third of the directors shall retire. If the number of directors to be retired cannot be divided as such one-third, the number of directors closest to one-third shall retire.

In the first and second year after the registration of conversion to a public company is made, the directors retiring from office shall be selected by drawing lots. In subsequent years, the director who has held office longest shall retire. In this connection, should there be several directors, holding the office longest, with equal term and the number of such directors be more than the number of directors needed to be retired, such directors shall retire by drawing lots. A director retiring from office as such may be re-elected.

Article 29. The Board of Directors shall call a shareholder meeting, which is an annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders, within 4 months of the last day of the fiscal year of the Company.

Shareholder meetings other than the one referred to in the first paragraph shall be called extraordinary general meeting. The Board of Directors may call an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders at any time as the Board deems appropriate. In addition, shareholders holding shares amounting to not less than 1/5 of the total number of shares sold or shareholders numbering not less than 25 persons holding shares not less than 1/10 of the total number of shares sold may submit their names in a request directing the Board of Directors to call an extraordinary general meeting at any time, but the reasons for calling such meeting shall have to be clearly stated in such request. In such event, the Board of Directors shall have to proceed to call a shareholder meeting to be held within 1 month of the date of receipt of such request from the said shareholders.

Article 30. To call a general meeting, the board of directors shall draft a notice of the summoning of a general meeting and specify the place, the day and the hour of the meeting and the agenda and topics to be presented to the meeting along with reasonable details by being specific as to whether the topics will be presented for information, approval or consideration as well as the board's opinion on the topics. The notice of summoning of a general meeting shall be sent to the shareholders not later than seven days before the date of the meeting and published in a local newspaper for three days consecutively and three days before the date fixed for the meeting.

The board of directors or person designated by the board of directors shall fix the date, time and place of the meeting. The place shall be in the locality in which the head office or branch of the company is located or other provinces nationwide as the board of directors deem appropriated.

Article 31. At the general meeting, a shareholder may authorize another person to attend and vote in the meeting as a proxy. A written authorization or proxy must be dated and signed by the authorizing shareholder and conform to the format prescribed by the Share registrar.

The written authorization shall be submitted to the chairman of the board of directors or a person to be named at the meeting before the proxy attends the meeting.

Article 32. In order to constitute a quorum of a shareholder meeting, there shall be shareholders and proxies (if any) attending amounting to not less than 25 persons or not less than one half of the total number of shareholders and in either case, such shareholders shall hold shares amounting to not less than 1/3 of the total number of shares sold by the Company.

At any shareholder meeting, if 1 hour has passed since the time specified for the meeting and the number of shareholders attending the meeting is still inadequate for a quorum, and if such shareholder meeting was called as a result of a request by the shareholders, such meeting shall be cancelled. If such meeting was not called as a result of a request by the shareholders, the meeting shall be called once again and the notice for calling such meeting shall be delivered to shareholders not less than 7 days prior to the date of the meeting. In this subsequent meeting, a quorum is not required.

Article 33. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be the chairman of the shareholder meetings. If the Chairman of the Board is not present at a meeting or cannot perform his or her duty, and if there is a Vice-Chairman of the Board, the Vice-Chairman present at the meeting shall be the chairman of the meeting. If there is no Vice-Chairman or there is a Vice-Chairman who is not present at the meeting or cannot perform his duty, the shareholders present at the meeting shall elect one shareholder to be the chairman of the meeting.

Article 34. The chairman of the shareholder meeting has the duty to conduct the meeting in compliance with the law and the Articles of Association of the Company relating to meeting and to follow the sequence of the agenda specified in the notice for calling the meeting, provided that the meeting may pass a resolution allowing a change in the sequence of the agenda with a vote of not less than 2/3 of the number of the shareholders present at the meeting.

Article 35. In voting in a shareholder meeting, one share is entitled to one vote. Any shareholder having special interest in any matter shall not be entitled to vote on such matter, except for voting on the election of directors.

Voting shall be made openly unless at least 5 shareholders request a secret vote and the meeting resolved accordingly. The method for the secret vote shall be as specified by the chairman of the meeting.

Article 36.

A resolution of the shareholder meeting shall require:

- (1) in an ordinary event, the majority vote of the shareholders who have the right to vote and attend the meeting. In case of a tie vote, the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.
- (2) in the following events, a vote of not less than 3/4 of the total number of votes of shareholders who attend the meeting and have the right to vote:
 - (a) the sale or transfer of the whole or material parts of the business of the Company to other person(s);
 - (b) the purchase or acceptance of transfer of the business of other companies or private companies by the Company;
 - (c) the making, amending or terminating of contracts with respect to the granting of a lease of the whole or material parts of the business of the Company, the assignment of the management of the business of the Company to any other persons or the amalgamation of the business with other persons with the purpose of profit and loss sharing;
 - (d) the amending to the Memorandum or Articles of Association of the Company;
 - (e) the increase or reduction of the capital of the Company;
 - (f) the issuance of the Company's debentures;
 - (g) the amalgamation of the Company; or
 - (h) the dissolution of the Company.

Article 37.

The businesses to be considered and transacted in the annual ordinary general meeting are as follows:

- (1) to consider the report of the Board of Directors presented to the meeting in respect of operational result of the Company in the last year;
- (2) to consider and approve the balance sheet and profit and loss statements;
- (3) to consider and approve the allocation of profits and dividend distribution;
- (4) to consider and elect the directors in replacement of those retired by rotation;
- (5) to appoint the auditor and determine the auditing fee; and
- (6) other business.

Article 43. The Company may not announce for any payment of dividends unless a resolution as to such payment of dividends was passed by the shareholder meeting or the Board of Directors meeting. In case of interim payment of dividends, dividends shall be paid only from out of profits.

Payment of dividends shall be made within 1 month of the date of the resolution of the shareholder meeting or of the meeting of the Board of Directors, as the case may be. The shareholders shall be notified in writing of such payment of dividends, and the notice shall also be published in a newspaper for not less than 3 consecutive days.

Article 47. The Company shall allocate not less than 5 percent of its annual net profit less the accumulated losses brought forward (if any) to a reserve fund until this fund attains an amount not less than 10 percent of the registered capital.

In addition to the aforementioned reserve fund, the Board of Directors may also propose to the shareholder meeting for passing resolution, allocating other reserve fund if the Board deems that it will be an interest of the Company.

Article 51. The Board of Directors shall prepare and present to the annual general meeting of the shareholder for approval a balance-sheet and profit and loss statements as of the ending date of the Company's fiscal year. In this connection, the Board shall also have such balance sheet and profit and loss statements audited by auditor(s) prior to submitting to the shareholder meeting.

Article 54. The annual general meeting shall appoint an auditor and determine the auditing fee of the Company every year. In appointing the auditor, the former auditor may be re-appointed.

Article 55. The auditor may be a shareholder of the Company, but shall not be a director, officer, employee or person holding any position or having any duty in the Company.
