

**Articles of Association of Masstec Link Public Company Limited Specifically Relating to the 2026
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders**

Calling of Shareholders' Meetings, Conduct of Meetings, and Voting

Article 35. The Board of Directors shall convene an annual general meeting of shareholders within four (4) months from the end of the Company's fiscal year. Any shareholders' meeting other than the one referred to in the first paragraph shall be called an extraordinary general meeting. Shareholder's meetings may be conducted through electronic media in accordance with the provisions of the laws governing electronic meetings.

Article 38. To convene a shareholders' meeting, whether in person and/or via electronic media, the Board of Directors shall prepare a notice of the meeting specifying the venue, date, time, agenda, and matters to be proposed to the meeting with reasonable details. Each matter must be clearly identified as being proposed for acknowledgment, for approval, or for consideration, as the case may be, together with the Board's opinion on such matters.

The notice shall be sent to the shareholders and the Registrar, in accordance with the laws governing public limited companies, not less than seven (7) days prior to the date of the meeting. Furthermore, the notice of the meeting shall be published in a newspaper for at least three (3) consecutive days and not less than three (3) days prior to the date of the meeting. Such publication may be conducted via electronic media instead, subject to the criteria prescribed by the Registrar under the laws governing public limited companies.

The venue for the meeting shall be located in the province where the Company's head office is situated, a neighboring province, or any other location as determined by the Board of Directors. In the event that the shareholders' meeting is held via electronic media, the Company's head office shall be deemed the meeting venue.

In the event that the Company's shares are listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) or any other secondary market, the preparation of the meeting notice, determination of the venue, date, time, agenda, or any other matters relating to such meeting shall comply with the regulations, notifications, orders, or requirements of the SET or such secondary market, as well as the rules and procedures prescribed by law.

Article 39. Shareholders who do not attend the meeting in person may appoint any person of legal age as their proxy to attend and vote on their behalf. The proxy appointment shall be made in writing, dated, and signed by the shareholder, and shall be in the form prescribed by the Registrar under the laws governing public limited companies. The proxy form shall be submitted to the Chairman of the meeting or a person designated by the Chairman before the proxy enters the meeting and shall contain at least the following details:

- (1) The number of shares held by the shareholder;
- (2) The name of the proxy;
- (3) The meeting number for which the proxy is authorized to attend and vote.

The proxy appointment may also be conducted via electronic means, provided that the method used is secure and reliable, ensuring that the appointment is executed by the shareholder in accordance with the criteria prescribed by the Registrar under the laws governing public limited companies.

Article 40. At a shareholders' meeting, whether held in person at a single venue or via electronic media, a quorum shall be constituted when at least twenty-five (25) shareholders and proxies (if any) attend the meeting, or not less than one-half (1/2) of the total number of shareholders, and such shareholders must collectively hold not less than one-third (1/3) of the total number of shares sold.

In the event that one (1) hour has passed since the scheduled meeting time and the number of shareholders attending the meeting does not constitute a quorum as specified in the first paragraph:

- If the meeting was convened at the request of the shareholders, the meeting shall be cancelled.
- If the meeting was not convened at the request of the shareholders, a new meeting shall be scheduled. In this case, the notice of the meeting shall be sent to the shareholders at least seven (7) days prior to the date of the meeting. At this subsequent meeting, a quorum is not required.

Article 41. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside as the Chairman of the shareholders' meeting.

In the event that the Chairman of the Board is not present at the meeting or is unable to perform their duties, the Vice Chairman shall preside as the Chairman of the meeting. If there is no Vice Chairman, or if there is one but they are not present at the meeting or are unable to perform their duties, the meeting shall elect one of the shareholders attending the meeting to act as the Chairman of that meeting.

Article 42. At a shareholders' meeting, each shareholder shall have a number of votes equal to the number of shares held, whereby one (1) share shall equal one (1) vote.

Any shareholder who has a special interest in any matter shall have no right to vote on such matter, except for the election of directors.

A resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall be passed by the following votes:

- (1) In normal cases: A majority vote of the shareholders who attend the meeting and cast their votes. In the event of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting shall have an additional casting vote.
- (2) For the determination of directors' remuneration: A vote of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of votes of the shareholders who attend the meeting.
- (3) In the following cases: A vote of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the total number of votes of the shareholders who attend the meeting and are entitled to vote.
 - a) The sale or transfer of the whole or substantial parts of the Company's business to other persons;
 - b) The purchase or acceptance of transfer of the business of other private or public companies by the Company;
 - c) The execution, amendment, or termination of contracts concerning the leasing out of the whole or substantial parts of the Company's business; the assignment of another person to manage the Company's business; or the merger of the business with other persons for the purpose of profit and loss sharing;
 - d) The amendment of the Memorandum of Association or the Articles of Association of the Company;
 - e) The increase or decrease of the Company's registered capital;
 - f) The dissolution of the Company;
 - g) The issuance and offering of the Company's debentures;
 - h) The amalgamation of the Company with another company;
 - i) Any other actions as prescribed by law to require a vote of not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the total number of votes of the shareholders who attend the meeting and are entitled to vote.

Article 43. The business to be transacted at an annual general meeting shall include the following:

- (1) To acknowledge the Board of Directors' report showing the Company's business operations during the past year;
- (2) To consider and approve the balance sheet or the statement of financial position, and the profit and loss account as of the end of the Company's fiscal year;
- (3) To consider and approve the allocation of profits and the dividend payment;
- (4) To consider and elect new directors to replace those who retire by rotation;

(5) To consider and determine the directors' remuneration;

(6) To consider and appoint the auditor and determine the audit fee;

(7) Other business.

Financial Statements

Article 46. The Board of Directors shall ensure that the balance sheet or the statement of financial position and the profit and loss account as of the end of the Company's fiscal year are prepared and presented to the shareholders at the annual general meeting for approval. The Board of Directors shall cause the auditor to complete the audit of such balance sheet or statement of financial position and the profit and loss account prior to their submission to the shareholders' meeting.

Article 47. The Board of Directors shall send the following documents to the shareholders together with the notice of the annual general meeting:

(1) A copy of the audited balance sheet or statement of financial position and the profit and loss account, together with the auditor's report; and (2) The Board of Directors' annual report and any other supporting documents

Article 50. The auditor has the right to provide written explanations to the shareholders' meeting and has a duty to attend every shareholders' meeting at which the balance sheet or statement of financial position, the profit and loss account, and any accounting issues of the Company are considered, in order to clarify the audit to the shareholders. The Company shall also provide the auditor with all reports and documents that the shareholders are entitled to receive for such a meeting.

Dividends

Article 51. No dividends shall be paid out of any money other than profit. In the event that the Company still has an accumulated loss, no dividends shall be paid.

Dividends shall be distributed equally according to the number of shares, except in the case where the Company has issued preferred shares and specified that the dividends for preferred shares differ from those of ordinary shares; in such case, dividends shall be allocated as prescribed. The payment of dividends must be approved by the shareholders' meeting.

The Board of Directors may pay interim dividends to the shareholders from time to time when it is deemed that the Company has sufficient profits to justify such payment. After the interim dividends have been paid, the Board shall report the dividend payment to the shareholders at the next shareholders' meeting.

The payment of dividends shall be made within one (1) month from the date of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting or the Board of Directors' meeting, as the case may be. A written notice shall be sent to the shareholders, and the notice of dividend payment shall be published in a newspaper, or via electronic media in accordance with the criteria prescribed by the Registrar under the laws governing public limited companies, for at least three (3) consecutive days.

Legal Reserve and Other Reserves

Article 52. The Company shall allocate a portion of its annual net profit as a reserve fund in an amount of not less than five percent (5%) of the annual net profit, less the accumulated loss brought forward (if any), until the reserve fund reaches an amount of not less than ten percent (10%) of the registered capital.

In addition to the aforementioned reserve, the Board of Directors may propose to the shareholders' meeting to pass a resolution for the allocation of other reserves as deemed beneficial for the Company's business operations.

Upon approval from the shareholders' meeting, the Company may transfer other reserves, the legal reserve, and the share premium reserve, respectively, to offset the Company's accumulated loss.

Election and Retirement of Directors by Rotation

Article 18. The shareholders' meeting shall elect directors in accordance with the following rules and procedures:

- (1) Each shareholder shall have votes equal to the number of shares held, whereby one (1) share shall equal one (1) vote.

- (2) Each shareholder shall exercise all the votes they have under (1) to elect one or several persons as director(s). In the event of electing several persons as directors, the shareholder may not allot any portion of their votes to any person more or less than others.
- (3) The persons receiving the highest number of votes in descending order shall be elected as directors in a number equal to the number of directors to be elected at that time. In the event that the persons elected in the next descending order have equal votes and their number exceeds the number of directors to be elected at that time, the Chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

Article 19. At every annual general meeting, one-third (1/3) of the directors shall retire from office. If the number of directors is not a multiple of three, then the number of directors closest to one-third (1/3) shall retire.

A retiring director may be re-elected to the office.

The directors to retire from office in the first and second years after the registration of the Company shall be determined by drawing lots. In subsequent years, the directors who have remained in office the longest shall retire.

Directors' Remuneration

Article 24 The Company's directors are entitled to receive remuneration from the Company in the form of rewards, meeting allowances, gratuities, bonuses, or other types of benefits as considered and resolved by the shareholders' meeting by a vote of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of votes of the shareholders attending the meeting.

The directors' remuneration may be fixed in a specific amount or set based on specific criteria, and may be determined from time to time or remain in effect until the shareholders' meeting resolves otherwise. Additionally, the directors are entitled to receive per diem and other welfare benefits in accordance with the Company's regulations.

The provisions in the first paragraph shall not affect the rights of directors who are appointed from the Company's officers or employees to receive remuneration and benefits in their capacity as the Company's officers or employees.

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