

In such cases, the relevant member of the Board of Commissioners considered of having conflict of interest aforesaid will not be permitted to participate in the adoption of resolution to decide the approval or disapproval over a transaction which must obtain the written approval of the Board of Commissioners which is proposed by the Board of Directors.

In addition, can also be categorized as related party, any company or entity incorporated in a business group in which the relevant member of the Board of Commissioners and his/her family (as referred to in the above mentioned point 1 of this Chapter) occupies the position as the Commissioner in one of the companies or entities in the business group aforesaid.

In such conditions, the member of the Board of Commissioners considered of having conflict of interest aforesaid may not participate in the adoption of resolution to decide the approval or disapproval over a transaction which must obtain the written approval of the Board of Commissioners which is proposed by the Board of Directors.

CHAPTER VII SHARE OWNERSHIP

1. Reporting of Share Ownership

In accordance with the Limited Liability Company Law, the Member of the Board of Commissioners will be obliged to report his/her share ownership and those of his/her family in the Company and other companies to be furthermore recorded in the Special Register. Related to such matter, the Capital Market Law obliges the Board of Commissioners to report its share ownership in the Company within a period of 10 days after the transaction.

The obligation aforesaid constitutes one of the means to notice the presence or absence of affiliated relationship and to anticipate the potential affiliated transactions or transactions with conflict of interest.

2. Insider Trading

The definition of insider based on the Capital Market Law consists of:

- a. The Board of Commissioners, the Directors or the employees of the Company
- b. The main shareholders of the Company
- c. An individual due to his/her position or profession or due to his/her business relationship with the Company enables such individual to obtain insider information.
- d. A party who in the last 6 months no longer becomes a party as referred to in point a, b and c above.

In accordance with the Capital Market Law, an insider in the Company possessing insider information is prohibited to make a purchase or sale over the securities of the Company or the securities of other companies conducting transactions with the Company. An insider is also prohibited to provide insider information to other party who should be suspected of using such information to carry out transactions over the shares of the Company and is prohibited to influence other party to make the purchase or sale of securities.

CHAPTER VIII