

(Translation)

**Minutes of the 2015 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
of
Sri Trang Agro-Industry Public Company Limited**

held on 29 April 2015, commenced at 10.30 a.m.

at Grand Ballroom B, 8th floor, Lee Gardens Plaza Hotel,
29 Prachathipat Road, Amphur Hadyai, Songkhla Province

There were 165 shareholders present in person and by proxies at the 2015 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Sri Trang Agro-Industry Public Company Limited (the “**Company**”), holding 703,543,080 shares representing 54.96 percent of the total number of shares sold of the Company, constituting a quorum as required by the Articles of Association. Mrs. Romtham Chalapati, the Coordinator of the Meeting introduced the following members of the Board of Directors and the management present to the Meeting:

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| 1. | Mr. Viyavood Sincharoenkul | Chairman of the Board of Directors and Managing Director |
| 2. | Mr. Chaiyos Sincharoenkul | Director and Executive Director |
| 3. | Mr. Lee Paul Sumade | Director and Executive Director |
| 4. | Mr. Kitichai Sincharoenkul | Director and Executive Director |
| 5. | Mr. Veerasith Sinchareonkul | Director, Executive Director and Chairman of Risk Management Committee |
| 6. | Mr. Li Shiqiang | Director |
| 7. | Mr. Patrawut Panitkul | Director, Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) |
| 8. | Mr. Neo Ah Chap | Independent Director |
| 9. | Mr. Prakob Visitkitjakarn | Independent Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee, and Chairman of Remuneration Committee |
| 10. | Mr. Kriang Yanyongdilok | Independent Director, Member of the Audit Committee, and Chairman of the Nomination Committee |
| 11. | Mr. Samacha Potavorn | Independent Director and Member of the Audit Committee |

Absent Director

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| 1. | Mr. Prasit Panidkul | Vice Chairman and Executive Director (due to health problem) |
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Mrs. Romtham then introduced to the Meeting Mr. Somwang Sincharoenkul, Honorary Chairman of the Company, Mrs. Unakorn Phruithithada, auditor from PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Limited acting as the Company’s auditor for the fiscal year 2014, Mr. Paiboon Tunkoon, auditor from PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Limited who was nominated to be the Company’s auditor for the fiscal year 2015, Mrs. Veeranuch Thammavaranucupt, legal advisor from Weerawong, Chinnavat & Peangpanor Limited to

answer the shareholders' questions and Mr. Vasin Uchuvasin, legal advisor from Vasin International Law Office acting as an inspector to ensure that the shareholders meeting is transparent and complies with the laws and the Articles of Association of the Company, and witness the vote casting.

Mr. Viyavood Sincharoenkul, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, was the Chairman of the Meeting. The Chairman welcomed the shareholders and declared the 2015 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders open. The Chairman then assigned Mr. Prakob Visitkitjakarn, an independent director and the Chairman of the Audit Committee, to conduct the Meeting.

Prior to the commencement of the agenda, Mr. Prakob assigned an official of the Company to inform the Meeting of the procedure of the meeting, the exercise of voting and vote counting of shareholders on each agenda item as follows. One share shall represent one vote and each shareholder shall receive 11 voting cards in total for 8 agenda items. The number of voting cards required for agenda item four, to consider and approve the election of directors to replace the directors who retire by rotation is four cards. Mr. Prakob shall first inform the Meeting of the details of each agenda item, and shall then allow shareholders to raise any questions or share any opinion relating to such agenda item, provided that prior to raising any questions or sharing any opinion, such shareholder shall inform the Meeting of his/her first name and surname. After answering the shareholders' questions, Mr. Prakob shall then request the Meeting to cast votes. The shareholders shall sign at the right corner at the bottom of the voting card. In casting votes on each agenda item, the Company's officials shall collect the voting cards only with "disapproved" and "abstained" votes. Mr. Prakob shall request the shareholders who "disapprove" of the proposed matter and the shareholders who "abstain" for the proposed matter to raise their hands accordingly. If there are any shareholders raising their hands, the Company's officials will then collect their voting cards for processing. The shareholders who do not raise their hands for both questions shall be deemed as "approving" such proposed matter. The voting cards with "approved" votes shall be collected at the end of the Meeting, except for agenda item four, particularly with respect to the election of directors to replace the directors who retire by rotation in which case all the voting cards with all types of votes, i.e. "approved", "disapproved" and "abstained" votes, will be collected for counting during such agenda item in compliance with the principles of good corporate governance. In counting the votes, the Company shall deduct the votes "disapproved" and "abstained" from the total number of votes attending the Meeting, and the remainder shall be the votes "approved" on such agenda item.

In the case where a shareholder has prepared proxy form B or C granting a director or an independent director to vote according to the shareholder's or grantor's instructions, the Company has recorded the voting according to the intention of the shareholder or the grantor in advance.

The casting of votes and the collection of voting cards for each agenda item shall be in accordance with the aforementioned procedure.

Two volunteer shareholders were then requested to be witnesses in counting the votes for all agenda items together with the Company's officials in the vote counting area.

Having informed the Meeting of the aforementioned procedure, the Meeting was allowed to raise questions relating to vote casting. There were no questions raised by shareholders.

During the Meeting, additional shareholders attended the Meeting. The number of shareholders present at the 2015 Meeting, in person and by proxies, therefore, was 170 persons in total, holding 705,610,880 shares, representing 55.13 percent of the total number of shares sold of the Company.

No questions were raised by shareholders and then Mr. Prakob commenced the Meeting and proceeded in accordance with the following agenda.

1. To consider and certify the minutes of the 2014 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 29 April 2014

Mr. Prakob proposed the minutes of the 2014 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 29 April 2014, for the consideration of the Meeting. The details of the said minutes appeared in Enclosure 1 of the notice of this Meeting. He then allowed the Meeting to raise questions.

There were no questions raised by shareholders. The Meeting therefore resolved to certify the minutes of the 2014 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 29 April 2014 as proposed with majority votes of the shareholders attending the Meeting and casting their votes as follows:

Approved	702,514,380	votes,	equivalent to	99.84	percent
Disapproved	0	votes,	equivalent to	0	percent
Abstained	1,122,500	votes,	equivalent to	0.16	percent

2. To acknowledge the performance results of the Board of Directors of the Company for the year 2014 and to consider and approve the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2014

Mr. Prakob assigned Mr. Jirat Watthanakarin, AVP – Investor Relation, to inform the details of this agenda item for the consideration of the Meeting.

Mr. Jirat reported the details of the operating results of the Board of Directors for the year 2014 and financial status of the group of the Company, according to the consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income and Statements of Financial Positions, to the Meeting, as follows:

Operating Results

Sales Volume and Revenues from Sales

In 2014, it was still a challenging year for the Natural Rubber industry given to the extension of global economy slowdown, the slowest growth of Chinese economy in the past 15 years, the oversupply of Natural Rubber in the global market, the overstock of Natural Rubber inventory, the rubber price intervention of the Thai government and the appreciation of the US dollars. However, with our robust business model, the Company was able to navigate

through the challenges despite the market downturn. In addition, the Company has made another industry record in sales volume with 1.2 million tons or 6.9% increase from 2013. Our strategy in aggressive expansion of customer base for domestic and high growth markets provided us a counterbalance for Chinese economy slowdown and maintained our leading position in the Natural Rubber industry with 10% global market share. Although our sales volume increased, the significant drop in Natural Rubber price for 23.9% in 2014 had brought our revenue down by 18.1% from 2013.

Amidst slower-than-expected recovery of global economy and other unfavourable external factors, our 2014 sales volume broke a new industry record again at 1,204,342 tons. This represented a 6.9% increase YoY which outperformed the global Natural Rubber consumption growth forecasted by IRSG at 5.3%. Domestic was the key market contributing volume growth by 44,597 tons, 28.1% increase YoY due to our aggressive strategy to further penetrate into domestic market. Korea, China, Malaysia, and Europe also contributed to our 2014 sales volume growth YoY by 49.7%, 2.6%, 205.0% and 4.0% respectively. The increase was partially offset by the decline in sales volume in the US and Japan by 10.5% and 5.4% respectively.

Revenue from the sale of TSR, our core product, declined by 18.7% YoY due mainly to a decrease in average selling price of 24.6%, despite offset by the increase in sale volume of 7.7% YoY. Thanks to our strong distribution platform and well-diversified customer portfolio, our TSR sale growth beat overall Natural Rubber demand in 2014. Our gross profit of TSR decreased by 48.8% YoY. Gross profit margin also declined from the previous year due mainly to the downward price movement and pent-up demand situation.

Revenue from the sale of RSS decreased by 23.6% YoY, driven by a decrease of average selling price by 21.7% and a decrease of sale volume by 2.3%. Our gross profit from the sale of RSS decreased by 33.4% YoY. Gross profit margin slightly declined from 2013 due mainly to the effect of price fluctuation and government intervention.

Revenue from the sale of Concentrated Latex was down 6.9% YoY. The decrease was attributable to a decline in average selling price of 17.3%, despite partially offset by 12.6% increase of sale volume. The increase in sale volume was due mainly to a pick-up in demand from gloves business as the Natural Rubber price was relatively competitive to its substitute of NBR price. Our gross profit from the sale of Concentrated Latex in 2014 improved by 262.8% YoY and gross profit margin also increased from the earlier year.

Key Factors Affecting the Company's Operation - Price and Volatility of Natural Rubber

Price and volatility of Natural Rubber directly affect our revenues and profitability. Natural Rubber price in 2014 continued to move in downward momentum since 2012, which was mainly due to the slow recovery of world economy, especially the slowdown of Chinese economy, ongoing supply surplus and sharp fall in crude oil price.

Gross profit was recorded at Baht 3,348.3 million, down 35.6% YoY. The gross profit margin marginally shrank from 5.6% in 2013 to 4.4% caused primarily by pent-up demand pressure from customers and price intervention due to the downward momentum of Natural Rubber price. Assuming the inventory allowance of Baht 74.5 million was not made in 2014 but

including realised foreign exchange gain of Baht 103.9 million and rubber futures gain of Baht 1,115.2 million from our hedging activities, our adjusted gross profit margin in 2014 would have been 6.1% slightly lower than 2013 of 6.6%. The decline in adjusted gross profit margin was a reflection of industry downturn momentum.

Key Factors Affecting the Company's Operation - Foreign Exchange Rate of Baht against the US Dollar

In 2014, US Dollars continued to appreciate reflecting the improvement of US economy. Under this currency trend, we have substantially lowered the use of currency derivative instruments and allowed our currency conversion to benefit from the appreciation of US Dollars. At the end of 2014, when marked-to-market, our gains on foreign exchange slightly increased from Baht 312.5 million in 2013 to Baht 371.1 million in 2014.

Key Factors Affecting the Company's Operation - Share of Profit of Investments in Associate and a Joint Venture

In 2014, our Group received share of profit from investments in affiliates and joint venture companies in total of Baht 535.1 million of which 86.7% contributed by gloves business and 30.8% by high pressure hydraulic hoses business. Share of profit from investment in affiliates and joint ventures increased by 8.0% compared to the previous year due mainly to the increase in net profit of gloves and hydraulic hoses businesses.

Key Factors Affecting the Company's Operation - Finance Costs

The key factors that affect our finance costs are interest rate, Natural Rubber price, sale volume, and the movement of currency exchange. In 2014, finance costs dropped by 38.3% YoY to Baht 663.4 million due mainly to the lower Natural Rubber price, lower unrealised loss on exchange rate of US Dollars denominated loans and lower effective interest rate from the higher proportion of US Dollar loans in relation to Indonesia Rupiah loans. Our Company average interest rates from 3 main Banks; Bangkok Bank, Kasikorn Bank and Siam Commercial Bank, were well maintained at the low rate when comparing to the MLR interest rates.

Key Factors Affecting the Company's Operation - Policies Related to Business of the Company

The policy of the Thai Government may benefit or have an adverse impact to the Group's operation. For example, the cooperative agreement among Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia (International Tripartite Rubber Council: ITRC) to withdraw Natural Rubber exports of 300,000 tons during October 2012 to March 2013 has limited our export volume to some certain extent. However, 4-month CESS exemption during September to December 2013 of the Office of Rubber Replanting Aid Fund has brought down our selling expenses in late of 2013. Recently in December 2014, Thai government approved THB 20.0 billion price intervention plan through the rubber fund scheme to buying ribbed smoked sheet rubbers (RSS) through auction markets countrywide at higher than market price. As a result, the local RSS price increased; whereas the global market price did not move in the same magnitude.

The reinstatement of US tariff for Chinese tyres in mid of 2014 had adversely impacted the Chinese tyre manufacturers. This, in return, has changed the geographical sales of the Natural Rubber producers whereas the total global demand would be unaffected.

Net profit

Net profit was Baht 1,037.8 million in 2014 compared to Baht 1,820.2 million last year. Net profit margin was 1.4% declined from 2.0% in 2013. Despite being offset by higher profit sharing from our joint venture in downstream businesses, lower finance costs and lower tax expense, our net profit was outweighed by the unfavorable movement of Natural Rubber price and demand appetite.

Financial status – Asset Structure

Current Assets

Current assets decreased by Baht 8,914.0 million, or 33.5%, to Baht 17,684.4 million for the year end 2014 which was due primarily to the decrease in inventories of Baht 6,552.0 million in response to the continual drops in Natural Rubber prices, the reduction in trade accounts receivable and other receivables of Baht 2,752.9 million due to lower Natural Rubber prices, which were partially offset by Baht 238.9 million increase in cash and cash equivalent and Baht 71.6 million higher amount due from futures brokers. At the end of 2014, 96.9% of our accounts receivable were not yet due or overdue less than 1 month while 2.7% was overdue by more than 1 year. The allowance for doubtful debts was 2.8% of total accounts receivable.

Non-current Assets

Non-current assets increased by Baht 2,467.8 million, or 14.0%, to Baht 20,106.1 million for the year end 2014 which primarily consists of an increase in property, plants and equipment of Baht 2,060.2 million (net of depreciation and write-off) for the construction of our new factories in Thailand and Indonesia, capacity expansion to TSR factories, as well as the investment for rubber plantation.

Financial status – Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity Structure

Current Liabilities

Current liabilities decreased by Baht 7,911.8 million, or 38.8%, to Baht 12,464.0 million for the year end 2014 which was mainly from an decrease in short-term loans of Baht 4,814.7 million, a repayment of the debenture of Baht 1,600.0 million, a decrease in trade accounts payable of Baht 1,242.0 million from a decrease in raw material prices and a decrease in derivative financial instruments of Baht 320.0 million.

Non-Current Liabilities

Non-current liabilities increased by Baht 864.7 million, or 22.3%, to Baht 4,734.7 million for the year ended 2014 which was primarily due to an increase in long-term loans (net of current portion) of Baht 799.7 million to support our rubber plantation, and an increase in deferred income tax liabilities of Baht 112.4 million.

Shareholders' Equity

Equity increased by Baht 600.8 million, or 3.0%, to Baht 20,591.9 million for the year end 2014 due mainly to net profit during the year and asset revaluation surplus.

Financial Ratios

Return on assets (ROA)

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, our ROA were 2.53% and 4.50%, respectively. The decrease in ROA was due to lower net profit under the pressure from falling Natural Rubber price

Return on equity (ROE)

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, our ROE were 5.11% and 9.37%, respectively. Similar to ROA, the decrease in ROE was due to lower net profit under the pressure from falling Natural Rubber price.

Current ratios

As at 31 December 2014, our current ratio increased to 1.42 times from 1.31 times last year. The improvement came from the higher cash and cash equivalents and lower level of outstanding loans.

Debt to equity ratio (D/E)

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, our D/E were 0.84 and 1.21 times, respectively. The improvement in D/E was due mainly to lower debt level from the repayment of debentures and lower short-term loan from lower raw material prices.

Cash cycle

The increase in cash cycle was a technical increase of average period of selling products because Natural Rubber price lowered, resulting in lowered cost of goods sold in comparison to the previous year. As a result, average period of selling products according to the calculation increased and cash cycle was longer. There was no significant change in other operation.

Fixed asset turnover ratio

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, our fixed asset turnovers were 5.38 and 8.09 times, respectively. A decrease in fixed asset turnover ratio was due mainly to an increase in property, plant and equipment and a decrease in revenues from lower average selling prices.

Key Financial Information

Book value per share

An increase in book value per share from Baht 15.62 for the year 2013 to Baht 16.09 for the year end 2014 was fundamentally from net profit and appraisal surplus during the year.

Earning per share

A decrease in earning per share from Baht 1.42 for the year end 2013 to Baht 0.81 for the year end 2014 was due mainly to a decrease in net profit.

Dividend payout ratio

The dividend payout ratio in 2014 was increased to 49% from 46% in 2013 because of a decrease in net profit although the dividend payout per share decreased from 2013 to be appropriate with the operation result and future business operation plan.

Mr. Prakob then allowed the Meeting to raise questions.

Mr. Anurak Boonsawang, a shareholder, then asked about the cause and costs of our legal disputes with the Semperit group.

Mr. Kitichai Sincharoenkul, an executive director, informed the Meeting that our Company and the Semperit group have entered into a Joint Venture Agreement for more than 25 years. However, the management of both sides has recently disagreed in management policy, resulting in a conflict and therefore led to legal disputes. The management of the Company has tried to negotiate and used the alternative dispute resolution but it was unsuccessful. For the cost of legal consultants, the Company tried to protect our best interest by employing a qualified legal consultant team at a reasonable price.

Mr. Anurak asked further when the arbitration award would be settled and what the anticipation for the awards was.

Mr. Kitichai informed the Meeting further that at present it was still the beginning of the process. It was anticipated that the process would take approximately 1-2 years until we know the award. However, the Company disclosed the information on legal disputes in Notes to the financial statements of the Company.

Mr. Anurak then asked how long it would take to achieve the growth target of the Company as the management had foreseen that the Company could have global market share at 14%. Mr. Anurak asked further about the operation result of our subsidiary company in Indonesia which was recorded a loss in the previous year.

Miss Thanawan Sa-ngiamsak, VP Business Development & Investor Relations, informed the Meeting that at present the Company had 10-11% market share globally and we still set the target to have global market share at 14%, depending on many factors such as the overall situation of Natural Rubber industry and the competitiveness of our competitors. In the past, the management has tried our best to achieve the set target. For example, our Company expanded our business to other countries such as Myanmar and Vietnam. For the operation result of our subsidiary company in Indonesia which was a loss in the previous year, it was undeniable that the previous year was such a challenging year for the Natural Rubber business. This was due to the lower overall demand of using Natural Rubber and the lower price of Natural Rubber. Therefore, it was a challenge to establish the production capacity management plan and the operation result did not achieve the set target.

Mr. Viyavood Sincharoenkul, Chairman of the Board of Director and Managing Director, informed the Meeting further that our operation result was much better than our competitors. We implemented the right strategy and policy. However, we needed to understand the difficulties of working under the lower price of Natural Rubber which was a decrease by 45%. In addition, China, who was our main customer, was in economic recession. This was

another factor which had an adverse impact on the management of the Company. In any event, the Company was still ready in handling with all circumstances and managed the Company carefully. Anyhow, Natural Rubber industry in Thailand still received good supports both from the government and from other related organization to solve the continuous low price of Natural Rubber.

There were no further questions raised by shareholders, and Mr. Prakob then requested the Meeting to acknowledge the performance results of the Board of Directors of the Company for the year 2013 and considered and approved Statements of Financial Position and Statements of Comprehensive Income of the Company for the year 2014 ended 31 December 2014 as proposed.

After due consideration, the Meeting acknowledged the performance results of the Board of Directors of the Company for the year 2014 and resolved to approve Statements of Financial Position and Statements of Comprehensive Income of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2014, with majority votes of the shareholders attending the Meeting and casting their votes as follows:

Approved	702,360,580	votes,	equivalent to	99.81	per cent
Disapproved	0	votes,	equivalent to	0	per cent
Abstained	1,310,300	votes,	equivalent to	0.19	per cent

3. To consider and approve the dividend payment of the Company for the year 2014

Mr. Prakob assigned Mr. Kitichai Sincharoenkul, a director of the Company, to inform the details of this agenda item for the consideration of the Meeting.

Mr. Kitichai informed the Meeting that according to the Public Limited Companies Act and the Articles of Association of the Company, the Company shall allocate the annual net profit as legal reserve in an amount of not less than 5% of the annual net profit, less the sum of accumulated loss brought forward (if any), until the legal reserve amounts to not less than 10% of the registered capital. Moreover, no dividend shall be paid out of funds other than profit.

Since the Company has already allocated the net profit as legal reserve in the amount as required by law, the Company is not required to allocate such net profit as legal reserve this year.

Currently, the Company's policy is to pay a dividend of approximately 30% of our net profit for each financial year but not in excess of our retained earnings, taking into account the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flow, the ability of the subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entity to make dividend payment to the Company, the Company's expected working capital requirements to support the Company's future growth, and general economic conditions and such other external factors that the Company believes to have an impact on the business operations of the Company.

In year 2014, the Company had a net profit from its operation amounting to Baht 1,037.76 million. The information in respect to dividend payment compared with the year 2012-2014 is shown below.

	2014	2013	2012
Net profit (million Baht)	1,037.76	1,820.18	1,378.88
Earnings per share (Baht)	0.81	1.42	1.08
Dividend per share (Baht)	0.40	0.65	0.50
Number of shares (shares)	1,280,000,000	1,280,000,000	1,280,000,000
Total dividend payment (million Baht)	512	832	640
Payout ratio (%)	49.34%	45.71%	46.41%

Mr. Kitichai informed the Meeting that the Board of Directors deemed it appropriate to propose that the shareholders approve the annual dividend payment from the performance results of the Company for the year 2014 to the shareholders of Baht 0.40 per share, totaling Baht 512 million, representing 49.34% of the net profit of the Company, which is in line with the current dividend policy of the Company. Dividend payment is paid from the profit after deducting not excess 5-year loss carrying forward before current accounting period. According to Section 47 bis of the Revenue Code, such dividend amount is not entitled to tax credit.

If the proposed annual dividend is approved by the shareholders at the 2015 Annual General Meeting, the Board of Directors has fixed 13 May 2015 as the record date for determining the shareholders entitled to receive a dividend and 14 May 2015 as the share register book closing date for compiling the list of shareholders in accordance with Section 225 of the Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 2535 (as amended).

Shareholders who hold shares in the Company through direct securities accounts with the Central Depository (Pte) Limited (“CDP”) (“**Depositors**”) or persons with shares standing to the credit of their securities accounts with the Depository Agents at 5.00 p.m. (Singapore time) on 13 May 2015 will be entitled to receive the dividend for the year 2014.

The annual dividend for the year 2014 will be paid on 27 May 2015.

Mr. Prakob then allowed the Meeting to raise questions. There were no questions raised by shareholders, and Mr. Prakob then requested the Meeting to consider and approve the dividend payment of the Company for the year 2014.

After due consideration, the Meeting resolved to approve the dividend payment of the Company for the year 2014 as per the details proposed in all respects, with majority votes of the shareholders attending the Meeting and casting their votes as follows:

Approved	702,548,380	votes,	equivalent to	99.84	per cent
Disapproved	0	votes,	equivalent to	0	per cent
Abstained	1,122,500	votes,	equivalent to	0.16	per cent

4. To consider and approve the election of directors to replace the directors who retire by rotation

Mr. Prakob informed the Meeting that according to the Public Limited Companies Act and the Articles of Association of the Company, one-third of the directors of the Company shall vacate office at every Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. If the number of directors is not a multiple of three, the number of directors closest to one-third shall retire. This year, the four directors who shall vacate office are:

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|----|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Prakob Visitkitjakarn | Director/ Independent Director |
| 2. | Mr. Viyavood Sincharoenkul | Director |
| 3. | Mr. Veerasith Sinchareonkul | Director |
| 4. | Mr. Lee Paul Sumade | Director |

The said directors vacating office may be re-elected.

According to the recommendation from the Nominating Committee of the Company, the Board of Directors, therefore, deemed it appropriate that the shareholders approve the re-election of Mr. Prakob Visitkitjakarn, Mr. Viyavood Sincharoenkul, Mr. Veerasith Sinchareonkul and Mr. Lee Paul Sumade, to be directors and/or independent directors of the Company for another term as these persons have long experience in the industry that shall provide a valuable service to the Company and shareholders. Also, such persons have all the qualifications and do not have any prohibited characteristics as specified by laws.

In this regard, the profiles of the nominated directors of the Company are shown in Enclosure 3 of the notice of this Meeting and the independent directors of the Company have the qualification of independent directors, which are more stringent than the definitions as specified in the notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board, the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Company has also guided by the Code of Corporate Governance 2012 in determining independence.

Mr. Prakob then allowed the Meeting to raise questions. There were no questions raised by shareholders, and Mr. Prakob then assigned Mrs. Romtham to request the Meeting to consider and approve the election of directors to replace the directors who retire by rotation.

1. Mr. Prakob Visitkitjakarn

After due consideration, the Meeting resolved to approve the re-election of Mr. Prakob Visitkitjakarn to serve as director and independent director for another term with majority votes of the shareholders attending the Meeting and casting their votes as follows:

Approved	702,093,320	votes,	equivalent to	99.78	per cent
Disapproved	0	votes,	equivalent to	0	per cent
Abstained	1,577,560	votes,	equivalent to	0.22	per cent

Note Mr. Prakob Visitkitjakarn abstained the vote in this agenda item

2. Mr. Viyavood Sincharoenkul

After due consideration, the Meeting resolved to approve the re-election of Mr. Viyavood Sincharoenkul to serve as director for another term with majority votes of the shareholders attending the Meeting and casting their votes as follows:

Approved	566,152,510	votes,	equivalent to	80.46	per cent
Disapproved	2,591,700	votes,	equivalent to	0.37	per cent
Abstained	134,926,670	votes,	equivalent to	19.17	per cent

Note Mr. Viyavood Sincharoenkul abstained the vote in this agenda item

3. Mr. Veerasith Sinchareonkul

After due consideration, the Meeting resolved to approve the re-election of Mr. Veerasith Sinchareonkul to serve as director for another term with majority votes of the shareholders attending the Meeting and casting their votes as follows:

Approved	679,616,380	votes,	equivalent to	96.58	per cent
Disapproved	486,000	votes,	equivalent to	0.07	per cent
Abstained	23,568,500	votes,	equivalent to	3.35	per cent

Note Mr. Veerasith Sinchareonkul abstained the vote in this agenda item

4. Mr. Lee Paul Sumade

After due consideration, the Meeting resolved to approve the re-election of Mr. Lee Paul Sumade to serve as director for another term with majority votes of the shareholders attending the Meeting and casting their votes as follows:

Approved	693,226,125	votes,	equivalent to	98.52	per cent
Disapproved	410,300	votes,	equivalent to	0.06	per cent
Abstained	10,034,455	votes,	equivalent to	1.42	per cent

Note Mr. Lee Paul Sumade abstained the vote in this agenda item

5. To consider and approve the determination of remuneration of directors for the year 2015

Mr. Prakob assigned Mr. Kitichai Sincharoenkul, a director of the Company, to inform the details of this agenda item for the consideration of the Meeting.

Mr. Kitichai informed the Meeting that according to the prudent consideration of the Remuneration Committee, it is deemed appropriate to propose that the shareholders approve the directors' remuneration for the year 2015, in a total of not exceeding Baht 6,494,400, with the details as follows:

Annual Remuneration of Board of Directors

- Chairman of the Board Baht 633,600 / person/ annum
- Directors of the Company Baht 475,200 / person/ annum

Annual Remuneration of Audit Committee

- Chairman of the Audit Committee Baht 792,000 / person/ annum
- Audit Committee member Baht 633,600 / person/ annum

Information of the remuneration payment of directors compared with the year 2013 -2015:

	Remuneration of Directors (Baht)		
	2015	2014	2013
Board of Directors	4,435,200.-	4,118,400.-	3,713,000.-
Audit Committee	2,059,200.-	2,059,200.-	2,059,200.-
Total	6,494,400.-	6,177,600.-	5,772,200.-

Mr. Prakob then allowed the Meeting to raise questions. There were no questions raised by shareholders, and Mr. Prakob then requested the Meeting to consider and approve the determination of remuneration of directors for the year 2015.

After due consideration, the Meeting resolved to approve the determination of remuneration of directors for the year 2015 as per the details proposed in all respects, with a vote of not less than two-thirds of the total number of votes of shareholders present at the Meeting, as follows:

Approved	704,483,380	votes,	equivalent to	99.84	per cent
Disapproved	5,000	votes,	equivalent to	0	per cent
Abstained	1,122,500	votes,	equivalent to	0.16	per cent

6. To consider and approve the appointment of the auditor and determination of auditing fee for the year 2015

Mr. Prakob informed the Meeting that according to the Public Limited Companies Act, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders shall appoint an auditor and determine the auditing fee of the Company every year. For the year 2015, Mrs. Unakorn Phruithithada, Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 3257, has performed her duty as an auditor of the Company for 5 consecutive accounting years, so with the recommendation of the Audit Committee, it is recommended to approve the appointment of an auditor from PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Limited ("PWC") to be an auditor of the Company for the year 2015 with the names listed as followed:

1. Mr. Paiboon Tunkoon, Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4298, or
2. Miss Sakuna Yamsakul, Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4906, or
3. Mr. Pisit Thangtanagul, Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4095.

Either of these auditors can conduct the audit and express an opinion on the financial statements of the Company. In the event that neither of these auditors is available, PWC can delegate another one of its Certified Public Accountants to conduct the audit. After taken into account the satisfactory work of auditors of PWC for the previous year, having knowledge and understanding of the business of the Company and group of the Company as well as being an international audit firm, and determine the auditing fee for the year 2015 of the Company and its subsidiaries in an amount of Baht 8,169,000. The auditing fee is increased by 4% from the previous year because the Company and its subsidiaries have expanded their business continuously thereby increasing the scope and quantity of audit services.

In case of the auditors for the foreign subsidiaries, which have rendered services from the same audit firm specified herein and other audit firms, the determination to appoint the auditor of each foreign subsidiary shall primarily consider from quality of its services and auditing fee rate. The information of auditing fee compared with the previous year is shown below.

Auditing fee of the Company and its subsidiaries

Unit: Baht

	2015	2014
Auditing fee (year end)	4,109,000	3,954,000
Reviewing fee (quarterly)	4,060,000	3,900,000
Total auditing fee	8,169,000	7,854,000

Such an auditor had no relationship or interest with the Company/ subsidiaries/ executives/ major shareholders or related parties of such persons.

Mr. Prakob then allowed the Meeting to raise questions. There were no questions raised by shareholders, and Mr. Prakob then requested the Meeting to consider and approve the appointment of the auditor and determination of the auditing fee for the year 2015.

After due consideration, the Meeting resolved to approve the appointment of the auditor and determination of auditing fee for the year 2015 as per the details proposed in all respects, with the majority vote of the shareholders attending the meeting and casting their votes, as follows:

Approved	704,293,280	votes,	equivalent to	99.81	per cent
Disapproved	195,100	votes,	equivalent to	0	per cent
Abstained	1,122,500	votes,	equivalent to	0.16	per cent

7. To consider and approve the issuance and the offering for sale of debentures in an amount of not exceeding Baht 5,000 million

Mr. Prakob assigned Miss Thanawan Sa-ngiamsak, VP Business Development & Investor Relations to inform the details of this agenda item for the consideration of the Meeting.

Miss Thanawan informed the Meeting that the operation of the Company has continuously grown. In order to create more flexibility and more option in effective financial management, it deemed appropriate to issue and offer for sale of debentures as detailed follows:

Type: All types and all kinds of debentures, with and/or without debenture holders' name registered, subordinated and/or unsubordinated, secured and/or unsecured, with and/or without debenture holders' representative, amortization and/or bullet repayment, depending on market condition at the time of each issuance and offering.

Amount: Not exceeding Baht 5,000 million (Five Billion Baht Only) or its equivalent in any other currency at the date of issuance, with one time and/or several times offering.

Tenor: As per conditions at each issuance, depending on market condition at the time of issuance.

Interest rate: Depending on market condition at the time of issuance.

Offering: To offer domestically and/or foreign for one time or several times through a public offering and or private placement and/or offer to high net worth investors and/or offer to domestic and/or foreign institutional investors in full or partial amount.

Early redemption: Debenture holders and/or the Company may have or may not have right for early redemption of debentures depending on terms and conditions at each issuance.

In this regards, the Board of Director and/or Executive Committee and/or Managing Director and/or person assigned by the Board of Director and/or Executive Committee is authorized to determine any conditions and other details relating to the issuance and offering for sale of debentures, such as, interest rate, placement method, offering amount each time, type of debentures, security, offering price per unit, term, maturity period, early redemption period, repayment of principal, and interest method, allocation method, details of offering, etc., as well as arrange for the registration of such debentures with the Thai Bond Market Association (ThaiBMA) or any other secondary market, seek approval from the relevant authorities, and the appointment of underwriter, Debenture holders' representative, registrar, or other relevant advisors or any persons who are relevant to the issuance and offer for sale of debentures, and enter into, agree, sign any documents and other relevant agreements and take any action necessary for and pertinent to the issuance and offer for sale of the debentures, proceed any other relevant acts as deem appropriate for the purpose of the issuance and offer for sale of debentures.

Mr. Prakob then allowed the Meeting to raise questions.

Mr. Anurak Boonsawang, a shareholder, asked the question related to offering for sale of debentures in comparison to loan with financial institutes. How much could the Company reduce cost of interest and how much was the expense for rating company?

Miss Thanawan informed the Meeting that the Company had the investment fund from loan from financial institute and from offering for sale of debentures. Most of the loans from financial institute were short-term loan which the financial institute could call for a return at any time while long-term loan had high interest rate. Therefore, offering for sale of debentures was another option of the Company in finding an investment fund. In some periods that the interest rate of loan from financial institution was the same level as the interest rate of debentures, it would be beneficial for the Company to have a more stable investment fund in the long-term. In this regard, the interest rate of each issuance of debentures depended on type, period and years of offering. In the past, the Company used to offer for sale of debentures at the highest interest rate of 4.7% which was a 5-year debenture.

There were no questions raised by shareholders, Mr. Prakob requested the Meeting to consider and approve the issuance and the offering of debentures at the amount of not exceeding Baht 5,000 million.

After due consideration, the Meeting resolved to approve the issuance and the offering for sale of debentures in an amount of not exceeding Baht 5,000 million, with the majority vote of the shareholders attending the meeting and casting their votes, as follows:

Approved	704,483,380	votes,	equivalent to	99.84	per cent
Disapproved	5,000	votes,	equivalent to	0	per cent
Abstained	1,122,500	votes,	equivalent to	0.16	per cent

8. Other Matters

There was no other matter to be considered.

Mr. Prakob asked whether the shareholders had any questions or opinions.

Mr. Nunthapon Jongwilaikasem, a shareholder, asked about the fact according to the news from Reuters on April 22 that rubber manufacturers and the Company would adjust rubber price by repealing the SICOM price.

Mr. Viyavood Sincharoenkul, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Managing Director, informed the Meeting that there was a continuous decline of Natural Rubber price and we tried to find who the actual price determination was. If we considered rationally, prices should reflect the cost of farmers. However, although farmers tried to cut their expenses, the situation was the Natural Rubber price was falling to the level lower than the cost of farmers that they could live their lives. Both rubber farmers in Indonesia and in Thailand faced such the same problem. Therefore, SICOM rubber price could not consider as a standard price that reflect the actual global price. When we discussed with all sectors, they all agreed that this positive news led to a little higher Natural Rubber price.

Mr. Nunthapon asked further when this would come into effect.

Mr. Viyavood informed the Meeting that we had negotiated and explained that if the price of Natural Rubber continuously declined, farmers would reduce tapping rubber tree or eliminate rubber tree and plant other agricultural products. If we considered overall global volume of

Natural Rubber, it was not oversupply to cause the decline of Natural Rubber price. To solve the problem was time consuming. We used the free market system to create an acceptable price to all parties. It was anticipated that the situation would be better in 9-12 months.

Mr. Nunthapon asked further whether it was possible that the Company repurchased shares from the Stock Market because the share price was lower than the actual book value. This was to remunerate shareholders and it would have higher earnings per share in the next year.

Mr. Viyavood informed the Meeting that if shareholders were confident in our business and purchased our shares, it would be another option to increase the share price in the market.

Mr. Kitichai Sincharoenkul informed the Meeting further that the Company would take this suggestion into consideration.

Mr. Anurak expressed his opinion that he was, personally, proud of the Company that Sri Trang Agro Industry PLC, the Company in Songkhla province, operated its Natural Rubber export business until the Company reached the first rank of Natural Rubber exporter globally which there were few Thai companies that could jump into such a level. Mr. Anurak asked further on the advantages of Systems, applications and products in data processing (SAP) which the Company had started using this system.

Mr. Patrawut Panitkul, Executive Director and CFO, answered to the Meeting that SAP is a system that connects database effectively. Especially the Company had a number of information in each department, it therefore needed a database connection for business planning and following up the result of operation. The result of implementing SAP system was benefitting in management aspects; planning, following up, increasing the production capacity and reducing redundant work.

Mr. Anurak suggested on value added creation to products of the Company such as manufacturing products from natural latex or natural rubber. This was due to the fact that the turnover of a joint venture company was considerably more profitable than the profit from commodity of the parent company. It would be beneficial for the Company if we concentrated on producing value added products. Mr. Anurak, therefore, left this issue for the management of the Company to take into account.

Mr. Anurak, then, asked about the expertise of the 2 new directors who had been appointed the previous year and in what aspect they were participating in developing the Company.

Mr. Kitichai informed the Meeting that the Company had appointed 2 new directors. The first director was Mr. Patrawut Panitkul, who was an employee of the Company for a long period of time. He had skills and knowledge in accounting and finance. Another director was Mr. Li Shiqiang, a Chinese national, was responsible for all marketing aspects in China. As known that the Company had a number of sales volume to China, Mr. Li Shiqiang played an important role in penetrating the market in China. His performance reached customer satisfaction. Both of the 2 directors were considered professionals and had the readiness in managing the Company.

Mr. Viyavood informed the Meeting further that the Company was continuously larger and therefore we needed new generations with professional and diversified skills to cooperate in management for the development of the Company.

Mr. Anurak asked about the effect of the considerable lower oil price which might affect synthetic rubber and supplant Natural Rubber.

Mr. Viyavood informed the Meeting that the lower oil price since September to October of the previous year had affected the lower Natural Rubber price. However, Mr. Viyavood, personally, believed that the oil price would not be lower than this level and might increase to the original price in short time because it could not stay at this low price. This meant that there was no effect to the Natural Rubber price because everything would return to the normal price.

Mr. Anural asked whether it was beneficial for our operation if there was no movement of rubber price.

Mr. Viyavood informed that if there was no movement of rubber price and the price was not lower than this level, it would be beneficial for the management. Especially our competitors that had ceased their operation, resulting in conducting marketing of the Company more easily.

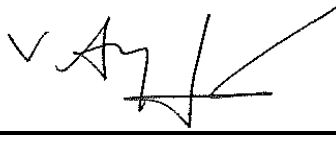
Mr. Soonthorn Wongsiri, a shareholder, asked what the market share of examination glove product in Thailand was and whether the Company had policy on increasing market share of examination glove product in Thailand as there were a number of hospitals. Mr. Soonthorn also asked about the perspective of the growth of this business.

Mr. Viyavood expressed his opinion on the export of examination glove that it would grow more and the Company had the competitiveness with other countries if the government focused on the currency exchange rate of the Thai Baht not to be more appreciated than our neighbour countries.

Mr. Nunthapon asked that he had read the news on the substitution of natural latex by using an extracted substance called Dandelion. Were there any concerns for the Company? In addition, there was an engineer article indicated that tyre manufacture companies could reduce the use of Natural Rubber in producing tyres. Was there any effect to the Company?

Miss Thanawan informed the Meeting that such an article was in a research period and there were still questions whether it could be used for a commercial basis, and if yes, how much it cost and whether it was appropriate to do so. For the proportion of Natural Rubber and synthetic rubber in producing tyres, it needed, however, both types of rubbers because of some specification which a 100% change to one kind of rubber could not be done. For Dandelion, there was no tyre producers trying to produce on a commercial basis and supposed that it was still in a research period.

There were no further questions or opinions raised by shareholders. The Chairman then adjourned the Meeting at 12.40 p.m.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized letters and a long horizontal stroke at the end, positioned above a solid horizontal line.

(Mr. Viyavood Sincharoenkul)
Chairman of the Meeting