

(Translation)
Minutes of the Extra General Meeting of Shareholders No.1/2014
Of
Banpu Public Company Limited

The Meeting was convened on October 6, 2014 at 14.00 hours at Royal Paragon Hall 3 , 5th Floor of Siam Paragon No.991, Siam Paragon Shopping Center, Rama I Road , Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330, Thailand, and presided over by Mr. Krirk-Krai Jirapaet, Chairman of the Board of Banpu Public Company Limited (“Chairman”)

Mrs. Boonsiri Charusiri, the Company Secretary, presented the shareholders with the video presentation of Good Corporate Governance with regard to the shareholders meeting of listed companies of which the Stock Exchange of Thailand and Thai Listed Company Association would like the listed companies to disseminate to their shareholder.

The Company Secretary, presented the shareholders the evacuation fire plan and introduced the leader of the migration.

The Company Secretary informed the Meeting of the ten major shareholders of the Company as of 11 September 2014 which was the Record Date for collecting the names of the shareholders pursuant to Section 225 of the Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 2535 as amended by the Securities and Exchange Act (No.4) B.E. 2551, by closing the share register book of the Company on 12 September 2014, which was the closing date of the Company’s shares register book for determining the rights of shareholders to attend the Annual General Meeting for the year 2014, with the following details:

Major Shareholders	Number of shares held	(%)
1. THAI NVDR CO., LTD.	224,573,438	8.7
2. MITR PHOL SUGAR CORP., LTD.	144,064,080	5.6
3. HSBC (SINGAPORE) NOMINEES PTE LTD	90,701,613	3.5
4. TME CAPITAL CO., LTD	62,116,000	2.4
5. MR. ISARA VONGKUSOLKIT	61,504,440	2.4
6. GIC PRIVATE LIMITED - C	47,673,500	1.8
7. MR. KAMOL VONGKUSOLKIT	45,646,210	1.8
8. STATE STREET BANK EUROPE LIMITED	43,922,986	1.7
9. CITY HOLDING, CO.,LTD.	37,600,000	1.5
10. MR. VITON VONGKUSOLKIT	36,754,410	1.4

The Chairman informed that at the commencement of the Meeting, there were 818 shareholders attending in person and 825 shareholders attending by proxy, totally 1,643 shareholders representing 1,051,336,941 shares, equivalent to 40.71 per cent of the total 2,581,878,550 shares which have been issued and distributed, the quorum was, then, constituted in accordance with the law and Clause 34 of the Articles of Association of the Company, stipulating that in a general shareholders' meeting, in order to form a quorum at least twenty-five shareholders or proxies (if any) or at least half of all shareholders, and representing at least one-thirds of shares distributed shall be required.

The Chairman convened the meeting, welcomed the shareholders and introduced to the Meeting the directors, managements and auditors attended the Meeting in order to deliver additional information and answer the questions to the Meeting. In addition, the Company invited the Legal Advisor to act as observer for transparency of the Meeting and to comply with the law and the Articles of Association of the Company. The Company designated the Company Secretary to record the Minutes of Meeting as follows:

The following directors attending the Meeting:

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| 1. Mr. Krirk-Krai | Jirapaet | Independent Director / Chairman of the Board |
| 2. Mr. Anothai | Techamontrikul | Independent Director/ Chairman of the Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee |
| 3. Mr. Rutt | Phanijphand | Independent Director / Chairman of the Compensation Committee |
| 4. Mr. Teerana | Bhongmakapat | Independent Director / Chairman of the Audit Committee |
| 5. Mr. Sudiarso | Prasetio | Independent Director |
| 6. Mr. Chanin | Vongkusolkit | Director and Chief Executive Officer |
| 7. Mr. Rawi | Korsiri | Director |
| 8. Mr. Metee | Auapinyakul | Director |
| 9. Mr. Ongart | Auapinyakul | Director |
| 10. Mr. Verajet | Vongkusolkit | Director |

Directors who did not attend the Meeting:

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|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Suthad | Setboonsarng | Independent Director (to be abroad) |
| 2. Mr. Buntoeng | Vongkusolkit | Director (to be on sick leave) |

The following Management attending the Meeting:

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| 1. Mr. Somyot | Ruchirawat | Deputy Chief Executive Officer |
| 2. Mr. Voravudhi | Linananda | Chief Operating Officer |
| 3. Mrs. Somrudee | Chaimongkol | Chief Financial Officer |
| 4. Mr. Sathidpong | Wattananuchit | Deputy Chief Executive Officer – Corporate Services |
| 5. Mr. Akaraphong | Dayananda | Deputy Chief Executive Officer – Strategy and Business Development |
| 6. Mrs. Udomlux | Olarn | Senior Vice President – Corporate Affairs |
| 7. Mrs. Boonsiri | Charusiri | Company Secretary |

The following observer attending the Meeting:

1. Ms. Pornpinant Asawawattanaporn Baker & McKenzie Co., Ltd.
2. Ms. Naruemol Chinawong Baker & McKenzie Co., Ltd.

The Chairman informed the meeting for the governing rules of shareholder meetings described in details as appeared in the Enclosure No. 3 and 4 which had been sent to the shareholders together with the notice of this Meeting.

- Prior to the voting of any agenda, the Chairman will invite shareholders to ask questions.
- One share shall be entitled to one vote.
- Shareholder(s) who has/have special interest in any agenda, will not be eligible to the voting in the respective agenda.
- The Chairman will inform the Meeting that the voting of each agenda shall be made openly.
- Shareholders who disapprove or abstain voting of any agenda will be able to submit their votes in the voting ballots provided for shareholders while processing their registration. Such votes would be deducted from the total shares collected by the computerized database system during registration. The shareholders attending in persons who did not submit any voting ballots, it would be considered as agreement to particular agenda.
- The Chairman will announce the scores of the votes by specifying the number of votes which are in favor, against or abstained.
- The Chairman is empowered to issue meeting rules for the purpose of conducting the meetings in order and ensuring equitable treatment to all shareholders.

Then, the Chairman commenced the Meeting and conducted the following business agenda, in addition, there were additional shareholders attended during the meeting.

Agenda 1. To acknowledge the minutes of the Annual General Meeting for the year 2014

The Chairman informed the Meeting of the opinion of the Board of Directors that Annual General Meeting for the year 2014 , which was held on 3 April 2014. The Board of Directors has considered and is of opinion that the minutes of the Annual General Meeting for the year 2014 prepared by the Company Secretary, correctly reflected the resolutions passed by the said Shareholders' Meeting, and proposed the Meeting to acknowledge the said minutes of the Annual General Meeting for the year 2014, the copies of which had been sent to the shareholders together with the notice of this Meeting as per the Enclosure No. 2.

The Chairman invited the shareholders to ask questions and voice their additional observations.

Chairman of the Meeting opened the floor for questions and additional comments from shareholders who posed the following questions and expressed the following opinions:

The Chairman, then, requested the Meeting to acknowledge the minutes of the Annual General Meeting for the year 2014.

The Meeting resolution:

The Meeting passed a resolution to acknowledge the minutes of the Annual General Meeting for the year 2014.

Agenda 2. To consider the issuance and sale of debentures in the aggregate principal amount not exceeding Baht 20,000 Million

The Chairman requested Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkrit, Chief Executive Officer to explain this agenda in details.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkrit, Chief Executive Officer, explained details of the debenture offer that it's an option to raise fund to repay existing loans that Banpu was having with financial institutions. Fund raised from the debenture issuance would also accommodate Banpu's future business prospect. In addition, debentures would allow Banpu to have more flexibility thanks to longer repayment term which therefore should enable Banpu to expand its business with more ease. CEO Chanin therefore requested shareholders to allow Banpu to issue additional debentures aside from the existing one for an amount not exceeding Baht 20,000 Million, details of which are as follows.

1. The issuance and sale of several types of debentures by the Company in one and/or more offerings depending on the Company's discretion and need of fund in Baht and/or US\$ and/or other currency as the Company deems it appropriate in the aggregate principal amount of not exceeding Baht 20,000 Million or the US\$ or other currencies equivalent amount calculated by using the prevailing exchange rate at the time of each offering subject to the following conditions:

Types	:	All types of debentures (subordinated or non-subordinated, with or without trustee, and secured or unsecured) depending upon the market suitability at the time of each offering.
Currency	:	Baht, US\$ and/or other currencies
Principal Amount	:	Principal amount of the debentures issued will not exceed Baht 20,000 million or the US\$ or other foreign currency equivalent amount, calculated by using the prevailing exchange rate at the time of each offering.
Maturity	:	Not exceeding 15 years
Interest Rate	:	Depending upon the appropriateness and the market condition at the time of the issue and offer for sale.
Repayment	:	Amortizing or bullet payment
Call Option	:	The Company may have the call option to redeem the debentures before maturity, or may repurchase the debentures.
Put Option	:	The debenture holders may be granted with put option subject to the conditions as to be specified by the Company, or may repurchase the debentures.
Secondary Market	:	The Company may apply for listing of debentures with the Thai Bond Dealing Center or other foreign bond dealing

In the event that the debentures are redeemed for whatever reasons, or are repurchased, resulting in the reduction of the outstanding balance of the debentures, the Company may issue the new debentures subject to the principal amount as approved by the Shareholders' Meeting.

2. The Board, the authorized the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer are empowered to fix the pricing, period and method of offering and other relevant details, including appointing financial advisor(s), underwriter(s), debenture registrar and/or a trustee, entering into, executing, amending negotiating upon the agreements and/or other documents as well as contacting, providing information, submitting documents and evidences to the Office of Securities concerning the issuance and the offering of debentures, and performing any and all related matters as the deem appropriate.
3. To maintain validity of outstanding debentures totaling 14,000 million THB under the approval of AGM 1/1998, EGM 1/2001 and EGM 1/2005 until their redemption and, then, cancel the revocation of this amount for reissuing.

The Chairman, then, requested the Meeting to approve the issuance and sale of debentures in the aggregate principal amount not exceeding Baht 20,000 Million

The Chairman invited shareholders to ask questions or voice their observations. Shareholders raised some issues which were summarized as follows:

1. Mr. Worapong Chanyangyuen, a proxy, asked the following questions: (1) whether the debenture issuance on this occasion would affect the rights issue of Banpu's existing debentures, financial ratios and Banpu's repayment ability; (2) in which business Banpu planned to invest money raised from this issuance; (3) when approved, whether the issuance would affect Banpu's financial ratios and its credit rating currently at AA-/Negative.
2. Mr. Winai Thanasakbandit, a shareholder, asked whether or not this issuance would affect Banpu's debt to equity (D/E) ratio.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit explained that Banpu had thoroughly reviewed the option of debenture issuance and realized that it needed to comply with the rights issue of the existing debentures. The objective of this issuance was to raise fund in order for Banpu to repay its existing loans with financial institutions and to invest in Banpu's business as this would help increasing coal reserves to accommodate higher demands for coal and for investment in its power plant projects. Banpu would continue to maintain its D/E ratio based on the rights condition under its existing debentures. This issuance should not affect Banpu's credit rating which would depend on several factors and which was to correspond with criteria set by credit rating companies.

3. Mr. Wallop Charatchimpleekul, a shareholder, asked if a resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting to seek approval had any deadline. He had an opinion that a deadline should be set as to when debentures would be issued and offered after the Shareholders' Meeting had resolved to allow the Company to do so.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit explained that if a resolution adopted by the shareholders' meeting exceeded more than five years during which no debenture was issued and offered, Banpu would no longer use the amount approved thereby to issue debentures. It would rather seek a new resolution from shareholders.

4. Mr. Basant Kumar Dugar, a shareholder, congratulated Banpu as it had been dismissed by the Appeal Court in the Hongsa case. He recommended the following. First, the debenture amount Banpu was seeking approval from the Shareholders' Meeting was too low; it should have asked for at least 2-3 times more than it currently did. In addition, the debenture's maturity term should have been longer i.e. 25 years or perpetual. The fact that Banpu had been selected as one of the six listed companies under the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index (DJSI World Index) and a positive ruling by the Appeal Court in the Hongsa case should be affirmative factors for Banpu's credit rating as well as for its share prices. He recommended Banpu to be prepared in advance for the upcoming Asean Economic Community (AEC) as well as to organize roadshows and meetings with investors.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit agreed with what the shareholder had proposed including a timeline to seek approval for the debenture issuance which coincided with the period when interest rates remained low. He agreed that Banpu would definitely benefit from being selected as one of the six companies under the DJSI World Index as it would be advantageous for Banpu when issuing the debentures and from the fact that Thailand would be part of the AEC in 2015 as this should enable Banpu to issue more debentures. He would take the shareholder's recommendation for further consideration.

5. Mr. Thong-in Saeng-ngarm, a shareholder, expressed his opinion on the debenture's coupon rate. He said that this would depend on the soundness and market conditions at the time the debenture was issued. He said Banpu may have to shoulder a higher interest rate if the issuance took place at a time the interest rate was high.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit explained that Banpu would thoroughly review the issue so that the debenture could be issued at a right time that was aligned with the money market condition.

6. Mr. Sitthipat Traipong, a shareholder, asked about the higher D/E ratio and the lower Rate on Equity (ROE). He wished to have a reassurance and wondered if Banpu could reiterate that this issuance of debenture would not lower its ROE.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit explained that Banpu had closely monitored its ROE to ensure that the ratio would not exceed the existing rights condition. The fact that the D/E ratio kept rising was due to investment conditions during the past 3-4 years. Meanwhile, the reason the ROE was declining was due to the fall of coal prices in the world's market which affected Banpu's profit.

7. Ms. Siriporn Kattapong, a shareholder, asked if environmental impacts from the coal business would affect Banpu's business.

8. Mr. Pitak Natepatrachai, a shareholder, asked if Banpu had reviewed its investment direction since he felt that alternative energy was given much attention nowadays when the world discussed an issue of energy use today and potential new technology in the future.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit explained that power had been generated from several resources including coal, nuclear and renewable energy, the latter of which however remained expensive compared to coal. As a result, there had been attempts to develop high-technology power plants such as the ones relying upon super critical and ultra-super critical technology to reduce the use of coal and other effects such as SO₂, NO₂ and dust. These high technology existed in Japan and certain European countries. There remained a tendency for higher use of coal in the future especially in places like Indonesia, India and Vietnam. Aside from the shareholder's question regarding Banpu's adjustment of its investment direction, Mr. Chanin said that besides coal, during the next three to five years, Banpu planned to increase its investment in the power business.

9. Mr. Sanchai Chantacheewakul, a shareholder, asked for Banpu's opinion as the firm planned to invest money raised from the issuance of debentures in the coal business at a time coal prices in today's market remained weak and therefore would not generate much profit to Banpu. He asked what measures Banpu had planned to enhance profitability at a time coal prices were down.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit explained that although coal prices had been weakened, demands for coal continued to be strong which offered a right opportunity for Banpu to look for more coal resources. As for measures Banpu had pursued, this included cost reduction and productivity increase. Banpu was an expert in this coal business. Besides, it had already developed and set up a coal conveyor system to make itself ready. This factor would increase productivity and reduce its costs. Yet, Banpu was well aware that any investment at this period had to be thoroughly reviewed. It would emphasize at investment in assets that could quickly generate cash flow and it would also consider coal resources that would generate generous profits.

10. Mr. Pitak Natepatrachai asked about the application of super critical and ultra-super critical technology in Thailand's power plants. He also asked how the Thai government's policy supporting the construction of coal-fired power plant had affected Banpu.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit explained that power plants in Thailand had started implementing these technologies. At present, investing in coal-fired power plant using this technology was still less expensive than investing in power plant relying upon alternative energy and natural gas. The government's supporting policy would benefit Thailand's economic outlook and Banpu's business. However, Banpu was not affected from the change of political policy whether it's an issue of interest rate or financial liquidity.

11. A shareholder submitted questions to speakers on the stage asking about the current coal price. The questions included when the Hongsa Power Plant started to generate its power and Banpu's estimated incomes.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit explained that coal prices in the world market continued to fall. The Newcastle Export Index (NEX) was around US\$70 per ton. During the past few months, this fell by another 10 per cent as additional hydro power plants in China had been built and water this year was more than enough to generate more electricity. Yet, this factor would force coal price to fall on a temporary basis only. After this sluggish period, the world expected coal prices to increase. The Hongsa Power Plant will commercially generate power in 2015. Unit 1 will start operating in June 2015 while unit 2 and 3 will commence their commercial operations in November 2015 and February 2016, respectively. Banpu should be able to recognize the same amount of income from the Hongsa Power Plant as it did from the BLCP Power Plant.

The Chairman invited the shareholders to ask questions and voice their additional observations. No questions being raised.

The Chairman, then, requested the Meeting to approve the issuance and sale of debentures in the aggregate principal amount not exceeding Baht 20,000 Million.

Meeting Resolution

After due consideration, the Meeting passed a resolution to approve the issuance and sale of debentures in the aggregate principal amount not exceeding Baht 20,000 Million with the voting not less than two-thirds as follows:

Resolution	Total Votes (1 share = 1 vote)	Per cent of the total votes of shareholders attending the Meeting and entitle to vote
1. Approved	1,037,998,387	98.0829
2. Objected	20,047,778	1.8944
3. Abstained	240,900	0.0228

Agenda 3. Other businesses (if any)

The Chairman advised that this agenda was provided for shareholders to ask questions and/or for directors to clarify any queries of the shareholders (if any). No issue would be proposed for consideration and approval, and therefore, no voting would be made.

The Chairman invited the shareholders to ask questions and voice their additional observations.

1. Mr. Thong-in Saeng-ngarm, a shareholder, asked the following: (1) Banpu's performance in Q3; (2) whether Banpu would pay a higher dividend compared to the year before; (3) he finally suggested that this meeting venue was convenient and asked Banpu to organize the meeting here again.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit explained that Banpu could not yet inform its performance at the moment. So far, it had sold a large amount of coal by pricing sales price in advance and it continued to pursue its production cost-cutting measures while coal prices continued to fall. In the future, Banpu would consider paying its dividend based on circumstances. Banpu however would continue implementing its cost-cutting measures to maintain profit so that it

could constantly pay good dividends to shareholder. He accepted the shareholder's meeting venue suggestion for consideration.

2. Mr. Winai Thanasakbandit, a shareholder, asked about the Hongsa litigation.

Chairman of the Meeting explained that the Appeal Court had dismissed the case on September 9, 2014 where it reversed the order of the Court of First Instance. To conclude, the Court found Banpu and its action innocent and no tort was committed against the Plaintiff. This reiterated the truth that Banpu had kept insisting since the beginning.

3. Mr. Wasan Pongputtamon, a shareholder, asked what impact Banpu had due to Thailand's recent change of its political regime. He also asked about coal prices which remained relatively low compared to prices of petrol and wondered what measure Banpu had implemented to maintain its net profit margin at a time coal prices were relatively weak.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit explained that Banpu was hardly affected by the change of government. It was true that petrol price was high but it started to fall during recent months. Banpu tried to make profit at a time the coal industry suffered from its price fall by cutting its costs in every aspect.

4. Mr. Nat Uttarothai, a shareholder, asked whether Banpu would expand more of its power plant business; for example, building more power plants overseas or expanding the BLCP.

Banpu currently plans two more power plant projects in Asean. It's also considering expanding its BLCP.

5. Mr. Worapong Chanyangyuen, a proxy, asked the following: (1) how the tendency for China to import less coal from overseas had affected Banpu's business and what measures Banpu had to cope with this situation in the future; (2) what plan Banpu had to accommodate operation disruption such as disruption for relocating Longwall's production in Australia or the BLCP's temporary production suspension for maintenance purpose; and (3) how the weakening of the world's coal prices had affected the current coal industry.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit explained that Banpu had not much been affected by China's coal business since Banpu sold approximately six million tons of coal in China a year only and the Company started to sell more coal to India. As for the BLCP operation, its performance remained very good although the plant had to shut down for maintenance purpose at year-end which was in accordance with its yearly maintenance plan. In Australia, Banpu was focusing at cost management at the moment and the situation was getting better. Besides, machinery there was new and therefore was ready for production. The coal industry during the past few years saw its coal prices steadily fall and expected this to continue for a while before the prices could rise.

6. Mr. Kathathep Panichamnuaysuk, a shareholder, asked about the progress of Banpu's coal chemical project in Mongolia.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit explained that Banpu was in the process of developing its coal mine in Mongolia where there was a trial to produce oil from coal which if succeed would be sold in China.

7. Mr. Nopparat Piriyalertsak, a shareholder, asked about India revoking mining licenses which he wondered whether Banpu would benefit from having more customers from India as a result of this license termination.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkrit explained that this would rather affect India's coal imports from overseas.

8. Mr. Basant Kumar Dugar, a shareholder, said that India's High Court had ordered that a large number of mining licenses be revoked. He said one had to watch whether this would open up an opportunity for foreigners to invest in India's coal market. He wished to also suggest the following: (1) Banpu should prepare financial information and financial ratios as internal information which shall include gross profit margin, net profit margin, return on assets and return on equity to the Board in advance on a monthly basis for the Board to learn which coal mines had generated incomes or ROA; (2) he asked Banpu to look at a relationship between its coal sales agreements and its production, distribution and raw materials. (3) he urged Banpu to participate in the National Innovation Agency's innovation projects; (4) Banpu should study examples of top ten companies out of 700 companies with the highest profit rates where it should select those sharing similar business pattern with Banpu to see which tools or procedures they had implemented to achieve success and, finally, (5) he suggested that Banpu hire a consulting business to appraise its assets.

9. Mr. Sitthipat Traipong, a shareholder, asked about Banpu's process to be member of the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index (DJSI World Index). He asked about differences between the DJSI World Index and the DJSI Emerging Market Index and inquired why Banpu was included in the DJSI and not the other.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkrit explained that Banpu had put priority in quality, safety and environment (QSE) development for more than 20 years which led it to publish the sustainability report by conveying Banpu's QSE actions in its business. At present, Banpu's sustainability report is based on guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) which is widely recognized worldwide. As for criteria which company would be under the DJSI World Index or the DJSI Emerging Markets Index, according to Mr. Chanin, businesses would be classified based on market capitalization. The report made from the GRI guidelines meanwhile had to be prepared on the basis of clear-cut information and a review had to be made annually.

Mr. Sathitpong Watananuchit, Vice President, Corporate Management, explained that to qualify for the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index, a company must be listed and has its free float market capitalization in the Dow Jones Total Stock Market Index as one of the top first 2,500 firms. In 2014, questionnaires were sent to 34 firms. In the end, Banpu was selected as one of Thailand's top ten firms to become a member of the 2014 DJSI. Banpu will reveal the process and more details of the selection procedures to shareholders via its corporate website.

10. Mr. Wichu Chantatab, a proxy, asked if the Hongsa litigation had finally be completed and whether the Plaintiff would appeal the case to the Supreme Court. If yes, when the Plaintiff had to do so.

Chairman of the Meeting explained that both litigants were entitled to file a petition to the Supreme Court in the case. As for when the filing had to be made, no definite period can be specified at the moment. Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkrit further explained that if the Plaintiff filed a petition to the Supreme Court, Banpu was ready to put a team of lawyers to handle the action.

11. Mr. Sombat Chuenbanluesuk, a shareholder, asked whether Banpu could add value to coal by turning it into other products such as carbon nanotube at the time coal prices were so low aside from selling coal as fuel.

Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkrit explained that at present, Banpu had tried to increase coal value where a marketing unit had already been set up in Singapore to develop and mix coal to enhance its quality so that the product could fetch a better price. As for developing coal into other materials, the firm was studying its possibility.

Chairman of the Meeting asked participants for questions and comments. There was no further question.

Chairman of the Meeting thanked shareholders who had approved the issuance and sale of debentures. He also expressed his gratitude for various advice and recommendations. The Chairman informed the Meeting that the Company would prepare the minutes of the Extra General Meeting of Shareholders No. 1/2014 within 14 days from the date of the Meeting, which would be posted on the Company's website at www.banpu.com. The shareholders who would like to propose a material amendment of minutes of shareholders meeting, please inform the Company Secretary at bod_sec@banpu.co.th within 30 days after the dissemination

The Chairman asked whether there was any question to be raised, but no shareholder raised any issue. Thus, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

The meeting was adjourned at 3.45 p.m.

Signed - signature - Chairman of the Meeting
(Mr. Krirk-Krai Jirapaet)
Chairman of the Board

Signed - signature - Secretary to the Meeting

(Mrs. Boonsiri Charusiri)
Company Secretary
Minutes Recorder