

Corporate Governance Policy

The Erawan Group is managed on the principle of good corporate governance. The business is run in compliance with the laws and on the basis of the Business Code of Conduct where information is disclosed in a transparent and straightforward manner. We have also put in place efficient auditing mechanisms. We operate our business by taking into consideration our responsibility in every aspect to shareholders and stakeholders, the structure of our Board of Directors, supervision mechanisms and efficient management responsibility. Aside from complying with the OECD's best practices, we also implement other best practices normally practiced overseas; for example, The Erawan Group have set up four sub-committees to help supervising each task or the fact that our board consists of as much as 46 percent of Independent Directors out of the entire board. With regard to corporate governance, The Erawan Group has set up the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCG) to regularly review and update corporate governance policies and practices so the company will continue to have up-to-date criteria that it can be actually implemented. To comply with the policy, the Chief Executive Officer and the President has been directed to promote corporate governance among staff of all levels.

At present, the practice is being adjusted so that it is in line with the Asean CG Scorecard to be implemented in 2015. Based on our initial study, Asean CG Scorecard applies the same principles as those of the OECD. There are five issues to be considered; namely, shareholders' rights, equal treatment of shareholders, rights of stakeholders, information disclosure and transparency and responsibility of the Board of Directors. Based on our group study, we found that in only certain areas that Asean CG Scorecard system is more demanding than that

of the OECD. Besides, the Erawan Group has signed the Collective Action Coalition (CAC), a movement established by the Thai private sector against corruption and certifies that the company to declaration on anti-corruption by putting in place good business principles and control against briber. (Full Member of the CAC)

The Erawan Group also ensure that staff understands the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) where business is run by properly taking into consideration the interest of all stakeholders whether they are employees and family, customers, suppliers/creditors, competitors, public sector, society and environment. The Erawan Group regularly conducts an opinion survey of stakeholders. Results of the survey are used to improve business efficiency and to be one of the factors evaluating our staff performances annually.

Good Corporate Governance can be divided into eight areas as follows:

1 Code of Conduct

The Erawan Group have announced a policy to conduct our business based on the principles of good corporate governance. In 2005, we combined the best practices and the Code of Conduct, which not only were in line with our corporate strategy, but were also practicable, into our Code of Conduct manual. The manual was updated in 2008, which was indeed a significant move based on our motto of **"Success with Integrity"**. The updated Code of Conduct has been distributed to executive officers and staff for implementation to ensure our success with integrity and also to promote our corporate culture and ethical performances. Our Code of Conduct is now posted in our website at www.TheErawan.com, a mechanism to ensure that our executive officers and staff commit to their responsibilities to all stakeholders.

2 Qualifications, Structure, Duties and Responsibilities of the Board and the Management

Not only qualifications of our directors are in line with the SET's requirements but they are also much more intensive. Director's term of office is three years each term with clear scopes of work and with power being balanced between non-executive directors. Half of the Board's entire members are independent non-executive directors. The Board consists of Chairman of the Board, who is an independent Director and different person from the Chief Executive Officer where their roles, authority and responsibilities are clearly separated to maintain balance between managing and supervising the company. In addition, there are five other independent directors, five non-executive directors and two executive directors (Chief Executive Officer and the President). The total number is 13.

The Board has appointed four different committees in a move to clearly define duties and responsibilities. The Board also has a policy to promote rotation among directors to sit at different committees for appropriate timeframe and on appropriate occasions. Chairman of a committee has a duty to submit a clear-cut policy of his committee to the Board. Every committee must appoint a secretary, who will coordinate with directors and the management to ensure that the policy is translated into action. In addition, the secretary must also record minutes of meeting in writing.

The committees include the following:

The Audit Committee (AC): The entire Audit Committee consists of independent directors and at least three members, who must have adequate accounting knowledge to be responsible for auditing the company's financial statements and its internal control system and to monitor the company's risk management practices on a regular basis. In addition, the Audit Committee will also review the independence of the company's Internal Audit Unit; approve appointment, transfer or termination of supervisor who works as its secretary; review legal compliance; select, appoint, removal and propose an auditor and auditor's fees and review the auditing and disclose information about connected transactions to meet the criteria in an accurate and transparent manner.



The Investment Committee (IC): This Committee consists of no fewer than seven directors and is responsible for supervising and managing policies, plans and investment projects approved by the Board. The Committee also ensures that the firm has a systematic, distinct and effective risk management system.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCG): This Committee consists of no fewer than four members. Its chairman shall be an independent and non-executive director while the remaining two members are non-executive directors. The Committee is responsible for reviewing the structure of the Board, setting qualifications of a particular position, reviewing and recruiting experts to become our directors as well as assessing the Board's performances and other committees appointed by the Board. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee also sees that directors, executive officers and staff of all levels comply with the Good Corporate Governance practices and Code of Conduct.

The Management Development and Compensation Committee (MDC): The Committee, consisting of no fewer than four non-executive directors, is responsible for proposing development policies, assessing knowledge and skills of and compensations to new Chief Executive Officer and the President, writing a senior management succession plan and reviewing the company's HR development policy.

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3 Qualification of Directors

Principles:

The Board of Directors should consist of members with a variety of knowledge and experiences, whether it is in finance, economy, management, business administration, marketing and service, tourism and law. The idea is to ensure that together, they can formulate a right policy for the development of hotel and resort business while having specialized skills, ability to see things in a big picture and enough independence to audit the Management in a balancing manner. The Board of Directors has two significant roles; namely, supporting the Management on the basis of the Good Corporate Governance and formulate a strategy to achieve our business goals.

General Qualifications:

- 1 Director should possess a variety of knowledge and experiences while being a professional with an ethical mind.
- 2 Director should fully understand his obligations and practices with a commitment to create long-term values to the business and shareholders.
- 3 Director should have enough time to perform his duties effectively.
- 4 Director should be able to assess himself and is ready to notify the Board of Directors upon change or if there is anything that prevents him from performing his job effectively.

Director's Term of Office and Retirement Criteria

- 1 Director shall be in office three years each term. The Board may nominate a director for shareholders to re-elect him/her after his term ends by reviewing his performances on an annual basis. The term of a committee's member is also three years each term.
- 2 Director shall retire when he/she is fully 75 years old effective from the day following the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. The calculation will start after the day the director is fully 75 years old.

Specific Qualifications:

Chairman of the Board of Directors: aside from the duties mentioned above, Chairman will have extra duties; namely, (1) acting as chairman of the Board of Directors' meeting; (2) exercising a casting vote in case of tie at the Board of Directors' meeting; (3) calling for the meeting

of the Board of Directors; and (4) acting as chairman of the Shareholders' Meeting. As a result, qualifications of the Chairman will be slightly different from those of other directors as follows:

- Chairman must be Non-Executive Director (NED).
- Chairman must not be involved in a day-to-day management, be an auditor, or others such as a legal consultant; nor shall he be employee, staff, advisor receiving monthly salary or a person with controlling power of the company, affiliated company, associated company, auditing company, or be a person who may have conflict of interest without having to have interest or stakes in such manner.

Executive Director

- Director who is also Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is advised not to become director in more than three other listed companies.

Independent Director

- Independent Director shall hold less than 1 percent of the total shares with voting rights in a company, its affiliated company, associated company or any other person with possible conflicts of interest (including shares held by related persons).
- Independent Director must not be involved in the management and is currently not being and has never been employee, staff, advisor enjoying monthly income or person with controlling power of the company, its affiliated company, associated company and auditing company; nor shall he be a person with conflict of interest without having to have any interest or stake in such manner for no less than two years.
- An Independent Director shall have neither blood nor registered relationship as a father, mother, spouse, sibling and children including spouse of children of executive officers, major shareholders, persons with controlling authority or anyone to be nominated as an executive officer or a person with controlling power of the company or its subsidiary.

- An Independent Director shall have no business relationship with the company during the previous two years. Details are as follows:
 - No relationship as a provider of professional service including being an auditor (in any case), or of other professions such as being a legal consultant, a financial advisor or an asset appraiser with an annual transaction value exceeding Baht 2 million.
 - A business and trade relationship including normal transactions, renting or leasing of property, transactions relating to assets and services and giving or getting financial assistance with a transaction value from Baht 20 million or 3 percent of the Company's NTA, whichever is lower. This however shall include values of all retroactive transactions during at least the six previous months prior to the latest transaction.
- An Independent Director shall possess no other characteristic that prevents him/her from expressing his opinion independently.
- Independent Director must attend at least one of the following courses held by the Thai Institute of Directors (IOD); namely, Director Certification Program (DCP); or Director Accreditation Program (DAP); or Audit Committee Program (ACP)

Member of the Audit Committee

- He/she shall be an Independent Director appointed by the Board of Director or Shareholders.
- He/she shall not be a director entrusted by the Board to make any decision with regard to a business of the company, its parent company, subsidiary, affiliate, subsidiary of the same level or other entities that may have a conflict of interest.
- His duties must not be fewer than what is stipulated by the SET.

Transactions with Possible Effects to Independence

- Being authorized to approve transactions or signing to bind the Company, to exempt collective decision.
- Attending a meeting or voting in a matter he has an interest or a conflict of interest therein.

Prohibited Characteristics

Directors and executive officers must possess no qualifications that are conflicting with the company's requirements and announcements made by the SEC and the SET. Additional information can be read in the company's website.

4 Rules and Responsibility of the Board of Directors and the Management

The Board of Directors determines policies and practices for the management, which include important tasks of an executive. In addition, the Board also allows the management to formulate a management policy based on the Company's objectives and missions, which will be subject to the Board's approval.

The Board of Directors also sets to have its Independent Directors meeting every year so that all directors meet the management.

5 Board of Directors' Meeting

The Erawan Group set a number of both the Board of Directors' meetings and those of other subcommittees. The meeting dates during an entire year would be communicated to directors and other relevant parties in advance. In addition, an agenda was introduced to allow independent directors to freely exchange ideas at the Board of Directors' Meeting during which neither Chief Executive Officer (CEO) nor the President, both of whom were the management's highest executives, was present at the meeting where ideas were freely exchanged among directors.

In 2013, the Erawan Group organized 6 Board of Directors' meetings, 5 Audit Committee's meetings, 6 Investment Committee's meetings, 3 Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee's meetings and 4 Management Development and Compensation Committee's meetings. Minutes of meeting were recorded in writing at each and every meeting and kept at the Office of the Company Secretary and on a data server so that officers can conveniently access the database. Details of the 2013 meeting attendance of directors are in the following table:

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Times of Attendance 2013

Name	Position	Term	Board of Directors	Times of attendance/Number of Total attendance			
				Audit Committee	Investment Committee	Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee	Management Development and Compensation Committee
1. Mr. Prakrit Pradipasen	Chairman	Apr. 2012 — 2015	6/6		3/3		
2. Mr. Sansern Wongcha-um	Independent Director	Apr. 2012 — 2015	6/6	5/5			
3. Assoc.Prof. Manop Bongsadact	Independent Director	Apr. 2012 — 2015	6/6	5/5			
4. Mr. Dej Bulsuk	Independent Director	Apr. 2012 — 2015	4/6	5/5			
5. Mr. Banyong Pongpanich	Independent Director	Apr. 2013 — 2016	5/6		6/6		4/4
6. Mr. Ekasith Jotikasthira	Independent Director	Apr. 2011 — 2014*	6/6				4/4
7. Mr. Vitoon Vongkusolkit	Director	Apr. 2011 — 2014*	6/6		6/6		4/4
8. Mr. Supol Wattanavekin	Director	Apr. 2013 — 2016	6/6		6/6		4/4
9. Mr. Chanin Vongkusolkit	Director	Apr. 2013 — 2016	5/6		4/6	3/3	
10. Mrs. Panida Thepkajana	Director	Apr. 2011 — 2014*	6/6		5/6	3/3	
11. Mr. Gavin Vongkusolkit	Director	Apr. 2013 — 2016	6/6			3/3	
12. Mr. Kasama Puriyagupta	Chief Executive Officer	Apr. 2011 — 2014*	6/6		5/6		
13. Mrs. Kamonwan Wpulanakorn	President	Apr. 2011 — 2014*	6/6		6/6		
percent of directors' attended			95%	100%	90%	100%	100%

Note: * To propose the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on Tuesday, April 29, 2014, to reappoint 5 directors who retire by rotation to succeed for another term.

6 Evaluation of the Board's Performances

We evaluate performances of our Board annually. Thirteenth directors conduct a self-evaluation and an evaluation of the entire board independently before sending evaluation results to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee for further assessment. Evaluation results are used to improve and develop directors and work processes according to the guidelines recommended by the SET and Thai Institute of Directors

Based on such evaluation, 88 Percent of assessors agreed that the structure and components of directors were appropriate and that there were enough independent directors to achieve a balanced power. 90 percent agreed that the Board understood its independence in making decisions without being influenced by anyone. Meanwhile, 88 percent agreed that matters regarding the number of meetings, acknowledgement when the meeting would beheld and the getting of documents in advance was getting much better than before. 85 percent agreed that every director shall bear the fiduciary duties of overseeing the management of the company that it operates in the best interests of the shareholders, for whom the director is responsible. 83 percent agreed that there was a good relationship with the Management Team and directors could directly discuss with the President and Chief Executive Officer. 84 percent agreed about better self-

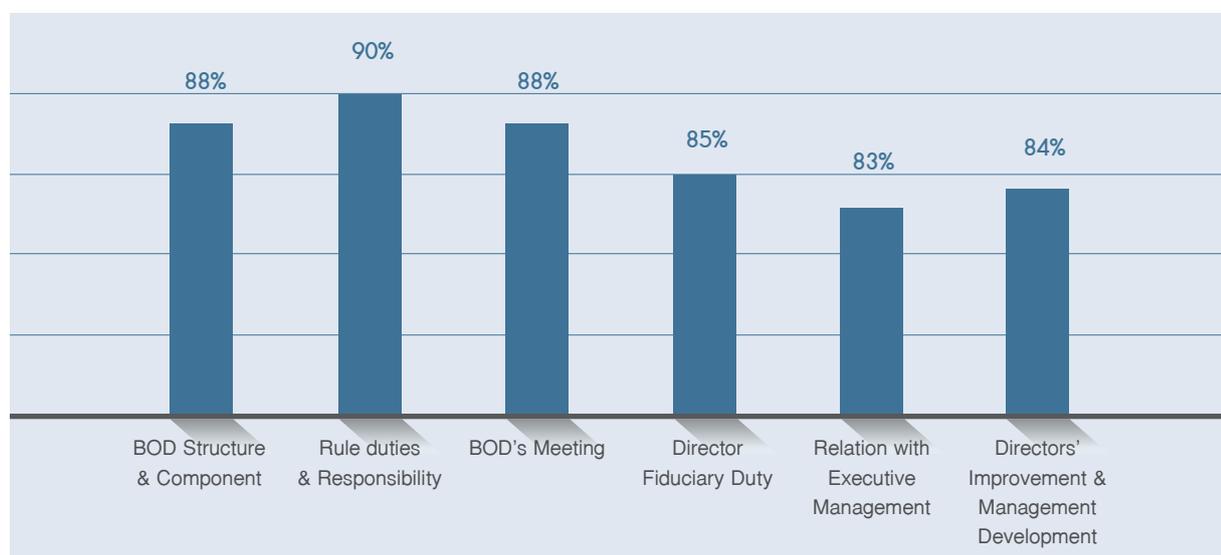
development among directors, better understanding about business and their duties and responsibilities. Details are in the following:

7 Nomination of Directors and Executives

The Board entrusts the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee to draft a clear nomination policy and process for directors. This refers to a process to initially check a nominee's qualifications to ensure that his are in compliance with director's qualifications; a selection and courting process of a nominee to be our director; a nomination process to the Board or shareholders and a reviewing process of director being re-nominated. An individual evaluation of a director's performances while in the office will be used to support the consideration.

Furthermore, the selection was independently conducted without being subject to anyone's influence. The Chief Executive Officer and/or the President conducted a two-hour orientation session and arranged for a management team to meet the new director so that he learned about the company, got access to corporate information and strategic plans.

The Board designated the Management Development and Compensation Committee to recruit and formulate a succession plan of executives; namely, the Chief Executive Officer and the President, to ensure continued performances and to avoid business disruption.



Corporate Social Responsibility “CSR”

8 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Board of Directors has formulated several business strategies and also has a strong determination to develop a sustainable business through the nurturing of internal CSR mentality. Known internally as the “CSR in process,” the mechanism refers to our responsibilities to all stakeholders; namely, shareholders, employees and their families, customers, suppliers, creditors, competitors, public sector, communities and the environment. The Board of Directors has already approved budget for a project called “The ERAWAN for Society and the Environment” for the Company to pursue. The essence of the project is to conduct CSR activities on a continuous basis for the benefit of neighbor communities located closed to our properties and the society at large, known as the “CSR after-process.”



The Erawan has indeed benefited from the CSR in process which takes into consideration all groups of stakeholders. Aside from creating values the society is looking for, the process also enables us to conduct business on a fair basis, support true business competitions, avoid conflicts of interest and intellectual property infringements and nurture our anti-corruption

processes (see more information under our Anti-Corruption Policy). As for the issues of human right, fair labor treatment as well as community, social and environment development within the CSR framework, we have determined the following practices for interactions with all stakeholders:

Duties and Responsibilities of the Board to Shareholder

The Board of Directors takes into consideration shareholders' rights without limiting only to their fundamental rights as stipulated by laws. This refers to their rights to trade or transfer shares, to share the company's profits, to adequately receive the company's information, to attend meetings to vote at shareholders' meeting in order to either appoint or remove directors and to appoint or remove auditors and discuss important matters affecting the company. In this regards, important matters can range from allocating dividends to formulating or amending rules and regulations and the Memorandum of Association, increasing or reducing capital and approving special transactions. The Board of Directors also supervises to ensure that meeting's time, date, place and meeting agendas are given to shareholders; that relevant documents and information required for making decisions at a meeting are available to shareholders, that shareholders are notified of applicable rules at the meeting, that voting procedures are not too complicated and that a meeting location is convenient and not expensive for shareholders to attend the meeting.

The Board of Directors has allowed shareholders to propose agendas of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in advance prior to the meeting date. Clear rules and regulations in doing so have been posted in the company's website to facilitate shareholders. Shareholders may submit a document to propose potential meeting agendas by January 31 of every year. The Board encourages shareholders to use Proxy Form B so that shareholders can determine a voting direction as there are names and information of six Independent Directors who can be alternative proxy for shareholders. In addition, the information must be posted in the Company's website at least 30 days prior to the meeting. Documents must also be sent to shareholders in advance enough for them to study prior to the meeting.

During the Meeting, the Company treats every procedure equally. No agendas are shortened, deleted or alternated. This is especially the case of an agenda to appoint directors where shareholders are entitled to vote for directors individually upon enough information. All ballots featuring **yes**, **no** and **abstention** votes are duly kept as evidence.

At every the shareholders' meeting, Chairman of the Board, Chairman of the Committees, Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the President attend the meeting to allow shareholders to express their views and ask questions about relevant matters to the meeting. During the past 7 years (2007-2013), the entire Board attended the meeting to allow shareholders to ask questions in an adequate fashion, which however did not delay the meeting. In addition, Q&A sessions, resolutions adopted at the meeting and votes received at each agenda were properly recorded in writing in the Company's minutes of meeting and posted at the Company's website within 14 days from the shareholders' meeting date.

Aside from the Board's responsibilities to shareholders as mentioned above, the Board also formulates a Corporate Social Responsibility policy, which includes responsibilities to shareholders as follows.

Responsibilities to Shareholders

1 To manage the Company in a way that will turn it into a quality corporation committed to integrity while creating sustainable strength and growth for shareholders in the long run.

2 To perform our job with thorough care and competency as a business may do under the same situation.

3 To perform our duty with integrity and to fairly treat both major and minor shareholders for the benefit of all relevant parties.

4 To manage the Company's properties in a manner that avoids their depreciation.

5 To report the Company's status and operation results regularly, accurately and completely based on existing facts.

6 To prevent the Company's confidential information from being improperly disclosed to the third party.

7 To avoid doing anything that may lead to a conflict of interest against the Company without any advanced notice.

8 To respect the rights and to equally treat all shareholders, whether they are executive or non-executive shareholders, and foreign shareholders.

Responsibilities to Investor Relations

We set up the Investor Relations (IR) Department as a center to provide complete company information to retail and institutional investors, shareholders, analysts and the public sector. Contacts can be made directly at the Company's office or visit us at www.TheErawan.com. Inquiries can also be made through IR@TheErawan.com.

We conduct an Investor Relations IR Survey to gauge satisfaction in relation to our information disclosure at least once a year. In 2013, we conducted the survey by distributing questionnaires to analysts at the Quarterly Meeting held in November 2013, and also the last meeting of the year. All respondents were within a target group. More than 42 percent of the respondents had monitored our information for no less than 5 years. 93 percent of the respondents said they were satisfied with the information.

Responsibilities of the Right to access Information of Stakeholders

We give all stakeholders an access to information. We also determine guidelines and practices for our executive officers and staff to encourage their fair and equal interactions with all stakeholders. We also allow stakeholders to directly contact the Board, the Audit Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee for their valuable suggestions that will not only benefit but also add more values to our management at our office, No. 2, Ploenchit Center Building, 6th Floor, Sukhumvit Road, Klongtoey District, Bangkok; or at the Office of Corporate Governance, email: GCG@TheErawan.com. All information is treated confidential and will be directly forwarded to the Board.

Corporate Social Responsibility “CSR”

Responsibilities to Employees and Family

- 1 To determine an appropriate structure of remunerations in line with market rates, staff's competency and responsibilities and their work performances through three levels of strategic assessments; namely, corporate strategy, department strategy and division strategy. The Competency Skill Behavior Assessment will be carried out in a 360-degree manner where supervisor will assess supervisees and vice versa and where everyone will have a self-evaluation at all levels.
- 2 To provide appropriate welfare and other benefits such as accident insurance to staff and executives working out of the office, health insurance and allowances for healthcare services as an out-patient, annual health check-up and coffee & tea corner for staff.
- 3 To ensure staff's Understanding about their professional roles and responsibilities as well as their career goals, to provide an opportunity for staff to grow professionally and to acknowledge and recognize staff's work.
- 4 Award and punishment will be conducted based on the concept of right and wrong and with integrity.
- 5 To ensure workplace safety, health and sanitation.
- 6 To have a clear and efficient working system that allows staff to exercise their knowledge and competency while supporting their knowledge enhancement and recognizing their participation role.
- 7 To promote the Code of Conduct to staff to help them duly understand and fully comply with the Code.
- 8 To comply with all the rules and regulations relating to labor laws and staff welfare.
- 9 To avoid action considered unfair and illegitimate that may affect staff's advancement and job security while respecting an individual's rights.

Responsibilities to Customers

- 1 To set up a pricing policy considered fair and appropriate.
- 2 To treat all business deals equally without treating anyone more favorably where every deal is considered conducted on an arm's length basis.
- 3 To procure and improve the procurement process considered appropriate and meeting business conditions.
- 4 To execute a fair contract with customers. (without depriving a customer of his benefits)
- 5 To disclose related and beneficial information accurately, completely and in time without any distortion.
- 6 To keep customer's confidential information secret as if it is the Company's own information and not using it for the Company's own benefit.
- 7 Not demanding, receiving from or not giving any illicit profit to customers.

Responsibilities to Suppliers and Creditors

- 1 To offer a fair competition environment where the procurement and hiring process of goods and services is carried out properly, transparently and efficiently. This will include finalizing price negotiations, making quotations, bidding methods, special methods and procurement methods for government agencies and state enterprises. Questionnaire will be regularly issued to ask for opinions about the Company's bid participation in order to regularly improve its procurement and hiring process of goods and services.
- 2 Avoid specify a particular product or choosing a particular product intentionally unless otherwise there is an enough reason to do so. In case of change of products or specifications of the product, suppliers must be informed. If necessary, a new price quotation must be submitted. An original supplier must be given an opportunity to equally offer his quotation.
- 3 Choose a quality supplier who is really interested in doing the job. Avoid inviting suppliers just to have enough participating suppliers as stated in a regulation. All bidders are to receive the same written details, information and conditions. If notified verbally, they shall receive a written confirmation later.

- 4 Executives or staff involving in the procurement or hiring process must disclose information and/or their personal relationship as well as that of their spouses or closed relatives or a personal relationship with a particular bidder that may directly result in an opaqueness of their job. They shall also exercise their responsibility by not attending a decision-making process when a particular supplier is chosen.
- 5 Not demanding and receiving gifts, favors or treats unless otherwise on appropriate occasions; refrain from having a special relationship with suppliers so much so that others may believe it may lead to an unfair treatment especially if it makes other suppliers misunderstand, refuse to participate in quoting prices or spread ill words that damages the Company's reputation.
- 6 To prepare a fair contract and to comply with an agreement executed with suppliers and creditors. In case the Company is unable to comply with its contract, negotiate with suppliers/creditors without delay to find a solution and to prevent further damage.
- 7 To refrain from doing anything that will prevent suppliers from paying tax to the state.
- 8 To disclose related and beneficial information accurately, completely and in time without distortion.

Responsibilities to Competitors

- 1 Acting within the framework of decent competitions
- 2 Not seeking competitor's confidential information dishonestly or inappropriately
- 3 Not trying to ruin competitor's reputation by accusing him falsely without factual basis.
- 4 Cooperating to reinforce business potentials for a sustainable growth by; for example, conducting a project to improve surrounding areas and public roads, to add green areas; collaborating to ensure safety and public order of public areas in the neighborhood and jointly resolving problems to lessen impacts from what could affect the business.

Responsibilities to the Public Sector

- 1 Complying with the government's policies, relevant laws and regulations.
- 2 Promoting constitutional democracy
- 3 Conducting business with accountability, supporting activities with the public sector and other organizations for social and community benefits.
- 4 Organizing events to generate incomes to support charitable organizations such as the Foundation of Elephant's Friends, the Foundation of Returning Elephants to Nature and etc.
- 5 Refrain from doing anything that may damage the community, the society and the country.

Responsibilities to Social and Environment

- 1 Refrain from doing anything that will damage natural resources and the environment.
- 2 Regularly support activities initiated by both private and public sectors that will render social benefits.
- 3 Create awareness among staff of all levels in our responsibilities to the communities, the society and the environment.
- 4 Approve approximately 0.5 percent of our net profit annually to pursue the "The ERAWAN for the Society and the Environment" Project where money will be divided into two portions, the first of which will be spent for the benefit of the communities, society and environment located closed to our properties while the second portion will be dedicated to the society in general. Approval of each project will be at our discretion.

Compliance with Corporate Governance and the Business Code of Conduct

The Erawan Group considers that it's the responsibility of directors, executives and all employees to acknowledge and perform their duties diligently. It's the duty of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee to have directors, executives and employees at all levels comply with the corporate governance best practices and the Business Code of Conduct. The secretary will help coordinating, following up with results and reporting the practices so that information can be disclosed to shareholders through both internal and external channels.