

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 3. Mr. Prajya Phinyawat | Senior Executive Vice President, Petrochemicals and Refining Business Group |
| 4. Mr. Anon Sirisaengtaksin | Senior Executive Vice President, Corporate Support |
| 5. Mr. Chaivat Churitti | Senior Executive Vice President, Oil Business Group |

Certain independent directors were appointed as proxies of the retail shareholders.

The Chairman introduced two representatives from the Office of the Attorney-General who acted as the Company's auditors, i.e. Mrs. Nangnoi Kanchanaphob and Mrs. Nuntima Prasarnthong. The Chairman also introduced two legal advisors, i.e. Mr. Arkrapol Pichedvanichok and Ms. Manunya Thitinuntawan, who would observe and supervise the voting procedures.

The Chairman delivered his opening speech to the Meeting. He said that this was the sixth annual general meeting of PTT shareholders since PTT appeared on the stock exchange on 6 December 2001. The Chairman welcomed and thanked all the shareholders present for their confidence in PTT's commitment to becoming a fully integrated power business based on the principles of good corporate governance, with an emphasis on improving efficient performance and competitiveness for the paramount benefit of all shareholders and interested parties.

The Chairman stated that the documents distributed at the Meeting had been accessible through PTT's website since 30 March 2007 and had been reported to the Stock Exchange of Thailand on that date. From 22 December 2006 to 20 January 2007, PTT also posted an announcement on its website inviting shareholders to propose any additional business to be included on the agenda for this Meeting and to nominate any candidates whose qualifications meet PTT's requirements to be appointed as new directors. Apparently, no shareholders proposed any additional business.

To ensure that the Meeting could proceed smoothly, the Chairman explained the voting procedures as follows:

- Each shareholder had one vote for each share held and could vote for, vote against or abstain from voting in relation to each matter on the agenda. The number of votes had to be equal to the number of shares which the shareholder or the proxy grantor (if the shareholder was present by proxy) was holding. The shareholder could vote by marking the ballot cards distributed at the registration desk.
- Only votes against and abstentions would be counted. The total number of votes against and abstentions would then be deducted from the total number of votes cast by the shareholders present at the Meeting. The balance would be treated as the number of votes in favour of the relevant matter. If the majority of votes was in favour of that matter and the voting was in accordance with the Articles of Association, then the Meeting would be regarded as having authorised or approved that matter.

Before adopting a resolution regarding a matter on the agenda, the shareholders would have an opportunity to ask questions, express opinions and make suggestions in an appropriate manner. Any shareholder wishing to ask a question should first introduce themselves to the Meeting.

Accordingly, the Chairman declared the Meeting to be duly convened and ready to consider the eight items on the agenda as follows.

1. To consider and endorse the minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 1/2006, held on 11 April 2006

The Chairman noted that PTT had distributed the minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 1/2006, held on 11 April 2006 (the **1/2006 AGM**), to all shareholders, together with the convening notice for this Meeting. The minutes of the 1/2006 AGM were also posted on PTT's website. However, it was necessary to correct a typo on page 16 of those minutes under

The refinery business is naturally volatile. In the past, this business had suffered a downturn, but it has now recovered. However, it is expected to suffer a further downturn in the future because of the increasing number of refinery operators in the market.

RRC: RRC is purely a refinery with a capacity of 150,000 barrels per day. It is now looking into a possible joint venture with Aromatics (Thailand) Public Company Limited (ATC), a petrochemical business specialised in aromatics. The purpose of the expected joint venture is for business expansion and amalgamation. If the two entities are amalgamated, their combined refinery capacity will increase to 200,000 barrels per day. Furthermore, after the plan to improve production capacity is completed, the refinery capacity will increase to 275,000 barrels per day. Ultimately, RRC will become a combined refinery petrochemical business.

TOP: TOP is both a refinery business and a petrochemical business with a focus on aromatics. Its refinery capacity is 220,000 barrels per day. RRC and TOP are complex refineries. That means they have a refinery unit which can convert bunker oil into purified oil. Both of them are well recognised as cutting-edge refineries in the region. TOP has a more diversified range of operations than RRC, as it operates a petrochemical plant, lubricants plant and power plant. TOP is now preparing to increase its refinery capacity by 50,000 barrels per day.

IRPC: IRPC is an integration of a refinery and petrochemical business. Petrochemicals constitute its core business and the refinery is a secondary business. In the ordinary course of IRPC's business, the refinery produces input for the petrochemical plant. IRPC has a strong position because its operations are integrated, i.e. from the upstream to the middle stream and then downstream. IRPC has recently been released from its business rehabilitation proceedings and is now in the process of debt restructuring. Its new strategic partners are (i) PTT with a stake of 31% and (ii) the Vayupak Fund and the Government Pension Fund under the supervision of the Government Savings Bank with a stake of 30%, giving the strategic partners' a 61% aggregate stake in IRPC. Currently, its debts and liabilities are falling and it is rated as a company in good financial condition, continuing the improvement of its work efficiency by addressing various concerns, e.g. electric power, environment and safety.

In conclusion, the four companies are listed companies with good prospects.

Shareholder:
(Mr. Mano
Phanthumawanich)

Can you please explain what factors had an impact on the decline in the market price of PTT shares? I also think that PTT should organise site visits for shareholders in the same way as its subsidiary, i.e. PTTEP, does.

President:

I accept the suggestion about site visits for shareholders. Regarding the decline in PTT shares, there are many factors. In reviewing the performance for the 2006 financial year, we see that 2006 saw the best performance since PTT's incorporation. The earnings per share are Baht 34. While the P/E ratio announced by the Stock Exchange of Thailand is 8-9-fold, the P/E ratio of PTT is 6-fold. Our P/E ratio is lower than that of competitors in the same industry. This is because the action against PTT is still awaiting the consideration of the Administrative Court. During the PTT road show in the US last week, our executives met with international institutional investors

