

«Corestate Capital Holding S.A.»

Société anonyme

4, Rue Jean Monnet

L-2180 Luxembourg

R.C.S. Luxembourg: **B199780**

KOORDINIERTE SATZUNG

zum 8. Juli 2021

1. FORM, NAME AND NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS.

1.1 Form and name

There exists a public limited liability company (société anonyme) under the name of "**Corestate Capital Holding S.A.**" (the **Company**).

1.2 Number of shareholders

The Company may have one shareholder (the **Sole Shareholder**) or several shareholders. The Company shall not be dissolved upon the death, suspension of civil rights, insolvency, liquidation or bankruptcy of the Sole Shareholder.

Where the Company has only one shareholder, any reference to the shareholders in the articles of association of the Company (the **Articles**) shall be a reference to the Sole Shareholder.

2. REGISTERED OFFICE.

2.1 Place and transfer of the registered office.

The registered office of the Company is established in Luxembourg. It may be transferred within such municipality by a resolution of the management board of the Company (the **Management Board**). The registered office may also be transferred to any other place in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg by a resolution of the general meeting of the shareholders of the Company (the **General Meeting**) adopted in the manner provided for in Article 10 with respect to the amendments of the Articles.

2.2 Branches, offices, administrative centres and agencies

The Management Board shall further have the right to set up branches, offices, administrative centres and agencies wherever it shall deem fit, either within or outside the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

3. DURATION.

3.1 Unlimited duration

The Company is formed for an unlimited duration.

3.2 Dissolution

The Company may be dissolved, at any time, by a resolution of the General Meeting adopted in the manner provided for in Article 10 with respect to the amendments of the Articles.

4. Purpose.

The purpose of the Company is (i) the acquisition, holding and disposal, in any form, by any means, whether directly or indirectly, of participations, rights and interests in, and obligations of, Luxembourg and foreign companies or other assets including but not limited to real estate assets, (ii) the acquisition by purchase, subscription, or in any other manner, as well as the transfer by sale, exchange or in any other manner of stock, bonds, debentures, notes and other securities or financial instruments of any kind (including notes or parts or units issued by

Luxembourg or foreign mutual funds or similar undertakings) and receivables, claims or loans or other credit facilities and agreements or contracts relating thereto, and (iii) the ownership, administration, development and management of a portfolio of assets (including, among other things, the assets referred to in (i) and (ii) above).

The Company may borrow in any form. It may enter into any type of loan agreement and it may issue notes, bonds, debentures, certificates, shares, beneficiary parts, warrants and any kind of debt or equity securities including under one or more issuance programmes. The Company may lend funds including the proceeds of any borrowings and/or issues of securities to its subsidiaries, affiliated companies or any other company.

The Company may also give guarantees and grant security interests over some or all of its assets including, without limitation, by way of pledge, transfer or encumbrance, in favour of or for the benefit of third parties to secure its obligations or the obligations of its subsidiaries, affiliated companies or any other company.

The Company may enter into, execute and deliver and perform any swaps, futures, forwards, derivatives, options, repurchase, stock lending and similar transactions. The Company may generally use any techniques and instruments relating to investments for the purpose of their efficient management, including, but not limited to, techniques and instruments designed to protect it against credit, currency exchange, interest rate risks and other risks.

The descriptions above are to be construed broadly and their enumeration is not limiting. The Company's purpose shall include any transaction or agreement which is entered into by the Company, provided it is not inconsistent with the foregoing matters.

In general, the Company may take any controlling and supervisory measures and carry out any operation or transaction which it considers necessary or useful in the accomplishment and development of its purpose.

The Company may carry out any commercial, industrial, and financial operations, which are directly or indirectly connected with its purpose or which may favour its development.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

5.1 Outstanding share capital

The share capital of the Company is set at two million five hundred sixty-four thousand five hundred thirty-five Euro and ninety-seven cents (EUR 2,564,535.97) represented by thirty-four million one hundred ninety-three thousand eight hundred eight (34,193,808) shares without nominal value (each a **Share** and together the **Shares**).

5.2 Share capital increase and share capital reduction

The share capital of the Company may be increased or reduced (with or without a change in the number of issued shares) by a resolution adopted by the General Meeting in the manner required for amendment of the Articles, as provided for in Article 10.

5.3 Pre-emptive rights

In the case of an issuance of shares in consideration for a payment in cash or an issuance in consideration for a payment in cash of those instruments covered in article 420-27 of the law dated 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended (the **Companies Act**), including, without limitation, convertible bonds that entitle their holders to subscribe for or to be allocated

with shares, the shareholders shall have pro rata pre-emptive rights with respect to any such issuance in accordance with the Companies Act.

5.4 Contributions to a "capital surplus" account

The General Meeting is authorised to approve capital contributions without the issuance of new shares by way of a payment in cash or a payment in kind or otherwise, on the terms and conditions set by the General Meeting, within the limit prescribed by Luxembourg law. A capital contribution without the issuance of new shares shall be booked in a "capital surplus" account in accordance with Luxembourg law.

5.5 Authorisation of the Management Board to increase the share capital

(a) Size of the authorisation

The authorised capital of the Company is set at two million two hundred forty-seven thousand nine hundred sixteen Euro and twenty-seven cents (EUR 2,247,916.27) represented by up to twenty-nine million nine hundred seventy-two thousand two hundred seventeen (29,972,217) shares, each without nominal value.

(b) Terms of the authorisation

The Management Board is authorised, during a period starting on 28 June 2021 (i.e., the date of the last extraordinary general shareholders' meeting of the Company having modified the authorised capital) and expiring on the fifth anniversary of such date (the **Period**) (i.e., 28 June 2026), to increase the current share capital by an additional amount corresponding to the authorised capital (thus resulting in a maximum issued share capital of EUR 4,812,452.24), in whole or in part from time to time, (i) by way of issuance of shares in consideration for a payment in cash, (ii) by way of issuance of shares in consideration for a payment in kind and (iii) by way of capitalisation of distributable profits and reserves, including share premium and capital surplus, with or without an issuance of new shares.

Subject to the prior consent matters as set out under Article 15 below, the Management Board is authorised to determine the terms and conditions attaching to any subscription and issuance of shares pursuant to the authority granted under this Article 5.5, including by setting the time and place of the issue or the successive issues of shares, the issue price, with or without a share premium, and the terms and conditions of payment for the shares under any documents and agreements including, without limitation, convertible loans, option agreements or stock option plans.

The Management Board is authorised to (i) during the Period, (a) issue convertible bonds, or any other convertible debt instruments, bonds carrying subscription rights or any other instruments entitling their holders to subscribe for or be allocated with shares, such as, without limitation, warrants (the **Instruments**), and (b) issue shares subject to and effective as of the exercise of the rights attached to the Instruments, until, with respect to both items (a) and (b), the amount of increased share capital that would be reached as a result of the exercise of the rights attached to the Instruments is equal to the authorised share capital, and (ii) issue shares pursuant to the exercise of the rights attached to the Instruments until the amount of increased share capital resulting from such issuance of shares is equal to the authorised share capital, at any time, whether or not during the Period; provided that the Instruments are issued during the Period. The shares to be issued following the exercise of the rights attached to the Instruments may be carried out by a payment in cash, a payment in kind or a capitalisation of distributable profits and reserves, including share premium and capital surplus.

The Management Board is authorised to determine the terms and conditions of the Instruments, including the price, the interest rate, the exercise rate, conversion rate or the exchange rate, and the repayment conditions, and to issue such Instruments.

(c) Authorisation to cancel or limit the pre-emptive rights

The Management Board may, during the Period, cancel or limit the pre-emptive rights of the shareholders set out in the Companies Act, as reflected in Article 5.3, in connection with an issue of new shares and Instruments under the authorisation set out in this Article 5.5.

(d) Recording of capital increases in the Articles

Article 5 of the Articles shall be amended so as to reflect each increase in share capital pursuant to the use of the authorisation granted to the Management Board under this Article 5 and the Management Board shall take or authorise any person to take any necessary steps for the purpose of the recording of such increase and the consequential amendments to the Articles before a notary.

6. SHARES

6.1 Form of the shares

The shares of the Company are in dematerialised form in accordance with article 430-7 of the Companies Act and the law of 6 April 2013 on dematerialised securities, as amended (the **Dematerialisation Law**). All future shares to be issued by the Company shall be in dematerialised form. The optional conversion of shares to any other form by the holder of such shares is prohibited.

6.2 Ownership and co-ownership of shares

The Company will recognise only one holder per share. In the event that a share is held by more than one person, the Company has the right to suspend the exercise of all rights attached to that share until one person has been appointed as sole owner in relation to the Company.

6.3 Share repurchases

The Company may repurchase its own shares within the limits set forth by law.

6.4 Reporting requirements

If and for so long some or all of shares of the Company are admitted to trading on a regulated market as defined in the markets in financial instruments law dated 31 July 2007, established or operating within a member state of the European Economic Area, any natural or legal person, acting alone or in concert with others, who would come to acquire or dispose of shares of the Company, or any other securities of the Company targeted by applicable law, shall comply with applicable reporting requirements within the timeframe set forth by applicable law.

6.5 Shares in dematerialised form

All dematerialised shares shall be registered via the single settlement organisation (organisme de liquidation) appointed by the Company, as it may be changed from time to time (the **Settlement Organisation**).

The dematerialised shares are only represented, and the ownership of such shares is only

established by a record in the name of the shareholder in the securities account. The Settlement Organisation may issue or request the Company to issue certificates relating to dematerialised shares for the purpose of international circulation of securities.

The dematerialised shares of the Company shall be recorded at all times in the single securities issuance account of the Settlement Organisation, which shall indicate the identification elements of these dematerialised shares, the quantity issued and any subsequent changes.

To allow the shareholders to exercise their shareholder rights and their right of action against the Company or third parties, the account keepers or, where applicable, the foreign account keepers shall issue certificates to their account holders in exchange for written certification by the relevant account holders that they hold the shares concerned for own account or act pursuant to a right granted by the shareholder. Reference shall be made to it on the certificate.

For the purposes of identifying the shareholders, the Company may, at its expense, request from the Settlement Organisation the name, nationality, date of birth or date of incorporation and the address of the account holders in the Settlement Organisation's own books which immediately confers or may confer in the future voting rights at General Meetings, together with the number of shares held by each of them and, where applicable, the limits the shares may be subject to. The Settlement Organisation shall provide the Company with the identification data on the holders of the securities accounts in its own books and the number of shares held by each of them.

The same information on the holders of shares for own account shall be gathered by the Company through the account keepers or any other person, whether in Luxembourg or abroad, who have a securities account with the Settlement Organisation on which shares of the Company are credited.

The Company may request the persons indicated on the lists given to it to confirm that they hold the shares for own account.

When a person who holds an account with the Settlement Organisation or an account keeper or a foreign account keeper does not communicate the information requested by the Company in accordance with Article 17 of the Dematerialisation Law, within two months as from the request or, if he/she/it communicated incomplete or erroneous information relating to his/her/its quality or the quantity of the shares held by him/her/it, the Company may suspend until regularisation the voting rights up to the amount of the shares for which the information requested was not received.

The Company shall make payments, by way of dividends or otherwise, in cash, shares or other assets only in the hands of the Settlement Organisation and that payment shall release the Company from any and all obligations for such payment.

7. TRANSFER OF SHARES

7.1 Dematerialised shares

Dematerialised shares are freely transferable through book entry transfers (virement de compte a compte) in accordance with the legal requirements for dematerialised shares.

8. POWERS OF THE GENERAL MEETING.

As long as the Company has only one shareholder, the Sole Shareholder has the same powers as those conferred on the General Meeting. In such a case, any reference in these Articles to decisions made or powers exercised by the General Meeting shall be a reference to decisions made or powers exercised by the Sole Shareholder. Decisions made by the Sole Shareholder are documented in the form of minutes or written resolutions, as the case may be.

In the case of a plurality of shareholders, any regularly constituted General Meeting shall represent the entire body of shareholders of the Company.

9. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS - OTHER MEETINGS.

The annual General Meeting shall be held, in accordance with Luxembourg law, in Luxembourg at the address of the registered office of the Company or at such other place within the municipality of the registered office, and at such date and time as specified in the convening notice (the **Convening Notice**) of the meeting.

Other General Meetings may be held at such a place and time as are specified in the respective Convening Notices.

10. NOTICE, QUORUM, CONVENING NOTICES, POWERS OF ATTORNEY AND VOTE.

10.1 Right and obligation to convene a General Meeting

The Management Board, the supervisory board of the Company (the **Supervisory Board**) as well as the statutory auditors, if any, may convene a General Meeting. They shall be obliged to convene it so that it is held within a period of one month, if shareholders representing one-tenth of the capital require this in writing, with an indication of the agenda.

10.2 Quorum, majority requirements and reconvened General Meeting for lack of quorum

Except as otherwise required by law or by these Articles, resolutions at a General Meeting will be passed by the majority of the votes expressed by the shareholders present or represented, no quorum of presence being required.

However, resolutions to amend the Articles may only be passed in a General Meeting where at least one half of the share capital is represented (the **Presence Quorum**) and the agenda indicates the proposed amendments to the Articles and, as the case may be, the text of those which pertain to the purpose or the form of the Company. If the Presence Quorum is not reached, a second General Meeting may be convened in accordance with applicable law. Such Convening Notice shall reproduce the agenda and indicate the date and the results of the previous General Meeting. The second General Meeting shall deliberate validly regardless of the proportion of the capital represented. At both meetings, resolutions, in order to be passed, must be carried by at least two-thirds of the votes expressed at the relevant General Meeting.

In calculating the majority with respect to any resolution of a General Meeting, votes relating to shares in which the shareholder abstains from voting, casts a blank (blanc) or spoilt (nul) vote or does not participate are not taken into account.

The nationality of the Company may be changed and the commitments of its shareholders may be increased only with the unanimous vote of the shareholders and bondholders.

10.3 Shareholders Rights Law

If and for so long as the shares of the Company are admitted to trading on a regulated market, as defined in the markets in financial instruments law dated 31 July 2007, as amended, established or operating in a member state of the European Union, the Company is subject to the provisions of the law on the exercise of certain rights of shareholders at general meetings of listed companies dated 24 May 2011, as amended (the **Shareholders Rights Law**).

The terms of this Article 10.3 shall be applicable if and for so long as the Company is subject to the Shareholders Rights Law.

1. Convening Notice

Convening Notices shall be published at least thirty (30) days before the date of the General Meeting in:

(a) the Luxembourg Official Gazette (RESA - Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations) and in a Luxembourg newspaper; and

(b) in such media which may reasonably be expected to be relied upon for the effective dissemination of information to the public throughout the European Economic Area, and which are accessible rapidly and on a non-discriminatory basis (the **EEA Publication**).

In the event that the Presence Quorum is required to hold a General Meeting, if the Presence Quorum is not met on the date of the first convened General Meeting, another General Meeting may be convened by publishing the Convening Notice in the Luxembourg Official Gazette (RESA - Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations), a Luxembourg newspaper and the EEA Publication seventeen (17) days prior to the date of the reconvened meeting provided that (i) the first General Meeting was properly convened in accordance with the above provisions; and (ii) no new item has been added to the agenda.

The Convening Notice shall indicate precisely the date and location of the General Meeting and its proposed agenda and contain any other information required under the Shareholders Rights Law.

The Convening Notice must be communicated on the date of publication of the Convening Notice to the members of the Management Board, the members of the Supervisory Board and the independent auditor(s) (réviseur(s) d'entreprises agree(s)) (the **Addressees**). This communication shall be sent by letter to the Addressees, unless the Addressees (or any one of them) have expressly and in writing agreed to receive communication by other means, in which case such Addressee(s) may receive the convening notice by such other means of communication.

2. Shareholders' rights

Shareholders representing at least five per cent (5%) of the Company's share capital may (i) request the adjunction of one or several items to the agenda of any General Meeting and (ii) table draft resolutions for items included or to be included on the agenda of a General Meeting.

Such requests must:

(i) be in writing and sent to the Company by post or electronic means to the address provided in the Convening Notice and be accompanied by a justification or draft resolution to be adopted in the General Meeting;

(ii) include the postal or electronic address at which the Company may acknowledge receipt

of the requests; and

(iii) be received by the Company at least twenty-two (22) days before the date of the relevant General Meeting.

The Company shall acknowledge receipt of requests referred to above within forty-eight (48) hours from receipt. The Company shall publish a revised agenda including such additional items on or before the fifteenth (15th) day before the date of the relevant General Meeting.

3. Right to ask questions

Every shareholder shall have the right to ask questions related to items on the agenda of the General Meeting. The Company shall answer questions put to it by shareholders subject to measures which it may take to ensure the identification of shareholders, the good order of general meetings and their preparation and the protection of confidentiality and the Company's business interests. The Company may provide one overall answer to questions having the same content. Where the relevant information is available on the website of the Company in a question and answer format, the Company shall be deemed to have answered the questions asked by referring to the website.

As soon as the Convening Notice is published, shareholders have the right to ask questions in writing regarding the items on the agenda. Shareholders wishing to exercise this right must submit their questions in writing, including by electronic mail on the address indicated in the Convening Notice, to the Company so that they are received at least six (6) days before the relevant General Meeting, along with a certificate proving that they are shareholders at the Record Date (as defined below).

4. Right to attend a General Meeting

The rights of a shareholder to participate in a General Meeting and to vote in respect of any of his/her/its shares are not subject to any requirement that his/her/its shares be deposited with, or transferred to, or registered in the name of, another natural or legal person before the General Meeting.

The rights of a shareholder to sell or otherwise transfer his/her/its shares during the period between the Record Date (as defined below) and the General Meeting to which it applies are not subject to any restriction to which they are not subject to at other times.

The right of a shareholder to participate in a General Meeting and exercise voting rights attached to his/her/its shares are determined by reference to the number of shares held by such shareholder at midnight (00:00) on the day falling fourteen (14) days before the date of the General Meeting (the **Record Date**). Each shareholder shall, on or before the Record Date, indicate to the Company his/her/its intention to participate at the General Meeting. The Company determines the manner in which this declaration is made. For each shareholder who indicates his/her/its intention to participate in the shareholders' meeting, the Company records his/her/its name or corporate denomination and address or registered office, the number of shares held by him/her/it on the Record Date and a description of the documents establishing the holding of shares on that date.

Proof of the qualification as a shareholder may be subject only to such requirements as are necessary to ensure the identification of shareholders and only to the extent that they are proportionate to achieving that objective.

The Management Board may adopt all other regulations and rules concerning the

participation in General Meetings and the availability of access cards and proxy forms in order to enable shareholders to exercise their right to vote.

5. General Meeting held by electronic means

If provided for in the relevant Convening Notice, shareholders may participate in a General Meeting by electronic means, ensuring, notably, any or all of the following forms of participation: (a) a real-time transmission of the General Meeting; (b) a real-time two-way communication enabling shareholders to address the shareholders' meeting from a remote location; and (c) a mechanism for casting votes, whether before or during the General Meeting, without the need to appoint a proxy who is physically present at the meeting. Any shareholder who/which participates in a General Meeting through such means shall be deemed to be present at the place of the General Meeting for the purposes of the quorum and majority requirements. The use of electronic means allowing shareholders to take part in a General Meeting may be subject only to such requirements as are necessary to ensure the identification of shareholders and the security of the electronic communication, and only to the extent that they are proportionate to achieving that objective.

10.4 Waiver of convening notice formalities

If all the shareholders of the Company are present or represented at a General Meeting, and consider themselves as being duly convened and informed of the agenda of the General Meeting set by the Management Board or by the statutory auditors, as the case may be, the General Meeting may be held without prior notice. In addition, if all the shareholders of the Company are present or represented at a General Meeting and agree unanimously to set the agenda of the General Meeting, the General Meeting may be held without having been convened by the Management Board or by the statutory auditors, as the case may be.

10.5 Voting rights attached to the shares

Each share entitles its holder to one vote.

10.6 Participation by proxy

A shareholder may act at any General Meeting by appointing another person, who need not be a shareholder, as its proxy in writing, subject to the applicable provisions of the Shareholders Rights Law (if applicable). Copies of written proxies that are transmitted by telefax or e-mail may be accepted as evidence of such written proxies at a General Meeting.

If and for so long as the Shareholders Rights Law is applicable, the proxies must be notified in writing to the Company in the form provided by the Company or any other form deemed acceptable by the Company, so that they are received at least six (6) days at least before the General Meeting, duly completed and signed, along with or, as the case may be, followed by the evidence of shareholder status at the Record Date.

10.7 Vote by correspondence

If provided for in the relevant Convening Notice, the shareholders may vote in writing (by way of a voting bulletin) provided that the written voting bulletins include (i) the name, first name, address and signature of the relevant shareholder, (ii) an indication of the shares for which the shareholder will exercise such right, (iii) the agenda as set forth in the Convening Notice with the proposals for resolutions relating to each agenda item and (iv) the vote (approval, refusal, abstention) on the proposals for resolutions relating to each agenda item. The voting bulletins in which it is not indicated in which way the votes shall be cast or if the vote is to be withheld are

considered void. Copies of voting bulletins that are transmitted by telefax or e-mail may be accepted as evidence of such voting bulletins at a General Meeting.

In order to be taken into account, the voting bulletins (i) must be received by the Company seventy-two (72) hours before the relevant General Meeting or (ii), if and for so long as the Shareholders Rights Law is applicable to the Company, must be received at least six days before the General Meeting, along with or, as the case may be, followed by the evidence of shareholder status at the Record Date.

10.8 Participation in a General Meeting by conference call, video conference or similar means of communications

If provided for in the relevant Convening Notice, a shareholder may participate in a General Meeting by conference call, video conference or similar means of communication whereby (i) the shareholders attending the meeting can be identified, (ii) all persons participating in the meeting can hear and speak to each other, (iii) the transmission of the meeting is performed on an on-going basis and (iv) the shareholders can properly deliberate. Participation in a meeting by such means shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

10.9 Bureau

The shareholders shall elect a chairman of the General Meeting. The chairman shall appoint a secretary and the shareholders shall appoint a scrutineer. The chairman, the secretary and the scrutineer together form the bureau of the General Meeting.

10.10 Minutes and certified copies

The minutes of the General Meeting will be signed by the members of the bureau of the General Meeting and by any shareholder who wishes to do so.

However, where decisions of the General Meeting have to be certified, copies or extracts for use in court or elsewhere must be signed by the chairman of the Management Board or by any two other members of the Management Board.

11. MANAGEMENT BOARD.

11.1 Management

The Company is managed by the Management Board under the supervision of the Supervisory Board.

11.2 Minimum number of members of the Management Board and term of office

The Management Board must be composed of at least two (2) members, who may not be older than sixty-five (65) years at the time of their respective election or re-election. However, for so long as the Company has a Sole Shareholder or has a share capital of less than EUR 500,000 (five hundred thousand Euros), the Company may be managed by a sole director (the **Sole Director**).

The members of the Management Board or the Sole Director, as applicable shall be elected for a term not exceeding three (3) years and shall be eligible for re-election for a maximum of three (3) consecutive terms.

11.3 Permanent representative

Where a legal person is appointed as a member of the Management Board (the **Management Board Legal Entity**), the Management Board Legal Entity must designate a natural person as permanent representative (représentant permanent), who may not be older than sixty-five (65) years at the time of his/her appointment and who will represent the Management Board Legal Entity as a member of the Management Board in accordance with articles 442-4 of the Companies Act. The terms of this provision are applicable mutatis mutandis to the Sole Director.

11.4 Appointment, removal and co-optation

The members of the Management Board or the Sole Director shall be appointed by the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board shall also determine the number of members of the Management Board, their remuneration (including any variable remuneration under any form, and also including, for the avoidance of doubt, the terms of any incentive plan, including any stock option plans, and related option agreements or any similar agreements), the terms of their office (including without limitation any notice period regarding their resignation) and any other terms of their mandate which may be set out in a management agreement. A member of the Management Board or the Sole Director may be removed with or without cause and/or replaced, at any time, by a resolution adopted by the Supervisory Board.

The chief executive officer of the Company shall be consulted by the chairman of the Supervisory Board prior to any resolution for any changes in the composition of the Management Board or changes in the allocation of responsibilities under the business plan (Geschäftsverteilungsplan) of the Company amongst members of the Management Board contemplated by the Supervisory Board.

In the event of one or more vacancy in the office of members of the Management Board because of death, resignation or otherwise, the remaining members of the Management Board may appoint one or more members of the Management Board, as the case may be, to fill any such vacancy until the following meeting of the Supervisory Board.

12. MEETINGS OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD.

12.1 Chairman

The Management Board shall appoint a chairman (the **Chairman**) from among its members and may choose a secretary, who need not be a member of the Management Board, and who shall be responsible for keeping the minutes of the meetings of the Management Board. The Chairman will chair all meetings of the Management Board. In his/her absence, the other members of the Management Board will appoint another member of the Management Board as chairman pro tempore who will chair the relevant meeting.

12.2 Procedure to convene a Management Board meeting

The Management Board meets as often as the business and interests of the Company require.

The Management Board shall meet upon call by the Chairman or any two members of the Management Board at the place indicated in the meeting notice. Meetings of the Management Board must be held in Luxembourg and no meetings of the Management Board may be held abroad.

Written meeting notice of the Management Board shall be sent to all the members of the

Management Board at least seven (7) days in advance of the date set for such meeting, except in circumstances of emergency, in which case the nature of such circumstances shall be set forth briefly in the convening notice of the meeting of the Management Board. Convening notices may be sent by telefax or e-mail to the members of the Management Board.

No such written meeting notice is required if all the members of the Management Board are present or represented during the meeting and if they state they have been duly informed and have had full knowledge of the agenda of the meeting. In addition, if all the members of the Management Board are present or represented during the meeting and they agree unanimously to set the agenda of the meeting, the meeting may be held without having been convened in the manner set out above.

A member of the Board may waive the written meeting notice by giving his/her consent in writing. Copies of consents in writing that are transmitted by telefax or e-mail may be accepted as evidence of such consents in writing at a meeting of the Board. Separate written notice shall not be required for meetings that are held at times and at places determined in a schedule previously adopted by a resolution of the Management Board; provided that all the members of the Management Board that were not present or represented at such meeting must be informed reasonably in advance of any such scheduled meeting.

12.3 Participation by conference call, video conference or similar means of communication

Only in circumstances of emergency, a meeting of the Management Board may be held by conference call, video conference or by similar means of communication whereby (i) the members of the Management Board attending the meeting can be identified, (ii) all persons participating in the meeting can hear and speak to each other, (iii) the transmission of the meeting is performed on an on-going basis and (iv) the members of the Management Board can properly deliberate. Participation in a meeting by such means shall constitute presence in person at such meeting. A meeting of the Management Board held by such means of communication will be deemed to be held in Luxembourg.

12.4 Proceedings

(a) Quorum and majority requirements

The Management Board may validly deliberate and make decisions only if at least one half of its members is present or represented. Decisions are made by the majority of the votes of the members present or represented. If a member of the Board abstains from voting or does not participate to a vote in respect of a proposed resolution, this abstention or non-participation is taken into account in calculating the majority as a vote against the proposed resolution.

(b) Participation by proxy

A member of the Management Board may act at any meeting of the Management Board by appointing in writing another member as his or her proxy. A member of the Management Board may represent more than one member of the Management Board by proxy, under the condition however that at least two members of the Management Board are present at the meeting. Copies of written proxies that are transmitted by telefax or by e-mail may be accepted as evidence of such written proxies at a meeting of the Management Board.

(c) Casting vote of Chairman

In the case of a tied vote, the Chairman or the chairman pro tempore, as the case may be, shall have a casting vote.

(d) Conflict of interest

Notwithstanding Article 12.4(b), in the event of a conflict of interest as described in Article 23, where at least one member of the Management Board is conflicted with respect to a certain matter, (a) the Management Board may validly debate and make decisions on that matter only if at least one-half of its members who are not conflicted are present or represented and (b) decisions are made by a majority of the remaining members of the Management Board present or represented who are not conflicted (it being understood that, in the event a sole member of the Management Board is not conflicted, such member may validly take a decision alone; the general quorum requirement as set out under letter (a) above is thus not applicable).

In the event that the quorum requirement set out under item (a) cannot be reached because of the conflict of interests of members of the Management Board in respect of any such matter, the Management Board may submit that matter to the Supervisory Board and the Supervisory Board has the power to make a decision on such matter.

12.5 Written resolutions

Notwithstanding the foregoing, only in circumstances of emergency, a resolution of the Management Board may also be passed in writing. Such resolution shall consist of one or more documents containing the resolutions, signed by each member of the Management Board, manually or electronically by means of an electronic signature which is valid under Luxembourg law. The date of such resolution shall be the date of the last signature.

12.6 Sole Director

Article 12 does not apply where the Company is managed by a Sole Director.

13. MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OR RESOLUTIONS OF THE SOLE DIRECTOR.

13.1 Form of the resolutions of the Sole Director

The resolutions passed by the Sole Director shall be documented by minutes or by resolutions in writing.

The minutes or the resolutions in writing made by the Sole Director shall be signed by the Sole Director.

13.2 Signature of Management Board minutes

The minutes of any meeting of the Management Board shall be signed by the Chairman or the chairman pro tempore, as the case may be. In addition, any other member of the Management Board present or represented at such meeting may sign the minutes.

13.3 Signature of copies or extracts of Management Board minutes and resolutions of the Sole Director

Copies or extracts of minutes or resolutions in writing from the Management Board or the Sole Director, as the case may be, which may be produced in judicial proceedings or otherwise shall be signed by the Chairman, or any two members of the Management Board or the Sole

Director, as the case may be.

14. POWERS OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD AND THE SOLE DIRECTOR.

The Management Board is vested with the broadest powers to perform or cause to be performed any actions necessary or useful in connection with the purpose of the Company. All powers not expressly reserved by the Companies Act or by the Articles to the General Meeting or the Supervisory Board fall within the authority of the Management Board.

At least every three months, the Management Board will submit a written report to the Supervisory Board, in which it describes the status of the Company's business activities and the provisional development. In addition, the Management Board will inform the Supervisory Board of any events that might have a noticeable influence on the Company's situation.

As long as the Company has only a Sole Director, the Sole Director has the same powers as those conferred on the Management Board. In such a case, any reference in these Articles to decisions made or powers exercised by the Management Board shall be a reference to decisions made or powers exercised by the Sole Director.

15. PRIOR CONSENT MATTERS.

The Management Board requires the consent of the Supervisory Board for the following transactions and measures. Such consent must be obtained by the Management Board from the Supervisory Board in writing prior to the execution of the respective transaction or measure.

However, in exceptional cases where the Management Board is required to act immediately in order to prevent a significant harm to the Company or to secure a significant financial opportunity for the Company, the Management Board may execute such transactions and measures without the prior written consent of the Supervisory Board, but must obtain the written consent of the Supervisory Board as soon as possible after the execution of such transaction or measure.

The Supervisory Board may also release the Management Board in advance from obtaining its prior written consent for certain individual or general business transactions or measures. This release does not require a formal meeting of the Supervisory Board, but may be obtained in writing (including by email) from every individual member of the Supervisory Board.

The Management Board shall procure that, with respect to the Company's direct or indirect Subsidiaries, the consent of the Supervisory Board is required and obtained via the Management Board and the management of its respective subsidiary for all transactions and measures listed in this Article 15 except for those transactions and measures which have been consented by a respective supervisory board or comparable domestic or foreign supervisory body.

Transactions and measures which are purely group internal are not subject to this Article 15. The transactions and measures subject to the prior consent of the Supervisory Board are the following:

(a) acquisition and disposal of participations in other companies, consolidation or amalgamation with other companies, acquisition and disposal of businesses or enterprises or parts thereof, entry into joint ventures, partnerships, consortiums or other similar arrangements, provided that in each case the value or risk of such transaction or measure (including series of related transactions or measures) exceeds ten million Euro (EUR 10,000,000);

- (b) entry into, surrender or material variation of an unusual or onerous contract with a value or risk exceeding ten million Euro (EUR 10,000,000);
- (c) providing guarantees, collateral or indemnities with a value or risk exceeding ten million (EUR 10,000,000);
- (d) entry into or amendment of a credit agreement or other financing transaction with a value or risk exceeding ten million Euro (EUR 10,000,000);
- (e) dealing with intellectual property (e.g. by way of acquisition or disposal, whether outright or by way of licence or otherwise) other than in the ordinary course of business which has or is expected to have a significant effect on the business of the Group;
- (f) making use of authorised capital pursuant to Article 5.5;
- (g) implementation of a stock option plan and/or remuneration package for the Management Board; and
- (h) entry into a Related Party Transaction.

For the purpose of this Article 15,

Group means the Company and its Subsidiaries;

Related Party Transaction means any transaction or agreement between
on the one side

(a) a member of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board (a Board Member) or (b) a family member up to the second degree of a Board Member (a Family Member) or (c) a company or entity of any sort in which a Board Member and/or Family Member holds a participation exceeding 50%, is a member of any executive corporate body or exercises in any other form a significant influence; or

(b) a shareholder who is subject to any notification requirements under applicable capital market laws with respect to its shareholding in the Company (a Shareholder), or (b) a family member up to the second degree of a Shareholder (a Shareholder Family Member) or (c) a company or entity of any sort in which a Shareholder and/or Shareholder Family Member holds a participation exceeding 50%, is a member of any executive corporate body or exercises in any other form a significant influence; and

on the other side, the Company or any Subsidiary;

and

Subsidiary shall have the meaning set out in article 1711-1 of the Companies Act, as applied in conjunction with article 1711-2 of the Companies Act.

Notwithstanding the above, the Supervisory Board may include in internal regulations of the Supervisory Board a list of transactions and measures of the Management Board (and the Companies' Subsidiaries) that require the prior consent of the Supervisory Board, and the Management Board shall be informed accordingly of those restrictions. The restrictions set out in these internal regulations shall not be binding towards third parties.

16. DELEGATION OF POWERS OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD.

16.1 Permanent representative of the Company

The Management Board may appoint a person, who may be a shareholder or not, and who may be a director or not, to the exclusion of any member of the Supervisory Board, as permanent representative for any entity in which the Company is appointed as a member of the board of directors. This permanent representative will act with all discretion, in the name and on behalf of the Company, and may bind the Company in its capacity as a member of the board of directors of any such entity.

16.2 Delegation to perform specific functions and committees

The Management Board is also authorised to appoint a person, either a director or not, to the exclusion of any member of the Supervisory Board, for the purposes of performing specific functions at every level within the Company.

The Management Board may also appoint committees or sub-committees in order to deal with specific tasks, to advise the Management Board or to make recommendations to the Management Board and/or, as the case may be, the General Meeting, the members of which may be selected either from among the members of the Management Board or not, to the exclusion of any member of the Supervisory Board.

17. BINDING SIGNATURES.

17.1 Signatory powers of directors

The Company shall be bound towards third parties in all matters by (i) the joint signatures of any two members of the Management Board or (ii) in the case of a Sole Director, the sole signature of the Sole Director.

17.2 Grant of specific powers of attorney

The Company shall be bound by the joint signatures of any persons or by the sole signature of the person to whom specific signatory power is granted by the Company, but only within the limits of such power.

18. SUPERVISION.

18.1 Supervisory Board

The Company's management by the Management Board is supervised by the Supervisory Board.

18.2 Minimum number of members of the Supervisory Board and term of office

The Supervisory Board must be composed of at least three (3) members, who may not be older than seventy (70) years at the time of their respective election or re-election.

The members of the Supervisory Board shall be elected for a term not exceeding three (3) years and shall be eligible for re-election for a maximum of three (3) consecutive terms.

18.3 Permanent representative

Where a legal person is appointed as a member of the Supervisory Board (the **Supervisory Board Legal Entity**), the Supervisory Board Legal Entity must designate a natural person as permanent representative (représentant permanent), who may not be older than seventy (70) years at the time of his/her appointment and who will represent the Supervisory Board Legal Entity as a member of the Supervisory Board in accordance with article 442-14 and 441-3 of the Companies Act.

18.4 Appointment, removal and co-optation

The members of the Supervisory Board shall be appointed by the General Meeting. The General Meeting shall also determine the number of members of the Supervisory Board and the terms of their office (including without limitation any notice period regarding their resignation). A member of the Supervisory Board may be removed with or without cause and/or replaced, at any time, by a resolution adopted by the General Meeting.

In the event of one or more vacancy(ies) in the office of a member of the Supervisory Board because of death, resignation or otherwise, the remaining members of the Supervisory Board may appoint one or more members of the Supervisory Board, as the case may be, to fill any such vacancy until the following meeting of the General Meeting.

18.5 Remuneration

The chairman of the Supervisory Board shall be entitled to an annual fee in a gross amount of one hundred fifty thousand Euro (EUR 150,000) and the deputy chairman of the Supervisory Board shall be entitled to an annual fee in a gross amount of one hundred thousand Euro (EUR 100,000).

Each other member of the Supervisory Board shall be entitled to an annual fee in a gross amount of seventy-five thousand Euro (EUR 75,000).

The chairman of the audit committee of the Company and the chairman of the nomination and remuneration committee of the Company shall be entitled to an additional annual fee in a gross amount of fifteen thousand Euro (EUR 15,000). The chairman of the corporate governance committee of the Company and of any other committee of the Company that may exist from time to time shall be entitled to an additional annual fee in a gross amount of ten thousand Euro (EUR 10,000).

Each other member of the audit committee of the Company, the nomination and remuneration committee of the Company, the corporate governance committee of the Company and any other committee of the Company that may exist from time to time shall be entitled to an additional annual fee in a gross amount of five thousand Euro (EUR 5,000).

The annual fee shall be payable (after deduction of all applicable taxes) in a single lump sum within ten (10) days after the end of each financial year.

In addition to the annual fee, each member of the Supervisory Board shall be entitled to seven hundred fifty Euro (EUR 750) for each meeting such member attends in person (physically or via phone). The Supervisory Board Members shall further be reimbursed of all reasonable and properly documented costs incurred as part of their mandate and benefit from a market-standard D&O insurance.

The General Meeting may resolve upon additional fee arrangements for Supervisory Board members.

19. MEETINGS OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD.

19.1 Supervisory Board Chairman

The Supervisory Board shall appoint a chairman (the **Supervisory Board Chairman**) from among its members and may choose a secretary, who need not be a member of the Supervisory Board, and who shall be responsible for keeping the minutes of the meetings of the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board Chairman will chair all meetings of the Supervisory Board. In his/her absence, the other members of the Supervisory Board will appoint another member of the Supervisory Board as chairman pro tempore who will chair the relevant meeting.

19.2 Procedure to convene a Supervisory Board meeting

The Supervisory Board shall meet upon call by the Supervisory Board Chairman or any two members of the Supervisory Board at the place indicated in the meeting notice. The Supervisory Board Chairman must call a meeting of the Supervisory Board as soon as reasonably practicable upon receipt of a written request from the Management Board with an indication of the agenda. Meetings of the Supervisory Board must in principle be held in Luxembourg, provided that, on an exceptional basis, meetings of the Supervisory Board may be held abroad.

The Supervisory Board meets as often as the business and interests of the Company require. In addition, meetings of the Supervisory Board shall take place at least four times per accounting year.

Written meeting notice of the Supervisory Board shall be sent to all the members of the Supervisory Board at least seven (7) days in advance of the date set for such meeting, except in circumstances of emergency, in which case the nature of such circumstances shall be set forth briefly in the convening notice of the meeting of the Supervisory Board. Convening notices may be sent by telefax or e-mail to the members of the Supervisory Board.

No such written meeting notice is required if all the members of the Supervisory Board are present or represented during the meeting and if they state they have been duly informed and have had full knowledge of the agenda of the meeting. In addition, if all the members of the Supervisory Board are present or represented during the meeting and they agree unanimously to set the agenda of the meeting, the meeting may be held without having been convened in the manner set out above.

A member of the Supervisory Board may waive the written meeting notice by giving his/her consent in writing. Copies of consents in writing that are transmitted by telefax or email may be accepted as evidence of such consents in writing at a meeting of the Supervisory Board. Separate written notice shall not be required for meetings that are held at times and at places determined in a schedule previously adopted by a resolution of the Board; provided that all the members of the Supervisory Board that were not present or represented at such meeting must be informed reasonably in advance of any such scheduled meeting.

19.3 Participation by conference call, video conference or similar means of communication

A meeting of the Supervisory Board may be held by conference call, video conference or by similar means of communication whereby (i) the members of the Supervisory Board attending the meeting can be identified, (ii) all persons participating in the meeting can hear and speak to

each other, (iii) the transmission of the meeting is performed on an on-going basis and (iv) the members of the Supervisory Board can properly deliberate, only in circumstances of emergency, except that the first meeting of the Supervisory Board after the incorporation of the Company may in any case be held by conference call, video conference or by similar means of communication. Participation in a meeting by such means shall constitute presence in person at such meeting. A meeting of the Supervisory Board held by such means of communication will be deemed to be held in Luxembourg.

19.4 Proceedings

(a) Quorum and majority requirements

The Supervisory Board may validly deliberate and make decisions only if at least one half of its members is present or represented. Decisions are made by the majority of the votes of the members present or represented. If a member of the Supervisory Board abstains from voting or does not participate to a vote in respect of a proposed resolution, this abstention or non-participation is taken into account in calculating the majority as a vote against the proposed resolution.

(b) Participation by proxy

A member of the Supervisory Board may act at any meeting of the Supervisory Board by appointing in writing another director as his or her proxy. A member of the Supervisory Board may represent more than one member of the Supervisory Board by proxy, under the condition however that at least two members of the Supervisory Board are present at the meeting. Copies of written proxies that are transmitted by telefax or by e-mail may be accepted as evidence of such written proxies at a meeting of the Supervisory Board.

(c) Casting vote of Supervisory Board Chairman

In the case of a tied vote, the Supervisory Board Chairman or the chairman pro tempore, as the case may be, shall have a casting vote.

(d) Conflict of interest

In the event of a conflict of interest as described in Article 23, where at least one member of the Supervisory Board is conflicted with respect to a certain matter, (a) the Supervisory Board may validly debate and make decisions on that matter only if at least one-half of its members who are not conflicted are present or represented and (b) decisions are made by a majority of the remaining members of the Supervisory Board present or represented who are not conflicted. In the event that the quorum requirement set out under item (a) cannot be reached because of the conflict of interests of members of the Supervisory Board in respect of any such matter, the Supervisory Board may submit that matter to the General Meeting and the General Meeting has the power to make a decision on such matter.

19.5 Written resolutions

Notwithstanding the foregoing, only in circumstances of emergency, a resolution of the Supervisory Board may also be passed in writing. Such resolution shall consist of one or more documents containing the resolutions, signed by each member of the Supervisory Board, manually or electronically by means of an electronic signature which is valid under Luxembourg law. The date of such resolution shall be the date of the last signature.

19.6 Minutes of meetings of the Supervisory Board

(a) Signature of Supervisory Board minutes

The minutes of any meeting of the Supervisory Board shall be signed by the Supervisory Board Chairman or the chairman pro tempore, as the case may be. In addition, any other member of the Supervisory Board present or represented at such meeting may sign the minutes.

(b) Signature of copies or extracts of Supervisory Board minutes

Copies or extracts of minutes or resolutions in writing from the Supervisory Board which may be produced in judicial proceedings or otherwise shall be signed by the Supervisory Board Chairman, or any two members of the Supervisory Board, as the case may be.

20. POWERS OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD.

The Supervisory Board permanently controls the management of the Company by the Management Board without interfering in the management.

The Supervisory Board may require the Management Board to provide information of any kind which it needs to exercise its supervision. The Supervisory Board may undertake or arrange for any investigations necessary for the performance of its duties.

In addition, the Supervisory Board grants the Management Board or any Subsidiaries its consent to carry out the transactions and measures set out in Article 15.

The Supervisory Board shall have the right to examine all the activities of the Company. Its members shall have access, at the Company's registered office, to the Company's books, accounts, correspondence, minutes and in general, to any documents of the Company. At the request of the Supervisory Board, the Management Board shall give any information that is necessary for the Supervisory Board's control of the management. In addition, the Supervisory Board can proceed to or require any verification in relation to its function.

21. DELEGATION OF POWERS OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD.

The Supervisory Board may appoint one or more of its members for the performance of one or more specific tasks.

It may also decide to form committees within the Supervisory Board. The composition and the activities of such committees will be determined by the Supervisory Board and they will act under its control.

However, the Supervisory Board cannot delegate to any committee the powers which are expressly attributed to the Supervisory Board itself by the Companies Act or the Articles, and such delegation to any committee cannot result in a reduction or limitation of the powers of the Management Board.

If and for so long as the shares of the Company are admitted to trading on a regulated market as defined in the markets in financial instruments law dated 31 July 2007, established or operating in a Member State of the European Union, the Supervisory Board must establish an audit committee, which is responsible for the consideration and evaluation of all material questions concerning the auditing and accounting policies of the group and its financial controls and systems, together with related recommendations to be made to the Management Board.

22. MEMBERSHIP OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD AND THE SUPERVISORY BOARD.

No person can simultaneously be a member of the Management Board and a member of the Supervisory Board.

However, in the event of any vacancy at the Management Board, the Supervisory Board may appoint one of its members to act on the Management Board. During this period, the duties of this person in its capacity as a member of the Supervisory Board will be suspended.

23. CONFLICT OF INTERESTS.

23.1 Procedure regarding a conflict of interest

In the event that a member of the Management Board or a member of the Supervisory Board, as the case may be, has an interest opposite to the interest of the Company in any transaction of the Company that is submitted to the approval of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board, as the case may be, such member of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board shall make known to the Management Board or the Supervisory Board, as the case may be, such opposite interest at that meeting and shall cause a record of his statement to be included in the minutes of the meeting. The member of the Management Board or the member of the Supervisory Board may not take part in the deliberations relating to that transaction and may not vote on the resolutions relating to that transaction. The transaction, and the member's interest therein, shall be reported to the next following General Meeting.

In the case of a conflict of interest between a member of the Management Board and the Company in respect of a transaction, the approval of the Supervisory Board is in addition required.

23.2 Exceptions regarding a conflict of interest

Article 23.1 does not apply to resolutions of the Management Board or the Sole Director or the Supervisory Board concerning transactions made in the ordinary course of business of the Company which are entered into on arm's length terms.

23.3 Absence of conflict of interest

A member of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board who serves as director, officer or employee of any company or firm with which the Company shall contract or otherwise engage in business shall not, solely by reason of such affiliation with such other company or firm, be held as having an interest opposite to the interest of the Company for the purpose of this Article 23.

23.4 Conflict of interest of the Sole Director

For so long as the Company has a Sole Director, in the event that the Sole Director has an opposite interest to the interest of the Company with respect to a transaction entered into by the Company and the Sole Director, this conflict of interest shall be set out in the minutes or the written resolutions of the Sole Director, as the case may be, recording the approval of that transaction.

24. STATUTORY AUDITOR(S) (COMMISSAIRE(S))- INDEPENDENT AUDITOR(S)

24.1 STATUTORY AUDITOR (COMMISSAIRE)

The operations of the Company shall be supervised by one or more statutory auditor(s) (commissaire(s)).

The statutory auditor(s) shall be appointed for a term not exceeding six (6) years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

The statutory auditor(s) will be appointed by the General Meeting, which will determine their number, their remuneration and the term of their office. The statutory auditor(s) in office may be removed at any time by the General Meeting with or without cause.

24.2 Independent auditor (réviseur d'entreprises agree or cabinet de revision agree)

However, no statutory auditor(s) shall be appointed if, instead of appointing statutory auditor(s), one or more independent auditor(s) (réviseur d'entreprises agree or cabinet de revision agree) are appointed by the General Meeting to perform the statutory audit of the annual accounts in accordance with applicable Luxembourg law. The independent auditor(s) shall be appointed by the General Meeting in accordance with the terms of a service agreement to be entered into from time to time by the Company and the independent auditor(s). The independent auditor(s) may only be removed by the General Meeting for just cause.

25. ACCOUNTING YEAR.

The accounting year of the Company begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each year.

26. ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

26.1 Responsibility of the Management Board

The Management Board shall draw up the annual accounts of the Company that shall be submitted to the approval of the annual General Meeting.

26.2 Submission of the annual accounts to the statutory auditor(s) and the Supervisory Board

At the latest one (1) month prior to the annual General Meeting, the Management Board will submit the annual accounts together with the report of the Management Board (if any) and such other documents as may be required by law to (i) the statutory auditor(s) of the Company (if any), who will thereupon draw up its (their) report(s) and (ii) the Supervisory Board, who will present to the annual General Meeting its observations on the report of the Management Board and on the annual accounts.

26.3 Availability of documents at the registered office

At the latest fifteen (15) days prior to the annual General Meeting, the annual accounts, the report(s) of the Management Board (if any) and of the statutory auditor(s) or the independent auditor(s), as the case may be, and such other documents as may be required by law shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company, where they will be available for inspection by the shareholders during regular business hours.

27. ALLOCATION OF RESULTS.

27.1 Allocation to the legal reserve

From the annual net profits of the Company (if any), five per cent (5%) shall be allocated to the reserve required by law. This allocation shall cease to be required as soon as such legal reserve amounts to ten per cent (10%) of the share capital of the Company, but shall again be compulsory if the legal reserve falls below ten per cent (10%) of the share capital of the Company.

27.2 Allocation of results by the annual General Meeting

The annual General Meeting shall decide on the allocation of the annual results and the declaration and payments of dividends, as the case may be.

27.3 Interim dividends

The Management Board may decide to declare and pay interim dividends out of the profits and reserves available for distribution, including share premium and capital surplus, under the conditions and within the limits laid down in the Companies Act.

27.4 Payment of dividends

Dividends may be paid in euro or any other currency chosen by the Management Board and they may be paid at such places and times as may be determined by the Management Board within the limits of any decision made by the General Meeting (if any).

27.5 Record date

In the event that the General Meeting, or if applicable the Management Board, decides to make a distribution, including a dividend distribution (and in respect of the Management Board an interim dividend distribution), or to issue or otherwise issue or allot shares or other securities, the General Meeting or the Management Board, as the case may be, may fix any date, to the maximum extent permitted by Luxembourg law, as the record date for determining the shareholders entitled to receive any such distribution, including dividend distribution, allotment or issue.

28. DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION.

28.1 Principles regarding the dissolution and the liquidation

The Company may be dissolved, at any time, by a resolution of the General Meeting adopted in the manner required for amendment of these Articles, as set out in Article 10. In the event of the dissolution of the Company, the liquidation shall be carried out by one or more liquidators (who may be physical persons or legal entities) appointed by the General Meeting deciding such liquidation. Such General Meeting shall also determine the powers and the remuneration of the liquidator(s).

28.2 Distribution of liquidation surplus

Under the liquidation of the Company, the surplus assets of the Company available for distribution among shareholders shall be distributed to the shareholders, by way of advance payments or after payment (or provisions, as the case may be) of the Company's liabilities.

29. APPLICABLE LAW.

All matters not expressly governed by these Articles shall be determined in accordance with Luxembourg law.