

LAGARDERE SA

French joint-stock company (*société anonyme*)
Registered office : 4 rue de Presbourg, Paris 16^{ème} (75)
320 366 446 RCS Paris

BY-LAWS

As of June 30, 2021

I - THE COMPANY

ARTICLE 1 – Legal form

Lagardère SCA (hereinafter the “**Company**”) was incorporated on 24 September 1980 as a French joint-stock company (*société anonyme*) and subsequently converted into a partnership limited by shares (*société en commandite par actions*) on 30 December 1992 by decision of the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of 30 December 1992.

By decision of the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting of 30 June 2021, and with the prior agreement of the General Partners, the Company was converted into a joint-stock company (*société anonyme*) with a Board of Directors.

The Company is governed by these Articles of Association and by the laws, decrees and regulations applicable to French joint-stock companies.

ARTICLE 2 – Company name

The name of the Company is "Lagardère SA".

ARTICLE 3 – Corporate purpose

The Company's corporate purpose is, in France or abroad:

- 1°) to acquire any form of interests or investments in all types of company or business, whether French or foreign, by any appropriate means;
- 2°) to manage any type of marketable security portfolio and to carry out any related spot or forward transactions, whether contingent or not;
- 3°) to acquire and license any patents, trademarks, and commercial and industrial businesses;
- 4°) and more generally, to carry out any commercial, financial, industrial, security and property transactions related to the above purposes or to any other purpose related thereto liable to promote and develop the Company's business.

ARTICLE 4 – Registered office

The registered office is located at 4 rue de Presbourg, 75116 Paris, France.

It may be transferred to any other place, pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations.

ARTICLE 5 – Term of the Company

The term of the Company is set at 99 years commencing on 16 December 1980, the date of its registration with the Trade and Companies Registry.

II - SHARE CAPITAL

ARTICLE 6 – Share capital

The share capital is set at €860,913,044.60, represented by 141,133,286 shares with a par value of €6.10, all ranking *pari passu* and fully paid up.

ARTICLE 7 – Changes in the share capital

The share capital may be increased or reduced by any method or means authorised by the regulations.

The General Meeting may, in accordance with the law and regulations, delegate all necessary authority and/or powers to the Board of Directors to decide to increase the share capital, issue any securities giving rights to shares, or reduce the share capital, set the amount and the terms and conditions thereof and take any action required to ensure that the operation is properly completed, or to perform all such operations directly.

ARTICLE 8 – Form and transfer of shares

The shares are registered shares.

They are registered in a shareholder account under the terms and conditions provided by the applicable laws and regulations.

The shares are freely transferable and negotiable, under the terms and conditions provided by the applicable laws and regulations. The ownership of shares results from their registration in the share register under the conditions set by the applicable regulations.

ARTICLE 9 – Rights and obligations attached to shares

Each share confers the right to a share in the assets and profits of the Company and in the liquidation surplus in proportion to the amount of capital it represents.

The shareholders' liability for the Company's debts is limited to the amount of their contributions, namely, to the value of the shares they own.

Each share gives the right to take part in and vote at General Meetings under the conditions and subject to the exceptions provided for by the applicable laws and regulations and by these Articles of Association.

Any person owning one or more shares is bound by these Articles of Association and by the decisions taken by General Meetings.

Whenever several shares are required to be held for the purpose of exercising a right, shareholders are personally responsible for obtaining the required number of shares, with no right to take action against the Company in this respect.

Each share is indivisible with regards to the Company. Consequently, joint owners of shares must be represented *vis-à-vis* the Company by one or other of said owners or by a single representative.

Each of the shares gives the right to receive the same net amount in the event of distribution or repayment. Consequently, all the shares are equally subject to any tax exemptions and any taxes payable by the Company to which such distribution or repayment may give rise.

ARTICLE 10 – Disclosure of holdings exceeding specific thresholds

Without prejudice to the provisions of article L. 233-7 of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*), any person who comes to hold, directly or indirectly, as defined in article L. 233-7, 1% or more of the voting rights at General Meetings, must, within five calendar days following the date the threshold was crossed and, as applicable, irrespective of the date on which ownership of the shares was effectively transferred, disclose to the Company, by registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt, addressed to the registered office, the total number of shares and voting rights held. For registered shareholders and intermediaries not residing in France, this disclosure may be made by means of a procedure equivalent to that of a registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt in use in their country of residence. Such procedure must furnish the Company with proof of the date on which the disclosure was sent and received.

A further disclosure must be made in the conditions described above each time a threshold of a further 1% is exceeded.

Failing a disclosure in the conditions described above, all shares in excess of the threshold for which disclosure should have been made lose their voting rights in respect of any General Meeting that may be held within a two-year period following the date on which the disclosure is finally made, upon request of one or more shareholders holding 5% or more of the share capital, such request being duly recorded in the minutes of the General Meeting. In these same circumstances, voting rights attached to such shares for which proper disclosure has not been made may not be exercised by the shareholder in default, nor may said shareholder delegate such rights to others.

If necessary, the Company may, at any time, identify the holders of equity securities or bondholders, in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory conditions.

III – MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

ARTICLE 11 – Membership of the Board of Directors

- 1°) The Company is managed by a Board of Directors comprising at least eight and no more than nine members, individuals or legal entities, in addition to one or two members representing employees, appointed in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in article 11.6 below.
- 2°) The term of office of members of the Board of Directors is four years. It terminates at the close of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the preceding year held during the year in which the member's term of office expires. Members of the Board of Directors may be re-appointed. However, by way of exception:
 - the Ordinary General Meeting may appoint or re-appoint members of the Board of Directors for a term exceeding four years, without however exceeding six years, it being specified that the Board of Directors may not, at any given time, have more than one member whose remaining term of office exceeds four years;
 - the Ordinary General Meeting may appoint or re-appoint one or several members for a term of less than four years for the sole purpose of ensuring the staggered re-appointment of the Board, such that subsequent re-appointments apply only to a portion of its members each time.
- 3°) No more than one-third of the members of the Board of Directors in office may be over seventy-five years old. If this proportion is exceeded, the oldest member is automatically deemed to have resigned.

- 4°) Each member of the Board of Directors (other than the members representing employees or employee shareholders) must each own at least 150 shares of the Company and have three months from the date of their appointment in which to acquire such shares, if not already in their possession at the time of their appointment. Any member who ceases to own the required number of shares during their term of office will automatically be deemed to have resigned if this situation is not remedied within three months.
- 5°) In the event of a vacancy following death, resignation or for any other reason, the Board may appoint one or more replacement members on a provisional basis. Provisional appointments are confirmed at the next Annual General Meeting.

The replacement member's term of office is for the period remaining until the end of the predecessor's term of office.

If a provisional appointment is not confirmed at the General Meeting, the Board of Directors' decisions nonetheless remain valid.

- 6°) Where the provisions of article L. 225-27-1 of the French Commercial Code apply to the Company, the Board of Directors also includes one or two members representing Group employees and designated by the Group Employees' Committee.

The Board of Directors will have two employee representative members when the number of the other Board members as determined in accordance with article L. 225-27-1 of the French Commercial Code exceeds eight, and one employee representative member when the number of the other Board members as so determined is equal to or less than eight. When two employee representative directors are appointed, one must be a man and the other a woman.

Subject to the provisions of this article and of the French Commercial Code, employee representative directors have the same status, powers and responsibilities as the other directors.

The term of office of members of the Board of Directors representing employees is four years.

If the number of the other members of the Board of Directors as referred to in article L. 225-27-1 of the French Commercial Code falls to eight or less, the terms of office of the sitting employee representative members will not be affected and will remain in force until their scheduled expiry date.

If the seat of an employee representative member of the Board of Directors falls vacant for any reason, it will be filled in accordance with the conditions set out in article L. 225-34 of the French Commercial Code.

ARTICLE 11 Bis – Board Advisor

In addition to the members of the Board of Directors referred to in article 11, one Board Advisor (*censeur*) may be appointed to the Board of Directors by the shareholders on the Board's recommendation. The Board Advisor must be a natural person and may be chosen from among the shareholders. The General Meeting determines the duration of the Board Advisor's term of office, which may not exceed four years, and can remove the Board Advisor from office at any time.

The Board Advisor is invited to all meetings of the Board of Directors pursuant to the same procedure applicable to its members, and attends meetings in an advisory capacity only.

The Board of Directors determines the terms of the remuneration of the Board Advisor, and may decide to allocate to the Board Advisor a portion of the remuneration that the Ordinary General Meeting has allocated to the members of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 12 – Meetings of the Board of Directors

1°) The Board of Directors elects from among its members a Chairman, who must be an individual, to exercise the duties provided for by law. The Chairman of the Board of Directors organises and leads the work of the Board, reports thereon to shareholders at the General Meeting and oversees the smooth functioning of the Company's governance bodies. He/she ensures that the directors are able to properly perform their duties.

The Board of Directors determines the remuneration of the Chairman, in accordance with the applicable regulations, and sets the Chairman's term of office, which may not exceed his/her term as a director. The Chairman may be re-elected. The age limit for the Chairman of the Board of Directors is 80 years.

If deemed useful, the Board of Directors may appoint a Vice-Chairman from among its members. The Vice-Chairman is subject to the same age limit as the Chairman. The Vice-Chairman has the duty of replacing the Chairman if he/she is temporarily prevented from fulfilling his/her duties, or in the event of his/her death. This substitution applies: (i) in the event of temporary unavailability, for as long as the Chairman is unavailable; (ii) in the event of death, until a new Chairman is elected.

The Board of Directors chooses a secretary, who need not be a member of the Board. The Vice-Chairman and the Board Secretary remain in post for the period determined by the Board of Directors. In the case of the Vice-Chairman, this period may not exceed his/her term of office as a director.

2°) In the event of the unavailability of the Chairman and of the Vice-Chairman, where applicable, the Board of Directors appoints a chairman for each meeting from among the members present. In the event of the unavailability of the Board Secretary, the Board of Directors appoints a substitute from among its members or a third party.

3°) Meetings of the Board of Directors are held at the registered office or at any other location as indicated in the notice of meeting. The Board of Directors meets as often as required by the interests of the Company.

Meetings may be called by any written means (including by e-mail) by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or, in the absence of the Chairman, by the Vice-Chairman. The agenda is prepared by the person calling the meeting. However, the Board of Directors may meet without advance notice and without a pre-established agenda: (i) if all of the sitting directors are present or represented at the meeting in question, or (ii) if the meeting is called by the Chairman during a General Meeting.

At least one-third of the directors may at any time request the Chairman to convene the Board of Directors with a specific meeting agenda. If the Chairman does not call the meeting within seven calendar days, the directors having requested the meeting of the Board of Directors may directly convene the Board of Directors to deliberate on the agenda initially sent to the Chairman.

4°) At least half of the members must participate in order for the Board of Directors' decisions to be valid.

Decisions are made by a majority vote of the members present or represented and qualified to vote. In the event of a tied vote, the Chairman has the casting vote.

In calculating the quorum and majority, Board members attending the meeting via video conferencing or other telecommunications technology are considered to be present subject to the conditions provided for in the Internal Rules of the Board of Directors established by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors' deliberations are recorded in minutes entered into a special register and signed by the meeting chairman and secretary or by the majority of members present.

The Board of Directors may take decisions by way of a written consultation among its members under the conditions provided for in the applicable laws and regulations. The arrangements for such consultation are set out in the Internal Rules established by the Board of Directors.

5°) By way of exception to article 12 4° above, the specific majority rules set out below will apply until 30 June 2027:

- decisions relating to the appointment or removal of the Chief Executive Officer are taken by a majority of two-thirds of all the votes of the Board of Directors, regardless of the conditions of quorum of the meeting or consultation during which these decisions are taken;
- decisions relating to the appointment or removal of the Deputy Chief Executive Officers are taken by a majority of two-thirds of all the votes of the Board of Directors, regardless of the conditions of quorum of the meeting or consultation during which these decisions are taken;
- decisions relating to the appointment of the assistant managing directors (*directeurs généraux adjoints*) are taken by a majority of two-thirds of all the votes of the Board of Directors, regardless of the conditions of quorum of the meeting or consultation during which these decisions are taken;
- decisions relating to the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers are taken by a majority of two-thirds of all the votes of the Board of Directors, regardless of the conditions of quorum of the meeting or consultation during which these decisions are taken, where these decisions concern the reduction of said remuneration or the toughening of the associated conditions.

ARTICLE 13 – Powers of the Board of Directors

1°) The Board of Directors determines the orientations of the Company's business and ensures their implementation in line with its corporate interest and taking into consideration the social and environmental issues surrounding its activities. Subject to those powers expressly attributed to the General Meeting, and within the limits of the corporate purpose, the Board addresses all matters concerning the smooth running of the Company and, through its deliberations, controls all matters concerning it.

The Board of Directors proceeds with such controls and verifications as it deems appropriate.

2°) The Board of Directors may decide to create committees to study matters submitted for their opinion by the Board of Directors or its Chairman; the Board of Directors defines their membership, their terms of reference and, where applicable, the remuneration of their members in accordance with the applicable regulations and with the Internal Rules established by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may assign to one or more of its members any special duties for one or more determined purposes.

ARTICLE 14 – Remuneration of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors may be allocated fixed annual remuneration, whose amount is fixed by the Ordinary General Meeting and remains unchanged until otherwise decided by a subsequent General Meeting.

The Board of Directors allocates the amount of this remuneration among its members, and allocates any other remuneration to its members, under the conditions provided for by the applicable regulations.

IV – GENERAL MANAGEMENT

ARTICLE 15 – General Management

15.1. Choice between the two methods of General Management organisation

The Company's General Management is conducted, under his/her responsibility, either by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, who then has the title of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, or by another individual appointed by the Board of Directors, in accordance with article 15.2° hereafter, with the title of Chief Executive Officer, according to the decision of the Board of Directors on the choice between the two methods of General Management organisation. The shareholders and third parties are notified of this choice under the conditions set by the applicable laws and regulations.

When the General Management of the Company is conducted by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the provisions below concerning the Chief Executive Officer apply to the Chairman.

15.2. Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers

- 1°) The Chief Executive Officer may be chosen from among the directors or otherwise.
- 2°) On the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors may appoint one or more individuals responsible for assisting the Chief Executive Officer, with the title of Deputy Chief Executive Officer. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer may also be a director. The number of Deputy Chief Executive Officers may not exceed five. In agreement with the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors determines the scope and term of the powers granted to the Deputy Chief Executive Officer. With respect to third parties, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers possess the same powers as the Chief Executive Officer.
- 3°) The age limit for persons occupying the position of Chief Executive Officer or Deputy Chief Executive Officer is 80 years. If the Chief Executive Officer or a Deputy Chief Executive Officers reaches this age limit during the course of his/her term of office as Chief Executive Officer or Deputy Chief Executive Officer, as the case may be, they are deemed to have automatically resigned on the date of their eightieth birthday.

The Board of Directors sets the term of office of the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officers.

The term of office of a Chief Executive Officer or Deputy Chief Executive Officer who is a director may not exceed his/her term of office as a director.

The Chief Executive Officer may be removed at any time by decision of the Board of Directors. The same applies to the Deputy Chief Executive Officers, following a recommendation by the Chief Executive Officer. If the removal from office is decided without just cause, it may give rise to damages, unless the Chief Executive Officer performs the duties of Chairman of the Board of Directors.

When the Chief Executive Officer ceases to exercise his/her functions or is prevented from doing so, unless there is a decision to the contrary by the Board of Directors, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers retain their functions and their duties until a new Chief Executive Officer is appointed.

If the Chief Executive Officer is temporarily prevented from performing his/her duties, the Board of Directors may delegate a director to perform the duties of Chief Executive Officer.

The Board of Directors sets the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officers, in accordance with the applicable regulations.

- 4°) The Chief Executive Officer has the broadest powers to act in any circumstances in the name of the Company. The Chief Executive Officer exercises these powers within the limit of the corporate purpose and subject to the powers expressly attributed by law to the General Meeting and to the Board of Directors.

The Chief Executive Officer represents the Company in its relations with third parties. The Company is bound by the actions of the Chief Executive Officer even if they do not fall within the corporate purpose, unless it can prove that the third party knew that the action in question went beyond the corporate purpose or could not have been unaware of that fact given the circumstances, on the understanding that the mere publication of the Articles of Association is not sufficient evidence of the foregoing.

Any provisions in the Articles of Association or any decisions by the Board of Directors limiting the powers of the Chief Executive Officer are not binding on third parties.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officers may, within the limits set by the applicable laws, delegate any powers they deem appropriate, for one or more determined purposes, to any representatives, even from outside the Company, acting individually or as part of a committee or commission. Such powers may be permanent or temporary, and may include a right of substitution.

V - STATUTORY AUDITORS

ARTICLE 16 – Statutory Auditors

One or more Principal Statutory Auditors and, where necessary, one or more Substitute Statutory Auditors, are appointed for the duration, in accordance with the terms and conditions and with the roles and responsibilities as provided for in the applicable laws and regulations.

VI – GENERAL MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

ARTICLE 17 – General Meetings

- 1°) General Meetings are called in accordance with the conditions provided for by the applicable regulations.

They are held at the registered office or at any other location as indicated in the notice of meeting. Notices of meeting are issued in the manner and within the time period provided by the applicable regulations.

- 2°) The agenda of the General Meeting is prepared by the person calling the meeting. However, one or more shareholders representing no less than the proportion of share capital required by law and acting in compliance with legal requirements and time limits, may, by registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt, require draft resolutions to be placed on the meeting agenda.

The General Meeting may not deliberate on any matter not on the agenda. The agenda may not be amended when a meeting is called for the second time. Notwithstanding the above, the General Meeting may, in any circumstances, remove one or several members of the Board of Directors and appoint their replacement(s).

- 3°) Each shareholder has the right to attend General Meetings and to take part in the deliberations, either personally or through a proxy, subject to providing proof of their identity and to submitting evidence of the registration of their shares in the registered shareholders' accounts kept by the Company – either in their own name or in the name of the Authorised Intermediary acting on their behalf in accordance with the seventh paragraph of article L. 228-1 of the French Commercial Code – in the Company's share register under the conditions and within the deadlines provided for by the applicable regulations.

Subject to the conditions provided for by the applicable laws and regulations, the shareholders may, by a decision of the Board of Directors, participate in General Meetings by video-conferencing and vote by means of electronic communication. The Board of Directors sets the practical arrangements for this method of attendance and voting. The technologies used must guarantee, as the case may be, the continuous and simultaneous transmission of the deliberations of the meeting, the security of the means used, the verification of the identity of those participating and voting and the integrity of the votes cast.

If a shareholder decides, further to a decision of the Board of Directors taken in accordance with the terms of the second paragraph of this article above, to cast a postal vote or vote online, give proxy to another shareholder or send a blank proxy form to the Company by returning the corresponding form electronically, the electronic signature on that form must:

- either take the form of a secure electronic signature as defined by law at that time;
- or result from the use of a reliable identification procedure guaranteeing the connection between the shareholder and the document to which his/her identity is attached or from any other procedure for identification and/or verification admitted by law at that time.

- 4°) At each General Meeting, the shareholders each have a number of votes equal to the number of shares they own or represent. However, voting rights double those attributed to other shares as a proportion of the share capital they represent – two votes for each share – are attributed to all those shares which are fully paid up and which have been registered in the name of the same shareholder for at least four years. Shareholders entitled to double voting rights on the date at which the Company was converted into a joint-stock company retain their double voting rights.

Furthermore, where the Company's share capital is increased by incorporation of reserves, profits or share premiums, a double voting right is granted, from the date of issue, in respect of registered shares distributed free of charge to the holder of shares which originally carried double voting rights.

Transfer of title to a share results in the loss of the double voting rights.

However, transfer as a result of inheritance, the liquidation of commonly-held property between spouses or an inter vivos gift to a spouse or to a relative automatically entitled to inherit under French law does not cause existing double voting rights to lapse, nor does it interrupt the four-year period referred to above. Similarly, the merger or demerger of the Company has no effect on double voting rights, which may be exercised within the resulting company or companies if the articles of association of the said companies recognise such rights.

For pledged shares, the right to vote is exercised by the owner. For shares where beneficial ownership and bare ownership are separated, the right to vote is exercised by the beneficial owner (*usufruitier*) at Ordinary General Meetings, and by the bare owner (*nu-propritaire*) at Extraordinary General Meetings.

- 5°) An attendance register containing the information required by law is kept for each General Meeting.

The attendance register is signed by all shareholders present and by the proxy holders. The meeting officers may decide to append the powers of attorney given to each proxy holder and the postal voting forms to the register, in hard copy, electronic or digital format. On the basis of specifications provided by the establishment in charge of organising the General Meeting, the attendance register is certified as accurate by the meeting officers and signed by said officers and by the meeting secretary.

- 6°) General Meetings are chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or, in the absence of the Chairman, by the Vice-Chairman, or by a member of the Board of Directors appointed by the Vice-Chairman. If the person entitled or appointed to chair the Meeting fails to do so, the General Meeting elects its own chair.

The role of vote teller (*scrutateurs*) is performed by the two shareholders in attendance having the greatest number of shares, either directly or by way of proxy, who must consent thereto. The meeting officers (chair and vote tellers) appoint a secretary, who need not be a shareholder.

The meeting officers verify, certify and sign the attendance register, ensure that the deliberations are properly held, settle any differences that may arise in the course of the meeting, ensure that minutes of the meeting are prepared and, with the establishment in charge of organising the General Meeting, verify the votes cast and ensure their validity.

- 7°) Minutes recording the deliberations of each General Meeting are entered in a special register signed by the meeting officers. The minutes, prepared and recorded in this form, are considered to be a genuine transcript of the General Meeting. All copies of or extracts from the minutes must be certified by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, by a director holding the position of Chief Executive Officer, or by the meeting secretary.

ARTICLE 18 – Ordinary General Meetings

- 1°) Ordinary General Meetings may be called at any time. However, an Ordinary Annual General Meeting must be held at least once a year within six months of the close of each financial year.

2°) The Ordinary Annual General Meeting examines the reports prepared by the Board of Directors and the reports of the Statutory Auditors. It reviews and approves the Company's financial statements for the previous year and the proposed allocation of profit, in accordance with the applicable laws and these Articles of Association. In addition, the Ordinary Annual General Meeting and any other Ordinary General Meeting may appoint or remove the members of the Board of Directors, appoint the Statutory Auditors and vote on all matters within its remit and included on the meeting agenda, with the exception of those matters defined in article 19 as being exclusively within the remit of an Extraordinary General Meeting.

3°) All the shareholders fulfilling the conditions set by law are called to attend the Ordinary General Meeting.

The deliberations of an Ordinary General Meeting held at first call are valid only if the shareholders present, represented or having voted online or by post hold at least one-fifth of the shares carrying voting rights. At second call, the deliberations are valid irrespective of how many shareholders are present, represented or have voted online or by post.

4°) These resolutions are passed by a majority vote of the shareholders present, represented or having voted online or by post at the General Meeting. The votes cast do not include those attached to shares for which the shareholder did not take part in the vote, abstained or cast a blank or void ballot.

ARTICLE 19 – Extraordinary General Meetings

1°) The remit of the Extraordinary General Meeting includes any amendments of these Articles of Association for which the approval by an Extraordinary General Meeting is required by law, including but not limited to, and subject to the provisions of these Articles of Association, the following:

- an increase or reduction of the Company's share capital;
- a change in the terms and conditions of share transfers;
- a change in the corporate purpose, term or registered office of the Company, subject to the powers granted to the Board of Directors to relocate the Company's registered office pursuant to the law;
- the conversion of the Company into a different corporate form;
- the winding up of the Company;
- the merger of the Company with another company;
- and all other matters within the remit of the Extraordinary General Meeting, in accordance with the law.

2°) All the shareholders under the conditions set down by law are called to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting.

The deliberations of an Extraordinary General Meeting held at first call are valid only if the shareholders present, represented or having voted online or by post hold at least a quarter of the shares carrying voting rights. The deliberations of an Extraordinary General Meeting held at second call are valid only if the shareholders present, represented or having voted online or by post hold at least one-fifth of the shares carrying voting rights.

3°) In all cases, the resolutions of Extraordinary General Meetings are passed by a vote in favour by at least two-thirds of the votes cast by shareholders present, represented or having voted by online or by post. The votes cast do not include those attached to shares for which the shareholder did not take part in the vote, abstained or cast a blank or void ballot.

ARTICLE 20 – Shareholder information

Each shareholder is entitled to have access to or, where applicable, receive documents relating to the Company under the terms and conditions provided by the applicable laws and regulations.

VII – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - ALLOCATION OF PROFIT

ARTICLE 21 – Financial year

The Company's financial year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each year.

ARTICLE 22 – Financial statements

The Board of Directors draws up an inventory of the Company's assets and liabilities at the end of each financial year.

It also draws up a balance sheet describing the assets and liabilities and separately showing shareholders' equity, an income statement summarising income and expenses for the financial year, and notes to the financial statements supplementing and commenting the information given in the balance sheet and the income statement.

All necessary depreciation, amortisation and provisions are recognised even if there is no or insufficient profit. A statement of the guarantees, endorsements and undertakings given and the sureties granted by the Company is appended to the balance sheet.

The Board of Directors prepares a management report which describes the position of the Company and that of its subsidiaries during the past financial year, foreseeable changes and any significant events occurring between the end of the financial year and the date on which the report was prepared, as well as any other information required under the applicable laws and regulations.

All of the above documents are submitted to the Statutory Auditors for comment prior to being submitted to the shareholders for approval.

ARTICLE 23 – Allocation of profit

The income statement, which summarises all the income and expenses for the year, shows, after depreciation, amortisation and provisions, the profit or loss for the financial year.

Out of the profit for the year, less previous accumulated losses if any, a certain amount must, by law, be set aside in priority and to the extent necessary to form the legal reserve.

Distributable profit is composed of the profit for the year less any accumulated losses and transfers to reserves required by law or by the Articles of Association, plus any unappropriated retained earnings.

The distributable profit is allocated to the shareholders in proportion to the number of shares held by each.

However, the General Meeting may, upon recommendation of the Board of Directors, decide to set aside from the balance of distributable profit such amounts as it deems fit to be carried forward, or to be allocated to one or more general, extraordinary or special reserves.

Dividends are distributed, by priority, out of the profit for the year.

The General Meeting may, in addition, decide to distribute any part of the reserves available to it by expressly indicating those reserves from which such distributions are to be made. To the extent that such reserves have been established by deduction from distributable profit allocated to the shareholders, the amounts paid out therefrom accrue to the benefit of owners of shares alone, in proportion to the number of shares held by each.

The General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year may, in respect of all or part of said dividend, offer each shareholder the option to receive payment in cash or in shares.

Similarly, the Ordinary General Meeting approving the distribution of an interim dividend under the terms of article L. 232-12 of the French Commercial Code, may, in respect of all or part of said interim dividend, offer each shareholder the option to receive payment thereof in cash or in shares.

The offer for payment in shares, the price and conditions under which the shares are issued, the request for payment in shares and the conditions of the resulting capital increase are governed by the applicable law and regulations.

The terms of payment of dividends are set by the General Meeting or, failing that, by the Board of Directors. However, dividends must be paid within a maximum period of nine months from the close of the financial year, save where this period is extended by court order.

The General Meeting may also decide at any time to distribute the profits, reserves and/or premiums at its disposal by means of any distribution method, directly or indirectly, for all or part of the distribution, of negotiable financial instruments or any other assets included on the Company's balance sheet. Shareholders must, where applicable, personally ensure that the shares are grouped in such a way as to obtain a whole number of financial instruments or other rights so distributed.

VIII - WINDING UP AND LIQUIDATION

ARTICLE 24 – Loss of half of the share capital

In the event that the Company's annual financial statements show losses which result in shareholders' equity falling below half of the share capital, the Board of Directors must, within four months following the shareholders' approval of the financial statements in which such losses were disclosed, call an Extraordinary General Meeting in order to decide whether there is cause to wind up the Company ahead of term. If the Extraordinary General Meeting decides against winding up the Company and if the shareholders' equity has not been restored to at least half of the Company's share capital within the time period set by law, the share capital must be reduced by an amount at least equal to that of the losses that cannot be charged against reserves.

ARTICLE 25 – Winding up of the Company

The Company will be wound up in the cases provided for by law (including but not limited to, at the end of its term including any extension thereof) or by a decision to wind up the Company ahead of term made by an Extraordinary General Meeting.

ARTICLE 26 – Liquidation of the Company

The Company will be in liquidation as soon as it has been wound up, irrespective of the reason therefor.

One or several liquidators will be appointed, either by the Extraordinary General Meeting deciding to wind up the Company, whose decision will be made under the same quorum and majority requirements as for Ordinary General Meetings, or by an Ordinary General Meeting called on an extraordinary basis.

The liquidator – or each of the liquidators if there are several – represents the Company and has the broadest powers to realise the Company's assets, even by private agreement, as well as the authority to pay creditors and to distribute the remaining balance.

The General Meeting may authorise the liquidators to continue the Company's current business and to undertake new business for the requirements of the liquidation.

The net proceeds arising on liquidation, after settlement of liabilities, is used to fully repay the paid-up, non-redeemed share capital.

The balance, if any, is divided in proportion to the number of shares held by each shareholder.

ARTICLE 27 – Disputes

Any disputes arising during the lifetime of the Company or its liquidation, either between the shareholders, the members of General Management, the members of the Board of Directors and the Company, or between the shareholders themselves and relating to Company's business are submitted to the courts of competent jurisdiction and judged in accordance with French law.