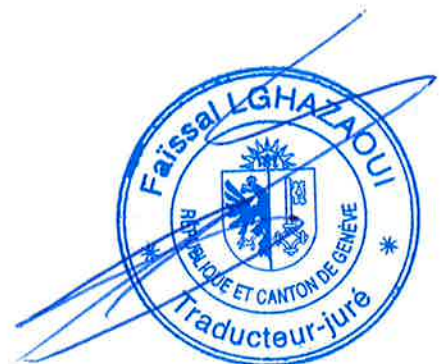


Document translated from French into English

REYL & CIE S.A.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

LGHAZAOU Faïssal
TRADUCTEUR
41, Rue de Lyon
1203 GENEVE/SUISSE
Tél & Fax: (41 + 22) 345 54 78



1 COMPANY NAME - MEMBERSHIP IN THE INTESA SANPAOLO BANKING GROUP - HEAD OFFICE – PURPOSE - DURATION

ART. 1 COMPANY NAME

Under the company name exist:

REYL & Cie SA
(REYL & Cie Ltd)
(REYL & Cie AG)

a limited liability company governed by the present Articles of Incorporation, by chapter twenty-six of the [Federal] Code of Obligations, by the Federal Law on Banks and Savings Institutions.

ART. 2. MEMBERSHIP IN THE INTESA SANPAOLO BANKING GROUP

The company is part of the "INTESA SANPAOLO Banking Group", and is therefore bound to comply with the provisions that the INTESA SANPAOLO Banking Group issues in execution of the instructions issued by the Bank of Italy and the European Central Bank regarding the consolidated supervision and prudential control of credit institutions, to the extent that these instructions are compatible with Swiss and European banking regulations applicable to the company in this respect, as well as with banking secrecy regulations. Within the limits of Swiss law, the directors of the company shall provide the parent company with the data and information necessary to carry out these instructions.

ART. 3 HEAD OFFICE

The company's head office is in Geneva.

ART. 4 PURPOSE

The Company exercises the activities of a bank and those of a securities' trader. Its geographical scope of activity extends to all financial and stock markets in Switzerland and abroad.

Its activities include notably the following operations:

- acceptance of funds under all forms used by banks;
- wealth management, notably custody and portfolio management of securities and other rights;
- safe keeping and administration of securities and valuable objects;
- buying and selling of securities with or without certificates, foreign currencies, foreign bank notes, precious metals, raw materials and financial instruments or products of any kind for its own account and for third parties' accounts;
- research and advice on capital investments;
- granting of credits, of loans and fixed term advances of all sorts, guaranteed or non-guaranteed, including mortgages, in Switzerland and abroad;
- issuance of bonds and guarantees;



- underwriting and participation in issuance syndicates;
- execution of cash and transfer operations, payments and cashing of exchange bills and cheques;
- formation and management of companies for third parties' accounts and all advisory, accountancy, fiscal or legal services;
- Execution of trust mandates;
- Advice, management, representation and distribution of collective investments.

It may also carry out any operations directly or indirectly related to its company purpose and which favour its development.

Within the limits of its corporate purpose, The Company may create subsidiaries, branches, agencies and representative offices in Switzerland and abroad, and particularly establish and operate banking institutions and finance companies, as well as acquire, manage and control participations, including on a fiduciary basis, in other companies and enterprises in Switzerland (excluding participations in companies owning real estate in Switzerland which are not exclusively used for commercial purposes) or abroad.

The company may also grant direct or indirect financing to:

- (i) its direct or indirect subsidiaries, and
- (ii) any third party, including its direct or indirect shareholders and their direct or indirect subsidiaries,

or create for the benefit of such companies all types of security interests, including liens on the assets of the company or their transfer in trust or through guarantees of any other kind.

The Company may acquire, burden itself with, sell and manage real estate in Switzerland (with the exception of real estate in Switzerland not used exclusively for commercial purposes) and abroad.

The duration of the Company is undetermined



ART. 5 DURATION

2 SHARE CAPITAL

ART. 6 NOMINAL CAPITAL AND SHARES

The share capital is fixed at the amount of thirty one million five hundred thousand and one Swiss Francs (CHF 31'500'001.-), fully paid-up. It is divided into thirty one million five hundred thousand and one (31'500'01) shares of one Swiss Franc (CHF 1.-) each.

ART. 7 TYPES OF SHARES

The shares are registered.

The company may issue shares in any form permitted by law, including in the form of securities (individual certificates or global

certificates) or in the form of simple rights or registered rights, in accordance with Articles 973c and seq. of the Swiss Code of Obligations.

A shareholder listed in the share register may at any time request that the company certify the number of shares registered in their name in the share register.

By a change of its Articles of Incorporation, the General Assembly may divide the shares into shares of lower par value or combine them into higher par value shares with the consent of each shareholder.

ART. 8 SHARE TRANSFER

The handover of shares is enacted by endorsement or, if no physical shares or share certificates have been issued, by written assignment.

Any registered shares' transfer, in property or in usufruct, under whatever title or to whatever person, is subjected to the approval of the Board of Administration, which must intervene within 30 days from the day of the request.

The Board of Directors may refuse its approval for good cause. Good cause is considered to be provisions governing the composition of the shareholders' circle which aim at safeguarding the pursuit of the company's purpose or the economic independence of the company.

The Board of Directors may also refuse its approval by proposing to the transferor to acquire his shares, on behalf of the company itself, on behalf of other shareholders or on behalf of third parties, at their real value on the date of the request for approval. The Board of Directors may also refuse its approval if the acquirer fails to expressly declare that he is acquiring the shares in his own name and for his own account.

When the required approval is refused, or as long as it has not been granted, full ownership of the shares and all rights that these incorporate remain attached to the alienator.

Under reservation of the clauses of articles 685b al. 4 and 685c al. 2 CO [*Code of Obligations*], applicable to shares acquired by succession, successional sharing and marriage settlement or in a procedure of forced execution.

The transfer takes place and goes into effect with regard to the Company on the day of the listing of the new shareholder in the Share Register of the Company.

ART. 9 ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BENEFICIAL OWNER OF THE SHARES

Any person who acquires shares in the Company alone or in conjunction with third parties and thereby reaches or exceeds the threshold of 25% of the share capital or voting rights must notify the Company within one month of the name, surname and address of the natural person on whose behalf he/she is ultimately acting (the beneficial owner). The shareholder must notify the Company within three months of any change in the name, surname or address of the beneficial owner.

The Company shall keep a list of the beneficial owners to the Company. The list must be kept in such a way that it can be accessed at any time in Switzerland.



This list shall contain either the first name and surname or the company name and address of the beneficial owners.

The shareholder may not exercise the corporate rights related to the shares whose acquisition is subject to the disclosure requirements as long as he has not complied with these requirements. He can only exercise the pecuniary rights attached to his shares once he has complied with his reporting obligations. If the shareholder fails to comply with his obligation to notify within one month of acquiring the share, his property rights are extinguished. If he rectifies this omission at a later date, he may assert the pecuniary rights that arise from that date. The Board of Directors shall ensure that no shareholder exercises his rights in violation of his disclosure obligations.

The disclosure requirements of the Federal Law on Banks and Savings Banks remain reserved.

ART. 10
SHARE REGISTER

The Company keeps a Share Register which lists the name and address of its owners and usufructuaries. It keeps this register in such a way that it can be accessed at any time in Switzerland.

Listing in the Share Register only takes place in view of a document establishing the purchase of ownership of the security or the settling of an usufruct.

Are considered as shareholder or usufructuary with regard to the Company, those who are listed in the Share Register.

ART. 11
RIGHTS AND
OBLIGATIONS OF
SHAREHOLDERS

Each share is indivisible with regard to the Company, which does not recognise more than one owner for a share.

Each shareholder has the right to a share of the profits stemming from the profit and loss accounts and of the product of liquidation in proportion to the transfers received on the share capital.

The shareholders are bound to the statutory provisions only and are not personally answerable to Company debt.

3 COMPANY ORGANISATION

The Company bodies are:

- General Meeting
- Board of Directors
- Management
- External Auditors



4 GENERAL MEETING

ART. 12
SCOPE OF THE
DECISIONS OF THE
GENERAL MEETING

The General Meeting is the Company's supreme power.

Its decisions are mandatory for all shareholders, even non-present or non-represented, subject to the exceptions provided for in Art. 704 para. 3 CO.

Decisions of the General Meeting that violate the Law or the Articles of Incorporation may be attacked by the Board of

Directors or by any shareholder under the circumstances as foreseen by articles 706, 706a and 706b CO.

ART. 13
INALIENABLE RIGHTS

The shareholders' General Meeting has the inalienable rights:

- (1) to adopt and to change the Articles of Incorporations under reservation of the articles 652g and 653g CO;
- (2) to appoint and to dismiss Members of the Board of Directors, the External Auditors, and, when the Law stipulates, the auditors of the group's accounts;
- (3) to approve the annual accounts, the annual report and the consolidated accounts;
- (4) to determine the use of the profit resulting from the balance sheet, in particular, to set the dividend and the share of profits;
- (5) to set the interim dividend and approve the interim accounts required for this purpose;
- (6) to decide on the repayment of the legal reserve from the capital;
- (7) to discharge the Members of the Board of Directors;
- (8) to delist the company's equity securities;
- (9) to take any decision reserved to it by the Law or by the Articles of Incorporation.



ART. 14
**ORDINARY AND
EXTRAORDINARY
GENERAL MEETINGS**

The Ordinary General Meeting assembles every year within the four months following the ending of the Company's book year.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders may be assembled as often as is necessary.

The clauses that follow apply both to ordinary and extraordinary General Meetings.

ART. 15
**CONVOCAION OF THE
GENERAL MEETING**

The General Meeting is convened by the Board of Directors and when needed by the External Auditors or the Liquidators.

One or several shareholders representing together at least one tenth of the share capital or of the voices may also request a General Meeting be convened.

In addition, one or more shareholders representing at least five per cent (5%) of the share capital or voting rights may request that an item be added to the agenda.

The convening and the listing of a subject to the Agenda of the General Meeting must be requested in writing while indicating the subjects of discussion and the proposals.

ART. 16
**METHOD OF
CONVOCAION**

The General Meeting is convened a minimum of twenty days before the date of its assembly, by registered mail (or other equivalent means, such as national and international mail) or by

electronic mail addressed to the shareholders or to the usufructuaries, to the address listed in the Share Register.

The following are mentioned :

- a) the date, time, form and place of the General Meeting;
- b) the items on the agenda;
- c) the proposals of the Board of Directors;
- d) where applicable, proposals from shareholders, accompanied by a brief explanation of the reasons for the proposal;
- e) where applicable, the name and address of the independent representative.

The report of the auditors as well as the management report, the annual financial statements and, if applicable, the consolidated financial statements, as well as any proposals for the appropriation of profits resulting from the balance sheet, are at the disposal of the shareholders no later than twenty days before the General Meeting.

If such documents are not available electronically, each shareholder may request that a copy of them be provided to him or her at an appropriate time before the holding of the General Meeting.

No decision may be made on subjects that were not brought to the Agenda of the General Meeting, except for the proposal to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting or to institute a special audit.

It is not necessary to announce in advance proposals entering into the framework of the subjects brought to the Agenda, nor of the deliberations that do not have to be followed by a voting.

Members of the Board of Directors and Management who participate in the General Meeting have the right to express their views on the items on the agenda. The Board of Directors may also make proposals on the items on the agenda.

ART. 17
ALL-SHAREHOLDERS
MEETING
(UNIVERSAL
MEETING)

The owners or representatives of all shares may, if there is no objection, hold a General Meeting without complying with the requirements governing the notice of meeting.

As long as they participate, this meeting has the right to validly deliberate and decide on all matters that fall within the remit of the General Meeting.

ART. 18
LEGITIMISATION OF
SHAREHOLDERS

May exercise the Company's right linked to the registered share anyone who is entitled to it by his/her listing in the Share Register.

A shareholder may have his/her shares represented by a person, shareholder or not, provided with a written power.



ART. 19
FORMATION AND
PRESIDENCE

The general meeting is held at the head office of the company or at any other place in Switzerland as determined by the board of directors.

The choice of venue must not, for any shareholder, unduly complicate the exercise of their rights in relation to the General Meeting.

The General Meeting may be held simultaneously in several locations. In such cases, the proceedings shall be broadcast live by audiovisual means at all meeting venues.

The Board of Directors may authorise shareholders who are not present at the venue of the General Meeting to exercise their rights electronically.

The General Meeting may be held electronically and without a physical meeting place if the Board of Directors designates an independent representative in the notice of meeting, subject to the waiver of all shareholders.

The Board of Directors regulates the use of electronic media and ensures that:

- a) the identity of the participants is confirmed;
- b) speeches at the General Assembly are transmitted live;
- c) any participant may make proposals and take part in debates;
- d) the result of the vote cannot be falsified.

If the General Meeting does not proceed in accordance with the requirements due to technical problems, it must be reconvened, provided that the decisions taken by the General Meeting before the technical problems arose remain valid.

The General Meeting is validly formed no matter how many shares are represented.

It is presided by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or, in his absence, by another Member of the latter or even, in their absence, by any other person appointed by the General Meeting.

The Chairman of the General Meeting appoints the Secretary, who does not necessarily have to be a shareholder.



ART. 20
VOTING RIGHTS
AT THE GENERAL
MEETING

The shareholders exercise their voting rights at the General Meeting in proportion to the par value of all the shares that belong to them.

Each shareholder has the right to at least one vote, even if he/she possesses only one share.

ART. 21
DECISIONS AND
VOTINGS

The General Meeting takes its decisions and proceeds on to absolute majority votes of the votes attributed to the shares represented.

However, a decision by the General Meeting assembling at least two thirds of the votes attributed to the shares represented and the absolute majority of the par value represented is required for:

- (1) the change of the Company's purpose;
- (2) the consolidation of shares, provided that the consent of all shareholders concerned is not required;
- (3) the increase of share capital by means of equity, against contributions in kind or by way of compensation, and for the allocation of special benefits;
- (4) the limitation or removal of preferential subscription rights;
- (5) the creation of conditional capital, the establishment of a capital fluctuation margin or the constitution of reserve capital within the meaning of Article 12 of the Law of 8 November 1934 on banks;
- (6) the conversion of participation certificates into shares;
- (7) the restriction of the transferability of registered shares;
- (8) introducing shares with preferential voting rights;
- (9) changing the currency in which the share capital is denominated;
- (10) introducing a casting vote for the chair at the general meeting;
- (11) introducing a provision in the articles of association allowing the general meeting to be held abroad;
- (12) delisting the company's equity securities;
- (13) transferring the company's registered office;
- (14) introducing an arbitration clause in the articles of association;
- (15) waiving the appointment of an independent representative for the purpose of holding a virtual General Meeting in companies whose shares are not listed on the stock exchange;
- (16) the dissolution of the company ;

The provisions of the Federal Law on mergers, split-ups, transformations and wealth transfers are being reserved.

ART. 22 **MINUTES**

The Board of Directors oversees the writing of the Minutes of the Meeting of the sessions of the General Meeting that mention:

- the date, starting and ending time, as well as the place where the general meeting is held
- the number, the type, the par value and the category of shares represented by the shareholders, the bodies as well as the independent representatives and depository representatives;
- the decisions and the results of votes;
- the questions asked at the General Meeting and the answers given ;
- statements that shareholders request to be recorded in the minutes;
- significant technical problems that arose during the General Assembly.



The Minutes of the Meeting are signed by the Chairman of the General Meeting and by the Secretary.

Any shareholder may request that the minutes be made available to them within 30 (thirty) days of the General Meeting.

The excerpts that are issued thereof are certified conform to original by a Member of the Board of Directors.

5 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ART. 23 COMPOSITION AND TERM OF OFFICE

The Board of Directors is composed of a minimum of five Members, appointed by the General Meeting for a period of one year. Unless a member resigns, is removed from office or dies, the term of office ends on the day of the next ordinary general meeting following the election. If members are replaced during their term of office, their successors shall complete their term of office.

Members of the Board of Directors must have the professional skills, experience and availability necessary to perform their duties. At least one-third (1/3) of the members of the Board of Directors must be independent within the meaning of FINMA Circular 17/1.

The members of the Board of Directors may be re-elected indefinitely.

No Member of the Board of Directors may be part of the Management.

ART. 24 ORGANISATION

The Board of Directors organises itself, by appointing notably its Chairman, its Vice-Chairman and its Secretary. It may choose the latter outside of its group.

When the Chairman is unable to exercise his/her role, he/she is replaced by the Vice-President. When the latter is prevented too, the Board of Directors will choose one of its Members, temporarily.

ART. 25 DECISIONS

Each member of the board of directors has one vote. The Board of Directors may deliberate when a majority of its members are attending. Decisions and elections within the Board of Directors are taken by an absolute majority of the votes cast by those attending the meeting.

In case of equal split of votes, the vote of the Chairman of the Board is predominant.

Purely formal decisions consisting of confirmations or findings (in particular Articles 651a, 652e, 652g and 653g of the Swiss Code of Obligations) may also be taken with only one member of the Board of Directors present.

The Board of Directors may take its decisions:



- a) at a meeting held at a specific location;
- b) if circumstances warrant, in electronic form in accordance with Articles 701c to 701e;
- c) if circumstances warrant, in writing on paper or in electronic form, unless a discussion is requested by one of the members of the Board of Directors. In the case of an electronic decision, no signature is required; written dissenting opinions of the Board of Directors are reserved.

The decisions of the Board of Directors may also be taken, by a majority vote of its Members, in the form of a written approval of a proposal, provided that the proposal has been submitted to all its Members and no one has demanded an oral discussion.

ART. 26 NOTICE OF MEETING

The Board of Directors is convened by the Chairman, by written communication, as often as business requires, but at least four times per year, in principle once per quarter. It must moreover be convened at the written and motivated request of one of its Members, the Management or the External Auditors.

Aside from urgent cases, the Members of the Board of Directors are convened at least five working days in advance of the date of the session.

Each Member of the Board of Directors has the right to obtain information on all the Company's business.

During the sessions, each Member of the Board of Directors may demand information of other Members as well as of people in charge of Management.

ART. 27 MINUTES OF THE MEETING

Minutes shall be kept of the deliberations and decisions of the Board of Directors.

These shall be signed by the Chair of the meeting and the Secretary or, in their absence, by the person who drafted them; they must mention the members present.

ART. 28 NON-TRANSFERABLE AND INALIENABLE POWERS

The Board of Directors is the body charged with the higher management, the supervision and the internal audit of the Company and may take decisions on all matters that have not been attributed to the General Meeting by Law or by the Articles.

Its non-transferable and inalienable powers are the following:

- the exercise of the higher management of the Company and the establishment of necessary directives;
- the definition of the general policy and the strategical orientations of the Company;
- the setting of the organisation and the adoption of the Internal Regulations;
- the appointment and dismissal of the people charged with the Management;
- the preparation of all the proposals aimed at the General Meeting, the writing of its pre-advice, the determining of the Agenda of the Meeting, the convocation of the General Meeting and the execution of the latter's decisions;
- the drawing up of the Management Report and the submission to the General Meeting of the annual accounts, balance sheet and the profit and loss account





- with its proposals on the use of the net profits and the constitution of special reserves;
- the allocation of the mandate to the External Auditors as foreseen by the Federal Law on banks and savings institutions, by the Federal Law on exchanges and securities' trading and the review of its reports;
 - the appointment and dismissal of the Internal Auditor;
 - the appointment of persons authorised to represent the Company to third parties and the setting of their signatory powers, specifically that only joint signature by two persons can be granted;
 - the approval of the risk policy and the periodic review of its adequacy;
 - the setting of the accounting principles and the financial audit as well as the financial plan to the extent that this is necessary for the management of the Company;
 - the exercise of internal audit and the supervising of high risks in the sense of articles 83ss OFR on the basis of quarterly accounts as drawn up by the Management;
 - the exercise of high supervision on the people charged with the management to ensure notably that laws are observed as well as the Articles of Incorporation, the regulations and the instructions given;
 - the decision to open or to close subsidiaries, branches, agencies and representations;
 - the decision with regard to the granting of credits to members of bodies of the Company or to persons or legal entities with close ties to them and conforming to the Internal Regulations;
 - any and all decision-making in relation to the acquisition, sale or exchange of permanent participations;
 - any and all decision-making in relation to the acquisition, the sale or transfer of any real estate, the creation of mortgage debt on buildings in use by the Company as well as the creation and renovation of real estate of the Company;
 - the informing of the competent Authority in case of over-indebtedness.

ART. 29
DELEGATION OF
MANAGEMENT AND
INTERNAL
REGULATIONS

The Board of Directors may delegate part of its tasks to one or several of its Members.

The Board of Directors may form within its body one or several committees of which it will set the activities and competence in the Internal Regulations.

6 MANAGEMENT

ART. 30
COMPOSITION
AND COMPETENCE

The Management of the Company is entrusted to the Executive Committee appointed by the Board of Directors.

The members of the executive committee may not at the same time be members of the board of directors.

It corresponds to the operational management in the sense of the banking laws.

The powers and obligations of the Executive Committee and of the General Manager are specified in the Internal Regulations.

7 EXTERNAL AUDITORS

ART. 31 COMPOSITION AND DURATION OF APPOINTMENT

The External Auditors (corresponding to the Auditing company in the sense of the banking laws) are appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting and is composed of one or several auditors. Only accounting companies recognised as Auditing company in the sense of article 18 al. 1 of the Federal Law on banks and savings institutions may be charged with the audit.

The auditors have to fulfil the demands of qualification and independence and conform themselves to the applicable legal provisions.

The duration of appointment of the auditors is one year. It ends upon the General Meeting to which its report must be submitted.

The General Meeting may only dismiss the Auditors for just cause.

ART. 32 POWERS



The External Auditors submit to the General Meeting a written report on the results of its verification of the accounting, the annual accounts and the use of the profit resulting from the profit and loss account with regard to the Law and the Articles.

The General Meeting may waive the presence of an auditor by unanimous decision.

The auditors must conform to the provisions of articles 728ss CO.

In case of obvious over-indebtedness, the External Auditors will warn the competent Authority if the Board of Directors fails to do so.

8 ANNUAL ACCOUNTS – RESERVES – DIVIDENDS

ART. 33 FINANCIAL YEAR

The financial year starts January 1 and ends December 31.

ART. 34 MANAGEMENT REPORT

The Annual Report (balance sheet, profit and loss account, annexes) and the intermediate reports shall be drawn up conforming to the provisions of articles 958 and following of the CO as well as the provisions of the Federal Law on banks and savings institutions and the Federal Law on exchanges and securities' trading.

ART. 35 ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

In accordance with legal provisions, the allocation to reserves takes priority over the annual profit. The profit shown in the balance sheet for the General Meeting is subject to the rules set out in the Financial Institutions Act (LEFIN), banking regulations and the Swiss Code of Obligations.

Five per cent (5%) of the profit for the financial year is allocated to the legal reserve from the profit. Any loss carry-forward is compensated with the profit for the past financial year before allocation to the legal reserve.

The legal reserve from profits is increased until, together with the legal reserve from capital, it reaches half of the share capital registered in the Trade Register.

The net profits after deducting all general expense, taxes, interests and losses and after all depreciation and allocations to legal and statutory reserves are at the disposal of the General Meeting in the framework of the applicable legal directives.

ART. 36
DIVIDEND

Payment of the dividend takes place at the moment set by the Board of Directors.

However, the General Meeting may decide, on the basis of provisional accounts, to pay an interim dividend.

The General Meeting may at all times decide upon the creation, aside from the general reserves foreseen by the Law, other reserve funds of which it determines the purpose and use.

Dividends may be taken out only of the net profits resulting from the profit and loss account and the reserves formed to this end.

Any dividend which has not been claimed within five years since its payment is rightfully added to the benefit of the Company.



9 LIQUIDATION

ART. 37
LIQUIDATION

The dissolving of the Company may be decided at any time conforming to the legal directives and is enacted within respect of the applicable provisions.

It is carried out in principle by the care of the Board of Directors, unless the General Meeting appoints other liquidators.

10 PUBLICATION –

ART. 38
**FORM OF
PUBLICATION,
WRITTEN
COMMUNICATIONS
AND APROVALS**

The publications of the Company are validly done in the Official Swiss Commercial Paper.

A letter, telefax or e-mail shall be considered to be a written communication within the meaning of Article 26 or written approval within the meaning of Article 25.

11. CONTRIBUTION IN KIND

ART. 39 – **CONTRIBUTION
IN KIND**

According to a contract dated May 28, 2021, Fideuram - Intesa Sanpaolo Private Banking S.p.A., a company with its registered office in Turin (Italy), has contributed in kind to the company 219'235 registered shares of CHF 100 each, linked in

accordance with the articles of association, of Intesa Sanpaolo Private Bank (Switzerland) Morval SA (CHE-105.860.022), in Geneva. This contribution in kind is accepted for the total price of CHF 21,923,500, in return for which the contributor was given 1 registered share of the company of CHF 1, fully paid up, bound in accordance with the articles of association, issued above par, the balance of CHF 21,923,499 constituting an agio.

12. Final provision

ART. 40 - TRANSLATION There is a French and an Italian version of these articles of incorporation. The French version prevails.

Geneva, the 29th of July 2025.

(Followed by the signature and their legalization)

Registered in Geneva the 29th of July 2025.

For a certified true copy:

[Sgd. Illegibly]

[Round stamp: Jacques WICHT, Notary public in Geneva]

I, the undersigned, FAISSAL LGHAZAOU, a sworn translator for the Republic and Canton of Geneva (Switzerland), certify that this is an official and true translation from French language into English language of the document presented to me

Mr. Faïssal LGHAZAOU
Sworn-Translator
Geneva, the 25th of August 2025



Faïssal LGHAZAOU
41, rue de Lyon
1203 Genève - Suisse