

The Articles of Association in English are a translation of the French “Statuts” for information purposes only. This translation is qualified in its entirety by reference to the “Statuts.”



VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT
Public Limited Company with a Board of Directors
(*société anonyme à conseil d'administration*)
with a share capital of €3,627,058,335
Registered office: 21, rue La Boétie – 75008 PARIS
403 210 032 R.C.S. PARIS

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Updated as of April 25, 2024

Article 1 – LEGAL FORM

By virtue of a resolution of the General Meeting of 30 April 2003, the Company has the legal form of a public limited company with a Board of Directors (*société anonyme à conseil d'administration*), governed by the laws and regulations in force and, in particular, the French Commercial Code, as well as by these articles of association.

Article 2 – NAME

The name of the company is:

VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT

The abbreviated name is:

V.E

In all deeds and documents issued by the VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT, (VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT is hereinafter referred to as the "Company") in relation to third parties, this name must be preceded or followed immediately by the words « a public limited company with a Board of Directors » (*société anonyme à conseil d'administration*) and the amount of the Company's share capital.

The Company may, in its commercial activities, use at its convenience its corporate name and/or the abbreviated corporate name as commercial name.

Article 3 – OBJECT

The object of the Company, directly or indirectly, in France and in all other countries, is:

- carrying on, for private, business and public customers, all service activities relating to the environment and, more particularly, to water, sewage, energy, transport, waste management, etc.
- acquiring, taking over and exploiting all patents, licences, trade marks and designs relating directly or indirectly to its business activity.
- acquiring interests in existing or future companies through shares, bonds and other securities, whether by subscription, purchase, contribution, exchange or any other means, the Company retaining the right to assign such interests
- and, in general, all commercial, industrial and financial operations and all operations connected with real or movable property, relating directly or indirectly to the above-mentioned object and, in particular, issuing any guarantee, first-demand guarantee, surety and other securities, in particular in favour of any group, undertaking or company in which it holds an interest, in the context of its activities, as well as the financing or refinancing of its activities.

Article 4 – REGISTERED OFFICE

The registered office of the Company is at PARIS 75008 – 21, rue La Boétie.

The registered office may be transferred to another location in the same French *département* or in an adjacent *département* by a simple decision of the Board of Directors, subject to ratification of the said decision by the next Ordinary General Meeting

of Shareholders, or to any other location by a resolution of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, subject to the provisions of the laws in force.

Article 5 – TERM

The term of the Company is 99 years with effect from the date of its entry in the Trade and Companies Register, save in the event of an extension or earlier winding up.

Article 6 – SHARE CAPITAL

The capital is set at €3,627,058,335; it is divided into 725,411,667 shares with a par value of €5 each.

Article 7 – PAYING UP OF SHARES

The shares are issued and paid up in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 8 – FORM OF SHARES

1 - When shares are fully paid up, they may be in registered or bearer form, at the discretion of the shareholder, subject to applicable laws and regulations in force and these articles of association. Until the shares are fully paid up, they must be in registered form.

Shares are entered in their owner's name or in the name of an approved intermediary in the Company's books, in accordance with applicable legal conditions and terms.

The Company or its agent may at any time, in accordance with the legal and regulatory conditions in force, request either from the central depository that maintains the securities issue account, or directly from one or more intermediaries mentioned in Article L. 211-3 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the information referred to in Article R. 228-3 of the French Commercial Code concerning the owners of its shares and securities conferring immediate or future voting rights in its own meetings.

2 - In addition to the thresholds provided for by laws and regulations in force, any person or legal entity, whether acting alone or in concert, who becomes the owner or ceases to own, directly or indirectly, a fraction – of share capital, voting rights or securities providing access to the share capital of the Company after a time – equal to or greater than 1% or a multiple of this fraction, shall be required to notify the Company by registered letter with return receipt, within a period of fifteen days from the date on which one of these thresholds is crossed, specifying its own identity and that of the persons acting in concert with it, and the total number of shares, voting rights or securities providing access to the capital after a time, which said person possesses alone or in concert, directly or indirectly.

The calculation of the investment thresholds mentioned in the first sub-paragraph of this paragraph will be calculated in the same way as the legal and regulatory thresholds.

If any person fails to comply with the above provisions, and provided that one or more shareholders holding at least 1% of the Company's share capital or voting rights so request (to be reflected in the minutes of the general shareholders' meeting), the shares that exceed the relevant fraction that should have been declared will be deprived of voting rights for all shareholders' meetings until the end of a two-year period following the date on which their owner complies with the notification requirements above.

Without prejudice to the obligations of the owners of shares, intermediaries registered as the owners of shares in accordance with the seventh sub-paragraph of Article L. 228-1 of the Commercial Code shall be obliged to make the declarations provided for by this Article in respect of all the securities for which they are registered.

Failure to comply with this obligation may entail the application of the sanctions set forth in Article L. 228-3-3 of the French Commercial Code.

Article 9 – ASSIGNMENT AND TRANSFER OF SHARES

The shares shall be freely negotiable, unless otherwise provided in the laws or regulations.

The transfer of shares, whether gratuitously or for a consideration, shall be effected, whatever their form, by a transfer from one account to another, in accordance with the modalities laid down by law.

Article 10 – RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ATTACHING TO SHARES

1 - Each share entitles the holder, in profits and company assets, to a proportional share based on the proportion of capital it represents and entitles the holder to one vote and to participate in general meetings, under the conditions set by the Commercial Code and the present Articles of Association. The Company's registered shares, including the Company's shares that could be attributed for free in the context of an increase through incorporation of reserves, profits or issue premiums, do not benefit from the double voting right as an exception to the last paragraph of article L. 225-123 of the Commercial Code.

As an exception to the preceding stipulations, in a general meeting, no shareholder can express, by themselves or by proxy, more than ten percent (10%) of the total number of voting rights attached to the shares they hold directly, indirectly or in agreement, from the total voting rights attached to the Company's shares.

For the application of the above provisions,

- the total number of voting rights taken into account is calculated on the date of the general meeting and is made known to the shareholders at the opening of said general meeting;
- the number of voting rights held directly, indirectly or in agreement refers to those attached to the shares held by a shareholder, those attached to the shares held by one or more legal entities they control under the meaning of article L. 233-3 of the Commercial Code, and those attached to those held by one or more other shareholders with whom they act in concert, as long as this concert is declared or recognized by the AMF or the courts.

This limit of 10% is not applicable to the cumulation of votes expressed in the name of one's personal vote and the proxies received by either the chairman of the meeting or any proxy, to the extent that each shareholder who has given proxy respects the rule set precedently.

The limitations set out above automatically lapse for all shareholders without needing a new decision from the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, (i) as soon as a shareholder has held more than ten percent (10%) of the Company's shares for more than five (5) uninterrupted years from the day he declared they having crossed this threshold, and (ii) as soon as a shareholder acting alone or in concert comes to hold directly or indirectly and justifies to the board of directors that he holds at least half of the total number of the Company's shares, following a public exchange or acquisition offer targeting all the Company's shares. In these two cases, the board of directors promptly acknowledges this void and makes the corresponding statutory amendments.

Every shareholder shall have the right to be informed about the course of the Company's business and to have certain business documents communicated at the times and subject to the conditions laid down by the French Commercial Code and these Articles of Association.

2 - The shareholders shall be liable for losses only to the extent of their contributions to the share capital.

Unless otherwise provided by the law or these Articles of Association, no majority can impose an increase in their commitments. In the event of any change of ownership, the rights and obligations attaching to a share are transferred to the new owner.

Possession of a share automatically implies full adherence to the resolutions of the General Meeting and to these Articles of Association.

3 - Whenever it is necessary to be in possession of a certain number of shares in order to exercise some right in the event of an exchange, restructuring or allocation of shares, or in the event of an increase or decrease in capital, a merger or any other operation, shareholders in possession of a number of shares lower than the number required to exercise such rights may exercise the said rights only if they themselves obtain the required number of shares.

The shares are indivisible with regard to the Company.

Article 11 – BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1 - The company is managed by a Board of Directors made up of directors elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Board of Directors shall consist of a minimum of three and a maximum of eighteen directors, except for any derogation from these numbers that may result from the provisions of law.

The directors shall be appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting, and may be dismissed by it at any time. Each director must be the owner, or must become the owner within three months of his appointment, of at least 750 registered Company shares. This provision does not apply to employee shareholders and to employees appointed as directors pursuant to the law, if any.

The members of the board of directors shall be appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting for a term of four years; they may be re-elected. The board of directors shall be renewed annually by rotation in such a way that this renewal affects one-quarter of the members of the board of directors, rounded up or down if the number of directors is not a multiple of four. For the implementation and the maintenance of this rotation, the withdrawal order of the directors will be determined by the unanimous vote of the members of the board of directors present or represented or, if the vote is not unanimous, by drawing lots during the meeting. The term of office of directors designated or chosen by lot for withdrawal will automatically become null and void. Once the rotation has been established, it shall be implemented on a seniority basis. If one or

more new directors is/are appointed outside of the renewal dates provided for in this paragraph, the rules set out above on the implementation and maintenance of the rotation will be applicable, subject to the following paragraph.

A director appointed to replace another director whose term of office has not expired, will exercise his duties only for the remaining term of office of his predecessor.

At the end of each Annual General Meeting, no more than one third of the members of the Board of Directors in office may be over seventy years old.

Except for termination of the employment contract (with respect to any "employee director"), resignation, dismissal or death, the appointment of a director shall end at the end of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders called to approve the accounts for the prior financial year and held in the year during which the term of office of such employee director expires.

If one or more positions on the Board of Directors should become vacant due to death or resignation, then the Board of Directors may make provisional appointments during the period between two General Meetings. The provisional appointments made by the Board of Directors shall then be subject to ratification by the next Ordinary General Meeting.

Each director undertakes to comply with the obligations that become theirs in this capacity and, in particular, those that limit the number of corporate offices they may hold.

2 - The Board of Directors includes, in addition to directors, the number of which and mode of appointment are set forth in Articles L. 225-17 and L. 225-18 of the French Commercial Code, directors representing the employees pursuant to the provisions set forth by the law.

The number of directors representing the employees is two when the number of directors mentioned in Articles L. 225-17 and L. 225-18 of the French Commercial Code is greater than eight and one if it is equal to or less than eight.

The number of members of the Board of Directors to be taken into account to determine the number of directors representing employees is assessed on the date of appointing the employee representatives to the Board of Directors. Neither directors elected by the employees pursuant to Articles L. 225-27 and L. 22-10-6 of the French Commercial Code, nor shareholder employee directors appointed pursuant to Articles L. 225-23 and L. 22-10-5 of the French Commercial Code, if applicable, are not taken into account in this regard.

Pursuant to the provisions set forth by the law, when the number of members of the Board of Directors mentioned in Articles L. 225-17 and L. 225-18 of the French Commercial Code is less than or equal to eight, a director representing the employees is appointed for a term of four years by the Works Council (called within the Veolia Environnement group the "France Works Council").

When the number of members of the Board of Directors mentioned in Articles L. 225-17 and L. 225-18 of the French Commercial Code is greater than eight, and for as long as it remains so, a first director representing the employees is appointed pursuant to the previous paragraph, and a second director representing the employees is appointed for a term of four years by the European Works Council (called within the Veolia Environnement group the "European Works Council").

If the number of directors mentioned in Articles L. 225-17 and L. 225-18 of the French Commercial Code becomes equal to or less than eight, the term of the second director representing the employees shall continue for his full term.

In case of vacancy due to the death, resignation, dismissal, termination of employment contract or for any other cause whatsoever, of the seat of a director representing the employees, the vacant seat shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 225-34 of the French Commercial Code. Until the date of replacement of the director (or directors) representing the employees, the Board of the Directors may meet and validly convene.

Should the Company no longer be subject to the obligation set forth in Articles L. 225-27-1 and L. 22-10-7 of the French Commercial Code, the term of one or more employee representatives to the Board of Directors shall expire at the end of the meeting during which the Board of Directors has ascertained that this obligation no longer applies.

Subject to the provisions of this Article or of the law, directors representing the employees have the same status, the same powers and the same responsibility as the other directors.

3 - When the Management Report presented by the Board of Directors at the Annual Ordinary General Meeting notes that shares held by employees of the Company and affiliated companies represent more than 3% of the share capital of the Company within the meaning of applicable regulations, a member of the Board of Directors representing employee shareholders is appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting, at the proposal of the employee shareholders referred to in Article L. 225-102 of the French Commercial Code. Prior to the Ordinary General Meeting called to elect a member of the Board of Directors representing employee shareholders, a single candidate (and their replacement) is designated as follows:

A candidate for the position of director representing employee shareholders is elected by a relative majority of voting rights via one round simple-member vote during a consultation of all employee shareholders referred to in Article L. 225-102 of the French Commercial Code, including Company investment funds whose assets are made up of over 90% of shares in the Company.

The employee shareholder consultation process may take place using any method ensuring voting reliability, including electronic voting and mail ballots. Each elector has a number of votes equal to the number of shares they hold directly or indirectly through investment funds.

All employees of the Company and affiliated companies within the meaning of Article L. 225-180 of the French Commercial Code, who are employees and shareholders under the employee savings plans referred to in Article L. 225-102 of the French Commercial Code, are eligible to vote.

Each candidate must stand for election with a replacement who meets the same eligibility conditions as the candidate. In the event of vacancy, the replacement is called to replace the candidate appointed as a director representing employee shareholders, for the remaining term of office.

The detailed procedures and timetable for this electoral consultation not set-out in legislation or these Articles of Association are determined by the Board of Directors at the proposal of Executive Management. The Board of Directors approves the electoral rules for the election of an employee shareholder as director and their replacement.

Minutes are drawn up of the electoral consultation detailing the number of votes cast for each candidate and the candidate and their replacement duly elected.

The duration of the term of office of the director representing employee shareholders is identical to that of directors elected by General Shareholders' Meetings. However, the individual will automatically cease to exercise this office if they are no longer an employee of the Company or an affiliated company within the meaning of prevailing regulations.

The director representing employee shareholders and their replacement are appointed by Ordinary General Meeting. The director representing employee shareholders must continue to hold either directly, or through an investment fund, at least one share or a number of fund units equivalent to one share.

In the event of the definitive cessation of the office of director representing employee shareholders, the replacement, if they continue to satisfy the eligibility conditions, immediately assumes the office for the remaining term.

The Board of Directors may meet and validly deliberate up to the date of replacement of the director representing employee shareholders.

In the event that, during the term of office, the conditions pursuant to prevailing regulations for the appointment of a director representing employee shareholders cease to be satisfied, the office of director representing employee shareholders will terminate at the end of the Ordinary General Meeting to which the Board of Directors' report duly noting this fact is presented.

Article 12 – CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall elect a Chairman, and if necessary one or two Vice-Chairmen, from among those of its members that are natural persons. It shall determine the duration of their terms of office, which shall not exceed their terms of office as directors. Regardless of the period for which the appointments are made, the duties of the Chairman shall expire at the latest at the end of the Ordinary General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the previous fiscal year and held in the year during which the Chairman reaches the age of seventy years old.

The Board of Directors shall determine the compensation of its Chairman in accordance with the conditions provided by law.

The Board shall be chaired by the Chairman or, if he is absent, by the eldest of the Vice-Chairmen attending the meeting or, by default, by a director chosen by the Board at the beginning of the meeting.

In case of temporary impediment or death of the Chairman, the Board of Directors may delegate to a Vice-Chairman or a director the duties of Chairman for a limited term. In case of death, this delegation shall be valid until the election of a new Chairman.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors represents the Board of Directors. He organizes and conducts the works of the Board, and reports on the work of the Board to the General Meeting. He supervises the functions of the Company's management organs and ensures, in particular, that the directors are able to fulfil their responsibilities.

Article 13 – DELIBERATIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall meet as often as the Company's interest requires.

The directors are convened to the Board of Directors' meetings by the Chairman, to be held either at the registered office, or at any other place mentioned in the notice of meeting. The agenda may be determined only at the time of the meeting. When a meeting has not been held for more than two months, a number equal to at least one-third of the members of the Board of Directors may ask the Chairman to call the meeting for a specific agenda. In case of dissociation of the positions of Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer may also request that the Chairman call the Board of Directors for a specific agenda.

The notices of meeting are made by any means, even orally.

The deliberations are made under the quorum and majority conditions provided for by law. In case of a tie vote, the Chairman of the meeting shall have the deciding vote.

Directors attending the meeting by videoconference or any other means that may be recognized by the law in force are deemed to be present, within the limits provided for by law, for purposes of calculating quorum and majority.

An attendance register is kept and signed by the directors attending the Board of Directors' meeting that shall also mention the name of directors deemed to be present, if any.

The Board appoints the person acting as secretary, who need not be a member.

A director may grant a written proxy to another director to represent him at a meeting of the Board of Directors. During each meeting, each director may exercise only one proxy.

The Employees' Committee shall be represented at the Board's meetings under the terms and conditions provided for by the laws in force.

Article 14 – MINUTES

The discussions of the Board of Directors are described in minutes prepared in a special register or on numbered loose leaves, under the conditions laid down by the laws in force. In addition to the information required by law, the minutes are signed by the Chairman of the meeting and at least one director; in case of impediment of the Chairman of the meeting, the minutes are signed by at least two directors.

Copies or extracts from the minutes of the deliberations are certified either by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or by the Chief Executive Officer, or a Deputy Chief Executive Officer, or by the director temporarily delegated to fulfil the functions of the Chairman, or by a proxy empowered for this purpose.

Article 15 – POWERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors determines the Company's business strategy and supervises its implementation, in accordance with its social interest, taking into consideration the social and environmental issues of its activity. Subject to the powers expressly granted to General Meetings of Shareholders and within the scope of the corporate purpose, it is competent to consider all issues relating to the functioning of the Company and decides upon all matters related thereto.

The Board of Directors may carry out such checks and controls as it sees fit. Each Director receives all information necessary for his assignment and may require that any documents he considers necessary be provided to him.

The Board of Directors may authorize the Chief Executive Officer to grant guarantees, endorsements and sureties in the Company's name, in accordance with the legal and regulatory conditions in force.

Article 16 – COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors may decide to establish committees to study questions submitted for their attention by the Board of Directors or its Chairman. It shall determine the membership and the powers of the committees. The committees have consultative powers and conduct their activities under the responsibility of the Board of Directors.

Where applicable, the Board of Directors determines the remuneration of the members of the committees.

The committees may delegate certain specific assignments to third parties. They must advise the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors of their intention to do so, prior to making such a delegation.

Article 17 – REMUNERATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The General Meeting may allocate to the directors, as compensation for their activity, a fixed annual sum, the amount of which shall be determined by the General Meeting, which shall not be bound by the provisions of the Articles of Association or by prior decisions. The Board of Directors may divide the total sum allocated among the members at its discretion in accordance with the conditions laid down in the law.

The Board of Directors may also allocate exceptional compensation to the directors in the circumstances and under the conditions established by law.

Article 18 – NON-VOTING MEMBERS (“CENSEURS”)

The Board of Directors may appoint one or more non-voting members (“*Censeurs*”), who may be natural or juridical persons and shareholders or non-shareholders. Their mission shall be determined by the Board of Directors in accordance with applicable laws and Articles of Association. The Board of Directors shall determine the duration of their term of office, which may be terminated at any time. The non-voting members (“*Censeurs*”) shall be invited to the meetings of the Board of Directors, in which they shall participate in a merely advisory capacity, but their absence shall not render null and void the resolutions taken by the Board of Directors.

The terms of remuneration of the non-voting members (“*Censeurs*”) shall be determined by the Board of Directors, which may transfer to such non-voting members (“*Censeurs*”) a portion of the annual fixed sum that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders has allocated to its members as compensation for their activity.

Article 19 – GENERAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's general management shall be assumed, under his responsibility, either by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or by any other individual, whether a director or not, appointed by the Board of Directors and referred to as the Chief Executive Officer.

The Board of Directors' decisions relating to the choices between the two methods by which general management is exercised are made in accordance with these Articles of Association. The shareholders and third parties are informed of this choice under the conditions established by law.

The Chief Executive Officer shall have the broadest powers to act under all circumstances in the Company's name. He shall exercise his powers within the limit of the corporate purpose and subject to those powers that the law expressly grants to General Meetings of Shareholders and to the Board of Directors. He represents the Company in its relations with third parties.

The Board of Directors shall determine the compensation and term of office of the Chief Executive Officer.

Regardless of the term for which it is granted, the term of office as Chief Executive Officer ends no later than at the end of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders having considered the accounts for the prior financial year and held in the year during which the Chief Executive Officer reaches the age of seventy.

When the Company's general management is assumed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the provisions of the Articles of Association and the law relating to the Chief Executive Officer apply to the Chairman.

Article 20 – DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Upon the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors may appoint one or more individuals to assist the Chief Executive Officer, to be referred to as Deputy Chief Executive Officer(s) in accordance with the conditions laid down in the law. The maximum number of Deputy Chief Executive Officers shall be five.

By agreement with the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors determines the scope and term of the powers granted to Deputy Chief Executive Officer(s). However, with regard to third parties, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer(s) shall have the same powers as the Chief Executive Officer.

Regardless of the term for which they are granted, the position of each Deputy Chief Executive Officer shall end no later than at the end of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders having considered the accounts for the prior financial year in the year during which the Deputy Chief Executive Officer reaches the age of seventy.

The Board of Directors may dismiss Deputy Chief Executive Officers at any time upon the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer.

Article 21 – AUDITORS

The Statutory Auditor or Auditors shall be appointed and carry out their task in accordance with the law.

Article 22 – GENERAL MEETINGS

1 - The collective decisions of the shareholders shall be taken in Ordinary, Extraordinary, Special or Combined General Meetings, depending on the nature of the resolutions they are called on to pass.

2 - General Meetings shall be convened and shall deliberate in accordance with the conditions laid down by law. They shall be held at the registered office of the Company or at any other place indicated in the invitation.

3 - The right to participate in Meetings is subject to the registration of the shares in the name of the shareholder or of the authorized intermediary registered on behalf of such shareholder within the periods and under the conditions set forth in the legal and regulatory provisions in force, either in the shareholders' register held by the Company, or in the bearer share account held by the intermediary.

The registration in the bearer share account held by the authorized intermediary is authenticated by a certificate of participation issued by such authorized intermediary, attached to the postal or proxy voting form or as part of an application for an admission card in the shareholder's name or on behalf of the shareholder represented by the registered intermediary. A certificate is also issued to any shareholder who wishes to attend the Meeting in person and has not received an admission card by the date on which the right to participate in the Meetings must be proven in conformance with the legal and regulatory provisions in force.

4 - Pursuant to a decision of the Board of Directors, shareholders may take part in General Meetings via videoconference or by means of telecommunication or electronic transmission, including the internet, under the conditions provided by the applicable regulations at the time of their use. Notice of such decision will be given in the announcement of the Meeting and/or in the notice convening the Meeting. In this case, the shareholders concerned will be deemed to be present for the purposes of calculating the quorum and majority at the Meeting in question.

Shareholders may vote by post or give a proxy in accordance with the legal and regulatory provisions in force. Under the conditions laid down by the current regulations, shareholders may send in their postal voting forms for any General Meeting either on paper, or, pursuant to a decision of the Board of Directors published in the announcement of the Meeting and/or in the notice convening the Meeting, by electronic transmission under the conditions provided by the said notice. Notice of the appointment of a proxy, and notice of the cancellation of a proxy, may be given by way of a form completed on paper or electronically.

Pursuant to a prior decision of the Board of Directors, the completion and signature of electronic forms may take place using a reliable identification process satisfying the conditions provided by the first sentence of the second paragraph of Article 1316-4 of the Civil Code, which may consist of a user name and password, or any other method provided by the regulations in force. Proxies or votes expressed in this way before the Meeting using such electronic means, and the receipt given for such proxies or votes, will be deemed to be in writing, authentically signed and universally enforceable, on the understanding that in the event that a transfer of property takes place before the date on which the right to participate in the Meetings must be proven in conformance with the legal and regulatory provisions in force, the Company will invalidate the proxy or vote expressed before that date and time, or will make the necessary amendments to it, as the case may be.

An attendance register will be certified as correct by the officers of the Meeting, in accordance with the regulations in force.

5 - Meetings shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or, in his absence, by the eldest Vice-Chairman present, or by any other person they may elect.

The officers of the Meeting shall be the Chairman, appointed in the manner indicated above, and two tellers (*scrutateurs*). The Chairman shall designate a secretary, who need not be a shareholder.

6 - The deliberations of the Meeting shall be recorded in minutes, signed by the officers of the Meeting and entered in a special book in accordance with the conditions laid down by law. Copies and extracts of the minutes shall be duly certified under the conditions laid down by the law.

7 - Each time it is necessary to own several shares to exercise a right or for purposes of a transaction affecting the capital or working capital of the Company, the securities in a number lower than that required grant their owner no right against the Company, the shareholders being responsible, in such a case, for grouping the necessary number of shares.

Article 23 – FINANCIAL YEAR

The financial year shall begin on 1 January and end on 31 December.

Article 24 – ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

The profit available for distribution shall consist of the net profit for the year, less previous losses and the various deductions provided for by the law, plus profits carried forward.

The General Meeting may resolve to distribute sums drawn on the reserves at its free disposal, expressly indicating the reserve headings from which the drawings have been made.

After approving the accounts and taking note of the existence of sums available for distribution (including profits available for distribution and the sums drawn on the reserves referred to above, if any), the General Meeting shall resolve to distribute them, wholly or in part, to the shareholders as dividends, to allocate them to the reserves, or to carry them forward.

The General Meeting shall have the power to grant the shareholders an option to receive all or part of the dividend made available for distribution or advances against dividends in the form of cash or scrip, in accordance with the conditions laid down by law. Furthermore, the General Meeting may decide, for all or part of a dividend, advance on dividends, reserve or premium available for distribution or any capital decrease, that this dividend or capital decrease will be made in kind by delivery of assets of the Company.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to distribute advances on dividends prior to the approval of the annual accounts, in accordance with the conditions laid down by the law.

The Extraordinary General Meeting may decide to carry out a capital decrease, not based on losses, through a decrease in the par value of the share. The amount of the capital decrease, *i.e.* the difference between the former par value and the new par value, multiplied by the number of existing shares, shall be recorded in an "issuance premium" account; it being understood that this amount will not be available for distribution. Nevertheless, it may subsequently be reincorporated into the capital or be used to amortize corporate losses.

Article 25 – WINDING UP - LIQUIDATION

At the end of the life of the Company or in the event of earlier winding up, the General Meeting shall determine the method of liquidation and shall appoint and determine the powers of one or more liquidators, who shall discharge their functions in accordance with the law.

Article 26 – DISPUTES

Any dispute which may arise during the life of the Company, or after winding up during the course of the liquidation operations, whether between the shareholders, the bodies responsible for management or administration, and the Company, or between the shareholders themselves in relation to business matters or the execution of the provisions of these Articles of Association, shall be referred to the jurisdiction of the competent courts at the location of the corporate headquarters.

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