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**BY-LAWS
of**



A Société anonyme with a share capital of 2,542,427,868 euros
Registered office: 67 rue Jules Ferry 92250 La Garenne-Colombes
542 107 651 RCS Nanterre

March 3, 2026

Certified true copy on March 4, 2026

The Secretary of the Board of Directors

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mathilde Brabant", with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

Mathilde BRABANT

SECTION I
Form of Company – Purpose – Name – Registered office – Duration

Article 1
Form of company

The company is a *société anonyme* subject to the legislative and regulatory provisions applicable to this type of company, the laws specific to its governance, and these by-laws.

Article 2
Purpose (“raison d’être”) and Objective

2.1 Purpose (“raison d’être”)

The purpose of ENGIE is to act to accelerate the transition to a carbon-neutral economy, through low-energy solutions that are more respectful of the environment. This purpose brings together the company, its employees, customers and shareholders and reconciles economic performance and positive impact on people and the planet. ENGIE’s action is assessed in its entirety and over time.

2.2 Objective

The company’s objective is the management and development of its current and future, tangible and intangible assets, in France and abroad, by all means and, especially to:

- prospect, produce, process, import, export, buy, transport, store, distribute, supply and market gas of any kind and in all forms, electricity and all other forms of energy;
- conduct trading in any energy, particularly natural gas and electricity;
- supply services, to all types of customers, related directly or indirectly to the aforementioned activities, and particularly services to facilitate energy transition;
- carry out the public service tasks assigned to it under current law and regulations, in particular the French Energy Code;
- study, design and implement all projects and all public or private work on behalf of any local authorities, companies and individuals; prepare and sign all treaties, public and private contracts relating to the execution of said projects and work;
- participate directly or indirectly in all operations or activities of any kind that may be related to one of the aforementioned purposes, or which could ensure the development of the corporate holdings, including research and engineering activities, via the formation of companies or new businesses, contribution, subscription or sales of securities or corporate rights, acquisitions of interests and stakes, in any form, in all existing or future businesses or companies, merger, association, or in any other manner;
- create, acquire, rent, take in lease management all property, real property and businesses, rent, install, and operate all establishments and businesses connected with one of the aforementioned objects
- register, acquire, exploit, concede or transfer all processes, patents and licenses concerning activities related to any of the objects mentioned above;
- obtain, acquire, lease or operate, principally through subsidiaries or participating interests, all concessions and enterprises concerning the supply of drinking or industrial water to cities, the drainage and purification of waste water, desiccation and sanitation or irrigation operations, and the construction of any structure for the transport, protection and storage of water, together with all sales and service activities provided to collective bodies and private individuals in urban development and management of the environment;
- and more generally carry out all operations and activities of any kind, whether industrial, commercial, or financial, concerning movable property or real estate, including services such as insurance mediation either as agent or as authorized agent, either jointly or independently, together with research activities, where such operations or activities are related directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, to any of the

aforementioned objects or any similar, complementary or related objects, or any objects that are of a nature to promote the development of the company's business.

Article 3
Name

The name of the company is "ENGIE".

Article 4
Registered office

The registered office is located at La Garenne-Colombes, 67 rue Jules Ferry (92250). The Board of Directors is empowered to transfer the registered office to another location, subject to the prerogatives of the General Meeting of Shareholders, in accordance with the conditions laid down by the law.

Article 5
Duration

The company is established for a period ending on November 17, 2103, except in case of prorogation or early winding up.

SECTION III
Share capital – Shares

Article 6
Share Capital

The share capital is set at 2,542,427,868 euros. It is made up of 2,542,427,868 shares with a par value of (1) euro each. The shares are fully subscribed and paid up.

In accordance with the Energy Code and decree N° 2007-1790, the share capital includes one "golden share" resulting from the conversion of one ordinary share belonging to the French government, with a view to preserving the essential interests of France in the energy sector, as regards the continuity and security of energy supply.

In accordance with the Energy Code, the company is the beneficiary of all goods, rights, obligations, contracts and authorizations of all kinds, inside and outside of France, enjoyed by the public company Gaz de France on the date of its conversion, on November 19, 2004, this being the date of publication of the decree that set forth the initial by-laws of the company; this benefit is effective without giving rise to the levying of taxes, duties or rights of any kind whatsoever, and more generally shall be effective within the conditions laid down by the aforementioned Code.

The share capital may be increased, reduced or amortized, under the conditions laid down by the law.

Article 7
Paying up of Shares

In case of a share capital increase, the shares shall be paid up in accordance with the law and the decisions of the Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders and of the Board of Directors.

The amounts remaining to be paid up in cash on the shares shall be called up by the Board of Directors, which shall determine the dates and the amounts of the calls for funds.

Any shareholder who does not make payment on the shares they hold by the due date shall owe the company late payment interest *ipso jure*, calculated on a day by day basis as of the due date, at the statutory rate of interest for commercial matters plus three points, without prejudice to judicial enforcement measures.

Article 8

Form of Shares issued by the Company

The shares shall be in the form of registered or bearer shares, subject to the relevant legal conditions.

The shares and all other securities issued by the company shall be registered in a ledger, in accordance with the conditions and modalities laid down by the relevant laws and regulations.

In cases where the securities take material form, the Board of Directors may empower any person, even those outside of the company, to sign them.

Article 9

Transfer of Securities issued by the Company

9.1 The shares shall be fully negotiable. Transfer of shares shall be carried out by transfer from account to account, according to the rules laid down by the law and regulations.

9.2 In order to identify bearer shares, the company may, subject to the conditions imposed by the law and regulations, and subject to the sanctions laid down by the Commercial Code, ask the central depository responsible for accounting for issued securities to provide information making it possible to identify holders of company securities conferring the right to vote, either immediately or in the future, in the General Meetings of Shareholders, and in particular the number of securities held by each shareholder.

If the securities are registered, giving access to the capital of the company either immediately or in the future, the intermediary registered under the conditions laid down by the Commercial Code is required to reveal the identity of the owner of the securities at the simple demand of the company or its agent, which demand may be made at any moment.

Failure by holders of securities or their intermediaries to comply with their obligation to provide the information specified above, under the conditions laid down by the law, shall lead to the suspension or even the withdrawal of the voting rights and the rights to receive dividend payments attached to the shares.

9.3 Apart from the thresholds laid down in art. L.233-7 of the Commercial Code, any natural or legal person, either acting alone or in concert, who comes to hold, directly or indirectly, a fraction equal to or greater than 0.5% of the share capital or voting rights, or securities giving access to this level of share capital in the future, is obligated to inform the company of this by registered letter with proof of delivery, within a period of five trading days from the time the 0.5% threshold is crossed, stating their identity and that of any persons acting in concert with them, and also stating the number of shares, voting rights or securities giving access to capital in the future, held directly or indirectly by them, or held in concert. This duty of information also applies to each additional fraction of 0.5% of the share capital or voting rights or securities giving access to capital in the future; the thresholds for declaration shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph and with the provisions of articles L. 233-7 and L. 233-9 of the Commercial Code and the applicable regulations. This same duty of information applies, within the same time period, if the threshold of 0.5% or a multiple thereof is crossed in a downward direction.

The intermediary registered as the holder of shares in accordance with the seventh paragraph of article L.228-1 of the Commercial Code is required to make the declarations laid down in this article for all the shares for which they are registered, without prejudice to the obligations of the owner of the shares.

In accordance with the provisions of article L. 233-7 of the Commercial Code, in case of failure to comply with the above provisions, one or more shareholders holding more than 0.5% of the share capital or voting rights may demand application of the sanctions laid down in the first two paragraphs of article L.233-14 of the Commercial Code.

Article 10

Article 10
Rights and Obligations Attached to Shares

10.1 Each share gives the right to a share in the ownership of the company's assets and to a share in the profits and liquidation surplus, in proportion to the fraction of the share capital that it represents.

10.2 All shares, both old and new, are fully equal from the moment they start to bear dividends, provided that they are of the same type and are paid up to the same extent; when sharing in profits, and in case of full or partial repayment of their nominal capital, they shall receive the same net amount, with all the taxes and duties to which they are liable being shared equally among them.

10.3 Shareholders shall be liable for losses only up to the amount of their contribution.

10.4 Further, each share confers the right to vote and to be represented at the General Meetings of Shareholders, in accordance with legal and corporate conditions. Ownership of a share carries with it compliance *ipso jure* with these by-laws and all decisions of the General Meetings of Shareholders of the company.

10.5 Any time it is necessary to own several shares in order to exercise any particular right, in case of exchange, regrouping or attribution of shares, or as a result of a capital increase or decrease, merger or other operation affecting the company, owners of single shares or holding less than the number of requisite shares can exercise such right only by personally grouping and, as the case may be, purchasing or selling the necessary shares or rights.

Article 11
Voting Rights Attached to Shares

Unless otherwise laid down by law, each shareholder shall have the number of voting rights and shall be able to cast the number of votes in the General Meeting of Shareholders corresponding to the number of paid up shares that the shareholder owns.

Article 12
Indivisibility of Shares – Usufruct

12.1 Shares are indivisible with respect to the company.

12.2 Co-owners of shares, which are indivisible, shall be represented in the General Meeting of Shareholders by only one of them, or by a single proxy. In case of failure to agree, the proxy shall be appointed by the court, at the request of the co-owner who first so requests.

12.3 The voting rights attached to a share belong to the usufructuary owner in Ordinary General Meetings of Shareholders, and to the bare owner in Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders.

SECTION III
Board of Directors

Article 13
Composition of the Board of Directors

13.1 The Company shall be administered by a Board of Directors made up of not more than 22 members, including:

- as the case may be a representative of the French government appointed in accordance with the Article 4 of decree N° 2014-948 dated August 20, 2014; and
- as the case may be, directors appointed by the shareholders' meeting on the proposal of the French government, in accordance with article 6 of the decree;

The candidates for the position of Director representing the shareholder-employees shall be appointed in accordance with the applicable legal provisions, and in particular under the following conditions:

- a) when the employees hold shares through the intermediary of a mutual fund, and when the voting rights attached to these shares are exercised by the members of the supervisory boards of these funds, two candidates shall be nominated from among the members of these boards.

If there is more than one mutual fund, the Board of Directors shall be empowered to group together the supervisory boards of the mutual funds holding the investments of the shareholder-employees in France on the one hand, and on the other, the supervisory boards of the mutual funds holding the investments of the employees abroad. In such a case, each grouping of funds can appoint not more than two candidates;

- b) when the employees (i) hold the shares through the intermediary of a mutual fund and when the voting rights attached to these shares are exercised directly by the shareholder-employees who hold units in these funds, or (ii) when the employees hold the shares directly, the candidates shall be appointed by a vote among the shareholder-employees, according to conditions defined below.

Consultation of the employees may take place by any technical means that ensures the reliability of the vote, including electronic voting or voting by post. Each shareholder-employee shall have a number of votes equal to the number of shares held by them, either directly or indirectly through units in a corporate mutual fund in which voting rights are exercised individually.

Only candidates who have obtained more than 5% of the votes cast in the consultation of the shareholder-employees may be presented for election by the General Shareholders' Meeting. In the event that no candidate reaches the threshold of 5%, the two candidates who have obtained the largest number of votes shall be presented for election by the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

For the purposes of application of paragraph 2) a) above, prior to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors shall consult the supervisory boards of the mutual funds with a view to appointing one or more candidates.

For the purposes of application of paragraph 2) b) above, prior to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors shall announce the rules for consulting the shareholder-employees who exercise their voting rights directly, with a view to appointing their candidate(s).

Those members of personnel of the Company or of the affiliated companies or groups within the meaning of Article L. 225-180 of the French Commercial Code and who meet the conditions provided by law shall be eligible.

The rules for the appointment of candidates not defined by the law or by these by-laws shall be determined by the general management.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall draw up a list of all candidates validly appointed under the terms of a) and b) above. The number of candidates on this list must be at least double the number of directorships to be filled.

The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting shall vote on all the candidates validly represented, and the candidate who obtains the most votes shall be appointed as Director representing the shareholder-employees.

In the case of a vacancy, for any reason whatsoever, of the position of director representing the shareholder-employees, the candidates to replace them shall be selected in accordance with the provisions set forth in article 13.3 above, at the latest before the next General Meeting of Shareholders, or, if the next meeting is to be held fewer than four months after the position has become vacant, before the subsequent General Meeting of Shareholders. Until a replacement is appointed, the Board of Directors may validly meet and take decisions.

The director thus appointed to represent the shareholder-employees shall have the same status and the same powers and responsibilities as the other directors. Subject to the co-optation rules, which do not apply to this director, the transfer of their position shall be subject to the same rules as for the other directors. Further, their term of office shall expire *ipso jure* should they lose (i) their status as employee of the company or of the companies or groups associated with it in the sense of article L. 225-180 of the Code de Commerce or (ii) their status as shareholder in

the company, either individually or through the intermediary of a corporate joint investment fund, unless in the latter case they manage to regularize their position within three months.

13.4 In the case of a vacancy due to the death or resignation of one or more directors appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Board of Directors may between two General Meetings of Shareholders replace the directors whose position has become vacant during the term of office.

However, if the number of sitting directors falls below the legal minimum, the Board of Directors or, by default, the auditors, must immediately convene an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in order to make up the required number of directors.

Temporary appointments made by the Board of Directors must be submitted for ratification by the next General Meeting of Shareholders.

If the temporary appointments are not ratified by the General Meeting of Shareholders, the decisions taken and actions performed by the directors temporarily appointed, or with their concurrence, shall nevertheless remain valid.

These provisions do not apply in the case of vacancy, for any reason whatsoever, of the position of director representing the employees or director representing the shareholder-employees, which shall be filled by the methods provided for in Articles 13.3.1) and 13.3.2) respectively.

A director appointed to replace another can only hold office for the remaining period of office of their predecessor.

13.5 The Shareholders' Meeting sets the annual compensation amount paid to directors.

The Company reimburses directors for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties upon presentation of substantiating documents.

Directors representing employees have a preparation time of no less than 15 hours, and no more than one-half of the monthly legal working time, per meeting of the Board of Directors or the relevant committee. The Board of Directors determines this time, taking into account the importance of the Company, its workforce and its economic role, and, as the case may be, the purpose of the meeting.

13.6 Each director must own shares in the Company, in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Board of Directors' Internal Rules, unless exempted by applicable laws or regulations.

13.7 Following the Chairman's initiative, the Board of Directors may, depending on the agenda, call on members of the company or people outside it to attend meetings of the board, without them being able to vote on decisions.

The Social and Economic Committee or the body that takes its place shall appoint one of its members to attend the Board of Directors, without such member being able to vote on decisions.

The Chairman or the President shall provide each director with all the documents and information necessary for them to carry out their duties.

13.8 The Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders may appoint one or more observers to the company, up to a maximum number of four; these may be natural or legal persons, chosen from among the shareholders or not. The term of office of the auditors shall be four years, and shall expire at the close of the Ordinary General Meeting called to approve the accounts for the previous year and held in the year during which the term of office is due to expire.

The terms under which the observers carry out their duties shall be decided by the Board of Directors.

The observers may be re-elected indefinitely; they may be dismissed at any time by a decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Observers may be appointed provisionally by the Board of Directors, subject to ratification by the next General Meeting of Shareholders.

The observers may be summoned by the Chairman of the Board to attend meetings of the Board of Directors.

13.9 The persons summoned to attend deliberations of the Board of Directors shall have the same obligations of confidentiality as the directors.

Article 14 **Meetings of the Board of Directors**

14.1 Directors shall be summoned to meetings of the Board of directors in accordance with the conditions laid down by law and those laid down by the Board itself; they may be summoned by any means.

If the Board of Directors has not met for more than two months, a number of directors equal to at least one third of the board membership may ask the Chairman to convene a meeting with respect to a particular agenda.

Meetings of the Board shall be held at whatever location is mentioned in the convening notice.

14.2 Decisions shall be taken according to the conditions for a quorum and majority laid down by law. In case of a tied vote, the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

The Chairman may take the initiative to hold meetings of the Board of Directors by any telecommunication means, within the limits and under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down by the applicable laws and regulations, and, as the case may be, the Board's internal rules.

Decisions of the Board of Directors may be made by written consultation of the Directors, including by means of electronic communications, in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory provisions and any procedures set out in the Board of Directors' Internal Rules.

The Chairman shall communicate to the Directors, by any written method, including electronically, the text of the proposed decisions together with any document or information necessary to enable them to make an informed decision. Unless a shorter period is specified in the consultation document, in urgent situations Directors shall be required to vote on the proposed decisions within five (5) working days of the date on which the consultation document is sent, by any method of written communication, including electronically, to the address specified in the consultation. All Directors shall have the right to object to the use of the written consultation procedure, within three (3) days of the date when the proposed decision is sent to them, unless said period is extended by the Chairman.

In the event of failure to reply in writing, including by means of electronic communication, within the said five (5) day period, the Director concerned will be deemed absent and not to have participated in the decision.

The Board of Directors may validly make decisions by written consultation only in the absence of any objection by a Director and if at least half of the Directors have voted on the decision concerned. The decision will be adopted by a majority of the Directors participating in the written consultation. The Chairman of the Board shall be deemed to preside over the written consultation and will therefore have the casting vote in the event of a tie.

14.3 The minutes shall be drawn up and copies or extracts of the deliberations shall be delivered and certified in accordance with the law.

Article 15 **Powers of the Board of Directors**

15.1 The powers of the Board of Directors are those conferred on it by law.

15.2 The Board of Directors may set up committees from within its membership to study any matters relating to the company that are submitted to such committees by the Chairman or the Board itself. The Board of Directors shall set the composition, duties and operating rules of these committees.

In general, the Board of Directors shall decide which corporate governance rules and principles to adopt, such as it considers will facilitate its own operation and ensure transparent management of the company. These principles and rules, including those concerning committees of the Board of Directors, shall be set forth in the Internal Rules adopted by the Board.

15.3 The Board of Directors may entrust any special permanent or temporary duties as it determines to one or more of its members or to any other person outside of the Board.

Article 16 Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman or several Vice-Chairmen from among its members. Their term of office shall not exceed that of their term of office as Director. Their appointments may be renewed in the same manner in which they were initially appointed.

Whatever the term for which he/she is appointed, the office of the Chairman shall expire no later than the close of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the previous fiscal year and held in the year in which the Chairman reaches the age of 69.

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be chaired by the Chairman, or in the latter's absence by a Vice-Chairman, or, failing that, by a Deputy CEO if also a Director or, failing that, by a Director chosen by the Board of Directors at the beginning of the meeting.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall represent the Board of Directors, organize and manage its work and report on it to the General Shareholders' Meeting. The Chairman shall ensure the correct functioning of Company board of directors, and in particular shall ensure that the Directors are able to carry out their duties.

Article 17 General Management

17.1 Subject to of the powers expressly attributed by the law to General Meetings of Shareholders, the powers specially invested by the law in the Board of Directors and the limits imposed by the company purpose, general management of the company shall be entrusted, under the responsibility of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, either to the latter or to another natural person appointed by the Board of Directors, with the title of Chief Executive Officer.

Decisions by the Board of Directors concerning the choice between these two methods for the exercise of general management shall be taken in accordance with these by-laws.

Shareholders and third parties shall be informed of this in accordance with the conditions laid down by the law and regulations.

17.2 The Chief Executive Officer shall have the most extensive powers to act in the name of the company in all circumstances. He or she shall exercise these powers within the limits of the company's purpose, and subject to those powers which the law expressly attributes to the General Meeting of Shareholders and to the Board of Directors.

Whatever the term for which he/she is appointed, the functions of the Chief Executive Officer shall expire no later than the close of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the previous fiscal year and held in the year in which the CEO reaches the age of 67.

When the office of Chief Executive Officer is held by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the provisions of the by-laws and of the law relating to the Chief Executive Officer apply.

17.3 The Board of Directors may name, under the conditions stipulated by law, one or more individuals charged with assisting the chief executive office, and holding the title of Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

The maximum number of Deputy Chief Executive Officers is set at five.

The Board of Directors shall determine, under the conditions stipulated in law, the scope and duration of the powers conferred on the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive officers respectively. With regard to third parties, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers have the same powers as the Chief Executive Officer.

Whatever the period for which they have been conferred, the duties of a deputy chief executive officer shall end no later than the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting that has approved the financial statement for the previous year and is held in the year in which the deputy chief executive officer reaches the age of 65.

Each of the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officers shall have the ability to partly substitute in their power as many representatives as they deem necessary.

Article 18 Government Commissioner

In accordance with the Energy Code, the Minister for Energy shall appoint a government commissioner to the company, who shall attend meetings of the Board of Directors and its committees in a consultative capacity, and who may present observations to any General Meeting of Shareholders.

Article 19 Regulated Agreements

Any agreement made directly or through an intermediary between the company and a member of the Board of Directors, its Chief Executive Officer, a President or a shareholder holding more than 10% of the voting rights, or if the shareholder is a company, the company controlling it in the sense of article L.233-3 of the Commercial Code, must be submitted to the Board of Directors for prior approval.

The same applies to agreements in which one of the persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph is indirectly involved, and to agreements between the company and another enterprise, if one of the directors, the Chief Executive Officer or one of the deputy chief executive officers (*directeur généraux délégués*) of the company is an owner, partner with unlimited liability, manager, director, member of the supervisory board or in general a manager of the company concerned.

The independent directors can, in the interest of the company, put forward recommendations on such agreements to the Board of Directors.

Prior approval of the Board of Directors requires justification of the agreement's interest for the Company, including specifying the financial terms and conditions attached thereto.

The provisions of the paragraphs above do not apply to agreements concerning day-to-day operations conducted at arm's length, nor to the agreements between two companies of which one directly or indirectly holds all of the capital of the other after deducting, where applicable, the minimum number of shares required to satisfy the requirements of article 1832 of the Civil Code and in article L.225-1 of the Commercial Code.

SECTION IV
General Meetings of Shareholders

Article 20
Holding of the General Meetings of Shareholders

20.1 Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders, as well as any Special Meetings that may be convened, shall meet and form decisions in accordance with the conditions laid down by law.

The General Meetings of Shareholders shall be held at the registered office or at any other place indicated in the convening notice.

The meetings shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or in the absence of the Chairman by the Vice-Chairman of the Board, a Deputy CEO if also a Director, or in the latter's absence by a director specially appointed for this purpose by the Board of Directors. Failing this, the meeting shall elect its Chairman itself.

20.2 All shareholders are entitled to attend General Meetings of Shareholders, provided that the amounts called up on their shares have been fully paid up.

The right to participate in meetings or to be represented at them is subject to the registration of the shares in the name of the shareholder or the intermediary registered on his behalf within the time limits and conditions provided for by the legislative and regulatory provisions in force, either in the registered share accounts held by the company, or in the bearer share accounts held by the authorised intermediary.

The Board of Directors may if it considers it useful have personal, named entrance cards issued to the shareholders and require these cards to be produced in order to gain admittance to the General Meeting.

If the Board of Directors so decides at the time of convening the General Meeting, shareholders may participate and vote in the meeting by any means of telecommunication, provided such means enables shareholders to be identified according to the conditions and rules laid down by the applicable regulations. In the event of such a decision, it shall be announced in the notice of the Board meeting published in the legal gazette ("*Bulletin des annonces légales obligatoires* (BALO)").

20.3 Any shareholder may be represented at any of the General Meetings by their spouse or by another shareholder.

The owners of shares mentioned in the seventh paragraph of article L.228-1 of the Commercial Code may be represented by a registered intermediary, in accordance with the conditions laid down by law.

20.4 All shareholders are also entitled to vote by correspondence, in accordance with the conditions and rules laid down by the law and regulations. Shareholders may send their proxy voting form or correspondence voting form, in accordance with the conditions and rules laid down by the law and regulations, either in paper form or, by decision of the Board of Directors duly published in the notice of the meeting and in the convening notice, electronically.

Article 21
Powers of the General Meetings of Shareholders – Officers of the Meetings – Agenda

The General Meetings of Shareholders, and any Special Meetings, shall have the powers laid defined by law.

Two members of the meeting who are present and accept to do so, and who obtain the largest number of votes, shall act as vote tellers. The officers of the meeting shall appoint the Secretary, who need not be a shareholder.

An attendance sheet shall be kept in accordance with the conditions required by law.

The agenda of the meeting shall be drawn up by the author of the convening notice; however, one or more shareholders may have items or draft resolutions entered into the agenda, in accordance with the conditions laid down by law.

Article 22
Minutes

Minutes of the meetings shall be kept, and certified copies delivered in accordance with the conditions laid down by law.

SECTION V
Statutory Auditor

Article 23

The financial statements of the Company are audited by at least two statutory auditors designated as required by law.

Where the Statutory Auditors thus appointed are individuals or sole proprietorships, Alternate Statutory Auditors are appointed under the same conditions, so as to replace the Statutory Auditors in the event of refusal, resignation or death.

SECTION VI
Financial Year – Accounts – Allocation of Profits – Payment of Dividends

Article 24
Financial year

The financial year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31.

Article 25
Accounts – Allocation of Profits

The accounts for the financial year shall be approved each year by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The profits shall be allocated in accordance with the law.

Article 26
Dividends

26.1 The profit for the fiscal year, less any losses for previous years, the amounts to be appropriated to the statutory reserve and any other sums to be appropriated to the reserves under the terms of the law, shall constitute the profit available for distribution.

From the profit available for distribution shall be deducted such sums as the meeting decides, on the proposal of the Board of Directors, to carry forward or to be appropriated to any reserves.

The balance of the profit available for distribution after the deductions mentioned above shall be divided equally between the shareholders as a dividend, pro rata of the nominal amount of their shares.

The Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements for the year ended is empowered to offer each shareholder the choice between payment in cash or in shares, in respect of the dividend or interim dividend paid, in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

For all distribution of profits, reserves or premiums, or the distribution of assets in kind including negotiable securities, the Shareholders' Meeting may, on the proposal of the Board of Directors, decide to carry out the regroupings necessary to obtain a whole number of assets or securities thus distributed.

26.2 Any shareholder who, at the end of a fiscal year, can show proof that he/she has been a registered shareholder for at least two continuous years prior to the ex-dividend date for that year is entitled to a dividend increase payable on those shares equal to 10% of the dividend paid on the other shares, including in the case of payment of the dividend in new shares, in which case the increased dividend will, as needed, be rounded down to the nearest cent.

Similarly, any shareholder who, at the end of a fiscal year, can show proof that he/she has been a registered shareholder for at least two continuous years prior to the date of completion of a capital increase by the capitalization of reserves, profits or premiums via distribution of bonus shares, shall be entitled to a 10% increase in the number of bonus shares distributable thereto, with any fractional shares being rounded down.

New shares created in this way will be counted with the original shares from which they issued in calculating the rights to the increased dividend and/or bonus shares.

The number of shares eligible for these increases may not exceed, for any one shareholder, 0.5% of the share capital at the date of closing of the fiscal year.

In the event of a share-based dividend payment, as in the case of bonus share awards, all such shares will be immediately counted with the shares previously held by the shareholder in determining the increased dividend or bonus share awards. However, should fractional shares result:

- in the case of a share-based dividend payment, the shareholder meeting the legal requirements may opt to pay the balance in cash for an additional share;
- in the case of bonus shares, fractional shares resulting from the dividend increase will not be negotiable and the corresponding shares will be sold, with proceeds from the sale awarded to the holders of these rights no later than thirty days after the registration date of the whole number of shares awarded in their account.

SECTION VII **Winding up – Liquidation – Disputes**

Article 27 **Winding up – Liquidation**

In the event of expiry or winding up of the company, the General Meeting of Shareholders shall determine the liquidation method and appoint one or more liquidators, whose powers it shall determine in accordance with the law.

The net liquidation proceeds, after extinguishing the liabilities and payroll charges, and after paying shareholders the non-amortized amounts of their shares, shall be divided among the shareholders.

Article 28 **Disputes**

All disputes that may arise concerning the affairs of the company during its period of existence or during its liquidation, either between its shareholders or its directors, or between the company and its directors, or between the shareholders themselves, shall be submitted to the court of competent jurisdiction where its registered office is located.