

TÉLÉVISION FRANÇAISE 1 – TF1
French “Société Anonyme” with share capital of €42,305,752.80
Registered office: 1, quai du Point du Jour – 92100 Boulogne Billancourt (France)
Registration n° 326 300 159 Nanterre

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
Updated on April 16, 2015
Modification of articles 10, 21 and 22

ARTICLE 1

LEGAL FORM

A public limited company governed by current and future legislation in force and by these Articles of Incorporation has been formed between the owners of shares hereinafter created and of any shares subsequently created.

ARTICLE 2

CORPORATE PURPOSE

The purpose of the company is:

To operate an audiovisual communication service, as authorised by the laws and regulations in force, comprising the conception, production, programming and broadcasting of television programmes, and including all advertising messages and announcements.

To carry out any industrial, commercial, financial, securities or property operations, within or outside France, directly or indirectly connected to this activity and to any similar, related or complementary objects, or any operations likely to facilitate their realisation or development or to any company asset, including:

- devising, producing, acquiring, selling, renting and exploiting all recordings of images and/or sound, news reports, and films intended for television, the cinema or broadcasting;
- undertaking advertising sales transactions;
- providing services of all kinds for sound broadcasting and television,

all of these directly or indirectly, on its own behalf or on behalf of third parties, either alone or with third parties, through the creation of new companies, contributions, limited partnerships, subscriptions, the purchase of company shares or rights, mergers, partnerships, joint ventures, acquisitions, gifts or the management of any property or rights, or otherwise.

Its action is undertaken in compliance with its contract conditions and the prevailing laws.

ARTICLE 3

NAME

Its corporate name is: “TÉLÉVISION FRANÇAISE 1” or its abbreviated form: “TF1.”

All legal and other documents issued by the company must mention the corporate name, immediately preceded or followed by the words *société anonyme* (“public limited company”) or the corresponding French initials “SA” and the share capital amount.

ARTICLE 4

REGISTERED OFFICE

The Registered office is located at Boulogne (92100) – 1, quai du Point du Jour.

It may be transferred to any other location in the same or an adjoining "department" (French administrative unit) by the decision of the Board of Directors, subject to ratification by the next Ordinary General Meeting, or anywhere else in France through a decision by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

If a transfer is decided by the Board of Directors, the latter shall be authorised to modify the Articles of Incorporation in consequence.

ARTICLE 5

DURATION

The duration of the company is set at ninety-nine (99) years as from the date of its registration in the Trade and Companies Register, except in the event of earlier dissolution or an extension decided by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

ARTICLE 6

AUTHORISED CAPITAL

The authorised capital is set at €42,305,752.80, divided into 211,528,764 shares with a par value of €0.20.

ARTICLE 7

FORM – PAYMENT – FRACTIONAL SHARES

- I. The company's shares may be registered or bearer shares.

The shares and all other securities issued by the company shall be registered in their holders' names or, if appropriate, in the name of an intermediary, under the conditions set forth in the applicable legal and regulatory texts.

- II. To identify holders of bearer shares, the company reserves the right, under the legal and regulatory conditions in force, to request at any time and at its own expense, that the central custodian responsible for keeping the account of shares in issue (hereafter the "central custodian") provide the name of the person or entity, nationality, year of birth or constitution, and address of any holder of securities conferring, immediately or at a later time, the right to vote at its General Meetings. It may also request from the central custodian information as to the quantity of shares held by each shareholder, and if appropriate any restrictions that may apply to the shares.

With respect to the list transmitted to the company by the central custodian, the company may request either from the central custodian or directly from the persons on this list whom the company believes may be registered as intermediaries for third-party accounts holding securities, the information noted in the previous paragraph concerning the owners of the securities.

These persons are required, if acting as intermediaries, to reveal the identities of the owners of the securities. The information shall be provided directly to the authorised account-keeping financial intermediary, who is responsible for transmitting it, as appropriate, to the issuing company or the central custodian.

With regard to securities in registered form, the company also reserves the right at any time to request that the registered intermediary for a third-party securities account reveal the identity of an owner of these securities.

For as long as the company believes that certain holders of its securities in either bearer or registered form, of whose identities it has been informed, are acting on behalf of third-party owners of the securities, it may request that these holders reveal the identities of the owners of these securities subject to the conditions stated above.

Following requests for information described above, the company may request any legal entity that is an owner of the company's shares representing more than one-fortieth of the share capital or voting rights to reveal to it the identity of persons holding directly or indirectly more than one-third of that legal entity's share capital or voting rights exercised at its General Meetings.

If a request is made pursuant to the stipulations of this Article 7.II and the information requested has not been transmitted within the legal and regulatory time limits, or if information transmitted is incomplete or erroneous with respect to the requested party's own status or the owners of the securities, then the shares or other securities conferring immediate or subsequent access to the capital and for which this person was registered shall forfeit their voting right for any General Meeting that may take place until the matter of identity is settled. Payment of any dividend is postponed until that date.

Furthermore, in the event that the registered person knowingly disregards the above stipulations, the court of competent jurisdiction in the area of the entity's registered office may, upon request by the company or one or more shareholders representing at least 5% of the share capital, decree the forfeit of all or part of the voting rights from the shares concerned for a period not to exceed five years. The court may also deprive the shares of the corresponding dividend for the same period.

- III. All persons, acting alone or in concert, who acquire at least 1%, 2%, 3% or 4% of the capital or voting rights shall be bound, within five days of the registration on their account of the shares causing them to attain or exceed this threshold, to declare to the company the total number of shares and the number of voting rights they possess by means of a return-receipted registered letter sent to the registered office.

This declaration must be undertaken under the conditions stipulated above every time the threshold of 1%, 2%, 3% or 4% is overstepped in either direction.

If they have not been declared in accordance with the above conditions, shares exceeding the proportion that should have been declared shall forfeit their voting rights as provided by law, if one or several shareholders holding at least 5% of the capital so request during the General Meeting.

This provision is in addition to the legal provisions for declarations relative to the overstepping of shareholding thresholds.

- IV. Cash shares shall be paid up under legal conditions.

- V. Holders of fractional shares resulting from the exchange, consolidation, allotment or subscription of shares shall be responsible for their aggregation and any necessary purchases or sales of shares and/or rights.

ARTICLE 8

ASSIGNMENT AND TRANSFER OF SHARES

Shares shall be freely negotiable within the limit of the laws or regulations in force, including the conditions stipulated by Acts 86-1067 of September 30, 1986, 86-1210 of November 27, 1986 and 89-25 of January 17, 1989.

Subject to the international commitments made by France, no person of foreign nationality within the meaning of Article 40 of Act 86-1067 of September 30, 1986 may undertake an acquisition whose effect is to directly or indirectly increase the share of capital held by foreigners to more than 20 percent of the share capital or voting rights in the company's General Meetings.

Furthermore, a single natural person or legal entity may not directly or indirectly own a participation greater than that stipulated by the laws and regulations in force.

More generally, shareholders are bound to respect the specific provisions of the laws in force relative to the ownership or acquisition of the company's shares.

ARTICLE 9

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS PERTAINING TO SHARES

- I. All shares include a right to a share of the company's profits and assets in proportion to the portion of equity they represent.

In addition, they include the right to vote and to be represented in General Meetings pursuant to the laws and regulations in force.

All shares include the right, during the company's existence and in the event of liquidation, to payment of the same net amount with every allotment or repayment, so that, should the occasion arise, all shares shall be treated as one indistinct entity regarding any tax exemptions and any tax which may be borne by the company.

II. Shareholders shall be liable up to the nominal amount of the shares they possess: above this sum, all calls for capital shall be prohibited.

Rights and obligations shall be attached to the share, whoever the owner. Ownership of a share shall, as a matter of law, involve acceptance of the company's Articles of Incorporation and the decisions of the General Meeting.

ARTICLE 10

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

I. The company shall be managed by a Board of Directors of twelve members subject to the dispensations provided by law. In application of Article 66 of Act 86-1067 of September 30, 1986, two seats on the Board of Directors shall be allocated to staff representatives; one of these two seats shall be reserved for engineers, executives and those in a similar category.

II. During the existence of the company, Board members who are not staff representatives shall be appointed or reappointed to their duties by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

III-1. The Directors who do not represent the workforce and who are appointed or renewed as of the General Meeting held to rule on the accounts of the trading year ending on December 31, 2014 shall serve for a term of three years, subject to the following provisions:

The mandate of a Director who does not represent the workforce shall end pursuant to the Ordinary General Meeting that is held to rule on the accounts of the past trading year in the year during which the mandate of the said Director expires.

As an exception to the above, in order to enable a phased renewal of the Directors, the mandates of six of the nine Directors who do not represent the workforce shall be renewed for the following terms at the General Meeting that is held to rule on the accounts of the trading year ending on December 31, 2014, and at this General Meeting alone:

- the mandates of three of the Directors shall last for one year, ending pursuant to the Ordinary General Meeting that is held to rule on the accounts of the 2015 trading year;
- the mandates of the other three Directors shall last for two years, ending pursuant to the Ordinary General Meeting that is held to rule on the accounts of the 2016 trading year;

III-2. The Directors who represent the workforce shall serve for a term of two years.

The mandate of a Director who represents the workforce shall end pursuant to the announcement of the outcome of the ballots of the electoral colleges culminating in the appointment of the new Directors who represent the workforce; this appointment should normally take place two weeks prior to the General Meeting of the past trading year held in the year during which the mandate of the said Director expires.

III-3. Members of the Board may always stand for re-election.

Board members who are not staff representatives may be dismissed at any time by the Ordinary General Meeting.

Board members representing the staff may only be dismissed through the decision of the President of the Regional Court, sitting in relief proceedings, for misconduct during the exercise of their duties, at the request of the majority of the members of the Board. The decision shall be immediately enforceable.

Except in the event of termination at the employee's initiative, the termination of an employment contract of a Board member elected by the employees may only be pronounced by the trial Board of the Industrial Tribunal sitting in relief proceedings. The decision shall be immediately enforceable.

IV. Board members who are not staff representatives may be natural persons or legal entities; upon their appointment, the latter must name a permanent representative who shall be subject to the same conditions and obligations and assume the same responsibilities as if he were a member of the Board in his own right, without prejudice to the joint and several liability of the legal entity he represents; the permanent representative's term of office shall run for the duration of that of the legal entity he represents; he must be reappointed each time such legal entity's term of office is renewed.

If the legal entity terminates the term of office of its representative, it shall be bound to notify such cancellation to the company immediately by registered letter, together with the identity of its new permanent representative; likewise in the event of the permanent representative's death, resignation or prolonged indisposition.

V. If one or several seats of members of the Board who are not staff representatives become vacant between two General Meetings due to their death or resignation, the Board of Directors may appoint one or more members on a temporary basis.

If one or several seats of members of the Board who are staff representatives become vacant between two General Meetings due to their death, resignation, dismissal or the termination of their employment contract, the vacant seat shall be filled by the alternate.

Appointments of members of the Board made by the Board of Directors shall be subject to ratification by the next Ordinary General Meeting. Should no such ratification take place, decisions taken and acts accomplished previously by the Board shall remain valid.

Should only one or two members of the Board remain at their post(s), he or they, or failing this the Statutory Auditor(s), must immediately convene an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in order to fill the vacant positions on the Board.

Any member of the Board appointed to replace another shall only do so for the remaining period of his predecessor's term of office.

ARTICLE 11

SHARES OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Members of the Board must each own one share.

Members of the Board appointed during the existence of the company need not own any shares at the time they are appointed, but must become shareholders within three months, failing which they will automatically be considered to have resigned.

ARTICLE 12

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors shall appoint one of its members who is a natural person as Chairman, and set the period of his duties, though this may not exceed his term of office as a member of the Board.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall organise and direct the work of the Board, and report on this to the General Meeting of Shareholders. He shall ensure the proper functioning of the company's management bodies, and in particular ensure that the members of the Board are capable of fulfilling their duties.

If it sees fit, the Board of Directors may appoint one or several Vice Chairmen, whose period of duties it shall also fix without this exceeding their terms of office.

The Board may also appoint a Secretary, who need not be one of its members.

In the absence or indisposition of the Chairman, a Board Meeting may be chaired by the Vice Chairman fulfilling the duties of Chief Executive Officer, or the longest-serving Vice Chairman. Failing this, the Board shall appoint one of its members to act as Chairman for the Meeting.

The Chairman, Vice Chairmen and Secretary may all stand for re-election.

The age limit for holding office as Chairman of the Board of Directors is set as sixty-seven years. Consequently, as soon as the Chairman reaches the age of sixty-seven, he or she will be automatically deemed to have resigned.

ARTICLE 13

DELIBERATIONS OF THE BOARD

I. The Board of Directors shall meet as often as the interests of the company require, at the behest of its Chairman. The Chairman of the Board must also, as provided by law, convene such a Meeting at the request of a third of its members or of the Chief Executive Officer, if the latter's duties are not assumed by the Chairman of the Board, even if the last Meeting was held less than two months previously.

The Meeting shall take place at the Registered office, or in any other place indicated in the notification to attend.

Notifications to attend may be communicated by any means, and may even be oral.

- II. For deliberations to be valid, the effective presence of at least half the members of the Board shall be required.

Decisions shall be taken with a majority of votes from the members present or represented; each Board member shall dispose of one vote, and may not represent more than one of his colleagues.

Should there be an equal number of votes, the Chairman shall have the deciding vote.

Members of the Board may participate in Board Meetings by means of videoconference or telecommunications facilities, as provided by the laws and regulations.

For the calculation of the quorum and majority, Board members participating in Board Meetings *via* videoconference facilities shall be considered as present.

ARTICLE 14

POWERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall decide upon the strategic directions for the company's activities and ensure that they are put into practice.

Subject to the powers expressly conferred by law on Shareholders' Meetings or the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer, if the latter's duties are not assumed by the Chairman of the Board, and within the limits of the corporate purpose, it shall deal with all matters relating to the proper functioning of the company and settle any related decisions through its deliberations. It shall undertake any checks and verifications that it deems appropriate.

In general, it shall take any decisions and exercise any prerogatives falling within the scope of its competence by virtue of the laws and regulations in force or these Articles of Incorporation.

It may decide to create committees in charge of examining questions that it or its Chairman submits for their opinion. It shall fix the composition and remit of such committees.

It may entrust to one or several of its members' special duties for one or several determined purposes.

ARTICLE 15

REMUNERATION OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

- I. Members of the Board may receive Directors' fees whose amount, fixed by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, shall be maintained until a decision is made to the contrary and which shall be posted in the accounts under operating expenses.
- II. The Board shall decide by a majority vote upon the division of these fees between its members, in a manner it considers appropriate.
- III. Members of the Board may also have the right to special remuneration authorised by the Board and submitted to the approval of the General Meeting, subject to a special report by the Statutory Auditors, for assignments or mandates entrusted to them, and to the reimbursement of their travelling expenses occasioned by management requirements.

ARTICLE 16

GENERAL MANAGEMENT – DELEGATION OF POWERS

- I. The General Management of the company is assumed, under his responsibility, either by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, who shall then take the title of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, or by another natural person, whether or not a member of the Board, appointed by the Board of Directors, for whom it shall set the period of his duties, this person taking the title of Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer may be dismissed at any time by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors shall choose between these two methods of General Management upon each appointment/reappointment of the Chairman of the Board or of the Chief Executive Officer if the latter's duties are not assumed by the Chairman of the Board.

This choice shall remain valid until the expiry of one of these terms of office or, should the case arise, until the Chairman of the Board decides to no longer assume the functions of Chief Executive Officer, or upon the decision of the Board of Directors for a shorter period, which may not be less than one year.

Any change in the General Management method shall not entail a modification of the Articles of Incorporation.

- II. The Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board, if he assumes the duties of Chief Executive Officer, shall be vested with the widest powers to act on behalf of the company in all circumstances. He shall exercise these powers within the limits of the corporate purpose and subject to the powers expressly accorded to Shareholders' Meetings and the Board of Directors. He shall represent the company in its relations with third parties.

He may delegate any powers to any proxy of his choice within the limit of those conferred by law and the Articles of Incorporation herein. Any limitation of such powers by the decision of the Board of Directors shall be without effect as regards third parties.

- III. The Board of Directors may, on the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board, if he assumes the duties of Chief Executive Officer, mandate a natural person, whether or not a member of the Board, to assist the former; this person shall have the title of Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

The maximum number of Deputy Chief Executive Officers appointed in this way is that fixed by the prevailing legislation.

Each Deputy Chief Executive Officer may be dismissed at any time by the Board of Directors on the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer, or the Chairman of the Board, if he assumes the duties of Chief Executive Officer. In the event of the death, resignation or dismissal of the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board, if he assumes the duties of Chief Executive Officer, each Deputy Chief Executive Officer shall retain his functions and remit, unless the Board of Directors decides otherwise, until the appointment of another person assuming the duties of Chief Executive Officer.

In agreement with the Chief Executive Officer, or the Chairman of the Board, if he assumes the duties of Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors shall decide on the scope and duration of the powers delegated to each Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

As regards third parties, each Deputy Chief Executive Officer shall possess the same powers as the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board, if he assumes the duties of Chief Executive Officer.

- IV. The age limit for holding office as Chief Executive Officer or Deputy Chief Executive Officer is set as sixty-seven years. Consequently, as soon as the Chief Executive Officer or a Deputy Chief Executive Officer reaches the age of sixty-seven, he or she will be automatically deemed to have resigned.

ARTICLE 17

REGULATED AGREEMENTS

Any agreement made, whether directly or *via* an intermediary, between the company and its Chief Executive Officer, one of its Deputy Chief Executive Officers, one of its Board members, one of its shareholders possessing a proportion of voting rights greater than 10% or, if it involves a shareholding company, the company controlling it within the meaning of Article L. 233-3, must have obtained the prior authorisation of the Board of Directors, if it does not relate to a standard transaction or is not made under normal terms and conditions.

The same shall apply to any agreements (other than those concerning a standard transaction or made under normal terms and conditions) in which any of the persons indicated in the preceding paragraph has an indirect interest.

Prior authorisation shall also be required for any agreements (other than those concerning a standard transaction or made under normal terms and conditions) taking place between the company and another company if one of the company's Board members, the Chief Executive Officer or one of the Deputy Chief Executive Officers is the owner, an associate with unlimited liability, manager, member of the Board, member of the Supervisory Board or, in general, an executive of the other company.

Prior authorisation shall also be required for any commitment benefiting the Chairman or Chief Executive Officer or one of the Deputy Chief Executive Officers made by the company or any controlled company or company controlling it within the meaning of paragraphs II and III of Article L. 233-16 and corresponding to elements of remuneration, allowance or perquisite due or likely to be due resulting from the discontinuation or change of function or subsequent to it.

In the case of the nomination to the position of Chairman or Chief Executive Officer or Deputy Chief Executive Officer of a person bound by a work contract to the company or any controlled company or company controlling it within the meaning of paragraphs II and III or Article L. 233-16, the provisions of said contract that may correspond to elements of remuneration, allowance or perquisite due or likely to be due resulting from the discontinuation or change of function or subsequent to it also require prior authorisation.

ARTICLE 18

STATUTORY AUDITORS

The company shall be audited by two Statutory Auditors who shall be appointed and exercise their assignment in accordance with the law.

Two Alternate Statutory Auditors shall also be appointed to take the place of the Statutory Auditors in the event of refusal, unforeseen difficulty, resignation or death.

ARTICLE 19

GENERAL MEETINGS

Collective decisions of the shareholders shall be taken in General Meetings, qualified as Ordinary or Extraordinary depending on the nature of the decisions they are required to take.

Each regularly constituted General Meeting shall represent the shareholders as a whole.

The deliberations of General Meetings shall be binding on all shareholders, even if absent, dissenting or legally incapable.

ARTICLE 20

NOTIFICATION TO ATTEND AND VENUE FOR GENERAL MEETINGS

General Meetings shall be convened and reach decisions as provided by law.

General Meetings shall be held at the Registered Office or any other place indicated in the notification to attend.

ARTICLE 21

ACCESS TO GENERAL MEETINGS – POWERS

All shareholders may participate in General Meetings, irrespective of the number of shares they own, in person or by proxy, on condition that they provide proof of identity and of ownership of their shares, in the form and place indicated in the notification of the Meeting, at least five days before the date of the General Meeting, as provided by law regarding the participation of shareholders in General Meetings. However, the Board of Directors may reduce or waive this time limit provided that it does so for all shareholders.

Shareholders that are legal entities shall participate in Meetings through their legal representatives or any person appointed for this purpose by the latter.

Any shareholder may, as provided by the law and regulations, vote by proxy or by correspondence at any General Meeting, either on paper or – upon the decision of the Board of Directors published in the notification of the Meeting and notification to attend, or, should the case arise, in the personal notification of the Meeting – by remote transmission.

ARTICLE 22

QUORUM – VOTING – NUMBER OF VOTES

I. In Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, the quorum shall be calculated on the entire number of shares constituting the authorised capital, excluding non-voting shares as provided by law.

Where votes by correspondence are concerned, only slips received by the company before the Meeting, within the time limit and pursuant to the conditions provided by law, shall be taken into consideration for calculating the quorum.

Shareholders participating in the Meeting by videoconference, internet or by telecommunication means enabling them to be identified, the nature and conditions of which comply with the prevailing laws and regulations, shall be considered as present for the purposes of calculating the quorum and the majority.

- II. Voting rights attached to shares are proportional to the capital they represent. At equal nominal value, each equity or dividend share entitles the holder to one vote.
- III. If shares are held in usufruct, the voting rights attached to these shares shall belong to the beneficial owners in Ordinary General Meetings and to the bare owners in Extraordinary General Meetings. There shall not be any double voting right.

ARTICLE 23

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS

- I. The Ordinary General Meeting shall be called upon to take all decisions that do not modify the Articles of Incorporation.

It shall meet at least once a year, within the time limits indicated by the prevailing laws and regulations, to rule on the financial statements of the previous business year.

- II. The Ordinary General Meeting may not deliberate validly, upon the first notification to attend, unless the shareholders present, represented or having voted by correspondence possess at least one-fifth of the voting shares.

Upon a second notification to attend, no quorum shall be required.

It shall rule with a majority of the votes at the disposal of the shareholders present or represented, including shareholders having voted by correspondence.

ARTICLE 24

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

- I. The Extraordinary General Meeting shall have the sole power to modify the Articles of Incorporation in all their provisions. However, it may not increase the commitments of shareholders, subject to operations resulting from the exchange or consolidation of shares decided and carried out in accordance with regulatory requirements.
- II. In the absence of specific legal provisions, the Extraordinary General Meeting may not deliberate validly, unless the shareholders present, represented or having voted by correspondence possess, upon the first notification to attend, at least one-quarter, and upon the second notification, at least one-fifth of the voting shares.

Failing this latter quorum, the second Meeting may be adjourned to another date no later than two months after the original date for which it was convened.

Subject to the same specific provisions, it shall rule with a two-thirds majority of the votes at the disposal of the shareholders present or represented, including shareholders having voted by correspondence.

ARTICLE 25

BUSINESS YEAR

The business year shall begin on January 1st and end on December 31st each year.

Exceptionally, the current year shall extend from September 1, 1987 to December 31, 1988.

ARTICLE 26

DETERMINATION, APPROPRIATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

After the deduction of amortisation and provisions, any credit balance on the profit and loss account, summarising the revenues and charges for the year, represents the profit for the year.

Five percent shall be deducted from profits, after deduction of any previous losses, and appropriated to the legal reserve fund. This is no longer compulsory when the legal reserve reaches one-tenth of the registered capital. This deduction shall be resumed if for any reason the legal reserve falls below this one-tenth.

Distributable income shall comprise the year's profits plus retained earnings brought forward, minus previous losses and amounts credited to reserves, as required by law and these Articles of Incorporation.

This income shall be distributed between all shareholders in proportion to the number of shares they each own.

However, after deduction of the appropriations to reserves required by law, the General Meeting may appropriate any amount it deems necessary to any optional ordinary or extraordinary reserve funds, or carry it forward to future years.

Dividends are primarily taken out of the year's profits. The General Meeting may, in addition, decide to appropriate sums from available reserves, provided it explicitly specifies the reserves in question.

The Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders may grant shareholders, in respect of all or part of the dividend and interim dividend, the option of taking the dividend and interim dividend in the form of either cash or shares.

Except in the case of a reduction in capital, no distribution to shareholders shall be allowed if the effect is or would be to reduce shareholders' equity below the amount of capital plus reserves required by the law and by these Articles of Incorporation for any distribution to be permitted. Revaluation reserves are not distributable but can be partially or fully incorporated into capital.

Any loss shall be carried forward, following the General Meeting's approval, and shall be deducted from the profits of subsequent years until such time as it is extinguished.

ARTICLE 27

DISSOLUTION-LIQUIDATION

Apart from dissolution provided for by law, the company shall be dissolved on expiry of the term as defined in the Articles of Incorporation or by the decision of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

One or several liquidators shall then be appointed by this Extraordinary General Meeting acting under the quorum and majority conditions stipulated for Ordinary General Meetings.

The liquidator shall represent the company. He shall be invested with the widest powers to realise the assets, even by private treaty. He shall be authorised to pay creditors and distribute the remaining balance.

The General Meeting of Shareholders may authorise him to continue any ongoing business or to undertake new business transactions for the purposes of liquidation.

The net assets remaining after repayment of the shares at their par value shall be distributed between the shareholders in the same proportions as their interest in capital.

ARTICLE 28

DISPUTES

All disputes in connection with company matters arising during the company's existence or during liquidation, either between the shareholders and the company or the members of its Board, or between the company and the members of its Board, or between the shareholders themselves and relating to company matters, will be referred to the competent courts of the registered office.