

In this translation an attempt has been made to be as literal as possible without jeopardising the overall continuity. Inevitably, differences may occur in translation, and if so the Dutch text will by law govern.

DEED OF INCORPORATION FOUNDATION
(*"Stichting Children of Heroes of Ukraine"*)

On this day, the twenty-eighth of April two thousand twenty-three, appeared before me, Sophie Ursule Dormaar, assigned civil-law notary, hereinafter referred to as: "civil law notary", authorised to execute deeds in the protocol of Constantinus Jacobus Maria Commissaris, civil law notary, officiating in Rotterdam, the Netherlands:

Tessa Mirella 't Hart, employee at the offices of Ploum, lawyers and civil law notaries, with address at: [REDACTED]

born in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] acting as attorney authorised in writing of:

Daniyl Pasko, residing at [REDACTED]

born in [REDACTED]

holder of a [REDACTED]

valid identity document [REDACTED] hereinafter referred to as: the **Incorporator**.

The person appearing, acting in the aforementioned capacity, declared that the Incorporator hereby incorporates a foundation (*stichting*) with the following articles of association:

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

CHAPTER I.

Name and seat. Object and funds. Equity.

Article 1. Name and seat.

1. The name of the foundation is:

Stichting Children of Heroes of Ukraine.

2. The official seat of the foundation is in the municipality of Rotterdam.

Article 2. Object and funds.

1. The object of the foundation is to provide long-term support in every possible form to children and their families who lost one or both parents as a result of military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine until those children reach adulthood as well as everything relating to the foregoing or conducive thereto, all in the widest sense of the word.
2. The foundation endeavours to achieve this object by:
 - a. creating and funding of support programs to be determined by the board of directors; and
 - b. all other legal means and actions that may be conducive to realising the object or is related thereto in the widest sense of the word.
3. The foundation is a non-profit organisation.
4. The foundation intends to be a 'charitable institution' (*algemeen nut beogende instelling*) as meant in article 5b of the Dutch State Taxes Act (*Algemene wet inzake riksbelastingen*) or a provision that will replace this article, and to be classified as such by the Dutch tax authorities (*Belastingdienst*). The foundation serves entirely or almost entirely - for at least ninety per cent (90%) - the public benefit.

Article 3. Equity.

1. The equity of the foundation will consist of:
 - subsidies and donations;
 - endowments, gifts, bequests and testamentary dispositions;
 - sponsor funds;
 - income from (fundraising) activities; and
 - all other income and benefits accruing to it.
2. Testamentary disposition may only be accepted with benefit of inventory. With the prior approval of the supervisory board as referred to in article 12 paragraph 4, the board of directors resolves on the acceptance of endowments, gifts, bequests and testamentary dispositions subject to conditions.
3. An individual or an entity (other than the foundation itself) may not dispose of the foundation's capital in a way if it was its own capital.

4. The foundation shall not hold more capital than is reasonably necessary for the continuity of the anticipated activities for the purpose of the fulfilment of the object of the foundation.

CHAPTER II.

Board of directors.

Article 4. Composition and appointment.

1. The board of directors of the foundation consists of number of at least three members, to be determined by the supervisory board. Only private individuals can be appointed as board member.
2. Board members shall be appointed and suspended by the supervisory board. Any vacancies which arise shall be filled as soon as possible. The board of directors shall elect a president, a secretary and a treasurer from among its midst. The positions of secretary and treasurer may also be held by one person.
3. A board member may not have been irrevocably convicted of a crime as referred to in article 67 paragraph 1 of the Dutch Code of Criminal Procedure and the articles 137c paragraph 1, 137d paragraph 1 and 266 of the Dutch Criminal Code insofar:
 - a. the crime was committed in the capacity of a director, the person with actual control or person in charge of the organisation;
 - b. less than four years have elapsed since the conviction; and
 - c. the crime constitutes a serious breach of the rules of law because of its nature or its connection with other crimes committed by the board member.

Furthermore, board members need to be able to provide a positive certificate of good standing as meant in article 28 of the Dutch Judicial Data and Criminal Records Act (*Wet justitiele en strafvorderlijke gegevens*).

The board of directors will ensure that a certificate of good standing as meant in article 28 of the Dutch Judicial Data and Criminal Records Act (*Wet justitiele en strafvorderlijke gegevens*) will be shown to an inspector of the Dutch tax authorities (*Belastingdienst*) within a period of sixteen weeks after the request is made.

4. The board members are appointed for a period of four years. They shall retire in accordance with a schedule of retirement drawn up by the supervisory board. A board member that retired in accordance with the schedule of retirement shall be eligible for reappointment immediately and unlimitedly. A board member appointed to interim vacancies shall take the place of their predecessors on its schedule of retirement. In the event of reappointment, the way the board member performed his duties as a board member in the past will be taken into account.

5. An incomplete board of directors shall retain its authorities.
6. The board members shall not receive any remuneration for their activities. They may be entitled to reimbursement of costs incurred in the performance of their duties, if not excessive.

Article 5. Duties and powers.

1. The board of directors shall be entrusted with the management of the foundation. In the performance of their task, the board members focus on the interests of the foundation and its connected enterprise or organisation.
In the performance of their task, the board members shall take the particular social responsibility of the foundation into account and shall look after compliance of the foundation with the applicable laws and regulations, including the conditions set for public benefit organisations, as meant in article 5b of the Dutch State Taxes Act (*Algemene wet inzake rijksbelastingen*) or a provision that will replace this article.
2. The board of directors provides the supervisory board the information necessary for the performance of their duties in a timely manner.
At least once a year the board of directors notifies the supervisory board in writing on the main features of the strategic policy, the general and financial risks and the planning and control system of the foundation.
3. The board of directors is authorised to resolve to enter into agreements to purchase, alienate or encumber registered property with the prior approval of the supervisory board as referred to in article 12 paragraph 4.
4. The board of directors is authorised to enter into agreements whereby the foundation binds itself as security or joint and several co debtor or guarantees or secures the debts of a third party with the prior approval of the supervisory board as referred to in article 12 paragraph 4.

Article 6. Meetings of the board of directors.

1. Meetings of the board of directors are to be held in the Netherlands.
2. Meetings shall be held as often as a board member deems this necessary and convenes one.
3. The calling of a meeting shall require written notice of not less than seven days, not including the day of the convocation and of the meeting.
4. The written notice shall mention the place and timing of the meeting and the topics to be dealt with.
5. The meetings shall be led by the president. In his absence, the meeting itself shall provide leadership. Until that moment, the meeting is led by the eldest board member present at the meeting.
6. The secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings at the meeting. In his absence, minutes shall be taken by the minute-taker appointed by the person who leads the meeting. The minutes shall be adopted and signed

by the person who leaded the meeting and the minute-taker. The minutes shall be kept in the minute book of the board of directors.

7. The meetings may be attended by the board members then in office and those invited by the board of directors thereto.
8. Meetings of the board of directors may be held by means of an assembly of its members in person at a formal meeting or by electronic means of communication, provided that a board member participating in such meeting can be identified, can observe the proceedings at the meeting directly and can exercise the voting right.
9. The board of directors may also pass resolutions without a meeting, provided that this is done in writing, all board members have been informed of the resolution to be passed and none of them opposes this method of passing resolutions. This written resolution shall be included in the minute book of the board of directors.

Article 7. Decision-making process. Conflict of interest.

1. The board of directors may only adopt resolutions when a majority of the board members then in office is present or represented at the meeting. A board member may be represented at a meeting by another board member upon production of a written power of attorney, which is in a form being satisfactory to the person who leads the meeting. A board member may not represent more than one other board member at the meeting.
2. If the majority of the board members is not present or represented at a meeting, a second meeting shall be convened to be held no earlier than two weeks and no later than four weeks after the first meeting. This second meeting may, irrespective of the number of board members present or represented, pass a valid resolution with respect to the proposal presented for discussion at the first meeting.
The notice for the second meeting should state that, and why, a decision may be taken independent of the number of board members present or represented at the meeting.
3. As long as all board members then in office are present, valid resolutions can be adopted with respect to all matters, provided that the resolutions in question are adopted by a unanimous vote, regardless whether the provisions of these articles of association for convening and holding meetings have been observed.
4. Each board member may cast one vote. Unless determined otherwise in these articles of association, all resolutions shall be adopted by an absolute majority of the valid votes cast. In the event of a tie in voting, the proposal is thus rejected.

5. All votes shall be taken orally, unless one or more board members demand voting by secret ballot. Voting by secret ballot shall take place by means of unsigned ballot papers.
6. Blank votes shall be regarded as having not been cast.
7. In all disputes about votes the person who leads the meeting shall have the final decision.
8. A board member shall not take part in the deliberation and decision-making of the board of directors if he personally has a direct or indirect conflict of interest that contradicts the interests referred to in article 5 paragraph 1. When no administrative decision can be taken, the decision will be taken by the supervisory board.

Article 8. Termination of a board member.

A board member ceases to hold office:

- a. upon his death;
- b. upon his voluntary resignation in writing (retirement);
- c. upon losing the power of management over his equity;
- d. not or no longer complying with the integrity requirements as referred to in article 4 paragraph 3;
- e. upon his retirement based on the schedule of retirement as referred to in article 4 paragraph 4;
- f. upon his removal from office by the supervisory board;
- g. upon his removal from office by virtue of article 2:298 Dutch Civil Code; or
- h. the appointment of a board member as member of the supervisory board.

Article 9. Representation.

1. The board of directors is authorised to represent the foundation.
2. The authority to represent shall also be vested in each board member acting solely.
3. The prohibition laid down in article 5 paragraphs 3 and 4 will also have effect against third parties.
4. The board of directors may resolve to grant one or more board members or third parties a power of attorney to represent the foundation within the limits of that power of attorney.

Article 10. Absence or prevention.

If a board member is absent or prevented from performing his duties, the remaining board members shall be temporarily entrusted with the entire management of the foundation. If all board members are absent or prevented from performing their duties, the management of the foundation shall be temporarily entrusted to the person designated for this purpose by the supervisory board. If the supervisory board omits to proceed with the said

designation referred to in the previous sentence within a reasonable period of time, the District Court of Rotterdam shall be authorised to designate a person who shall be temporarily entrusted with the management of the foundation, at the request of each interested party or the Public Prosecution Service.

In the case of absence or prevention of all board members, the person as meant in the previous sentences shall as soon as possible take the necessary measures to make a definitive arrangement.

The term prevention shall mean:

- (i) suspension;
- (ii) illness; or
- (iii) inaccessibility,

in the events referred to under sub (ii) and (iii) without the possibility of contact for a period of five (5) days between the board member and the foundation, unless the foundation, where applicable, sets a different term.

CHAPTER III.

Supervisory board.

Article 11. Composition and appointment.

1. The foundation has a supervisory board consisting of a number of at least three supervisory board members, to be determined by the supervisory board.

Only private individuals can be appointed as supervisory board member.

2. Supervisory board members shall be appointed and suspended by the supervisory board. The supervisory board shall elect a president from among its midst.

3. A supervisory board member may not have been irrevocably convicted of a crime as referred to in article 67 paragraph 1 of the Dutch Code of Criminal Procedure and the articles 137c paragraph 1, 137d paragraph 1 and 266 of the Dutch Criminal Code insofar:

- a. the crime was committed in the capacity of a director, the person with actual control or person in charge of the organisation;
- b. less than four years have elapsed since the conviction; and
- c. the crime constitutes a serious breach of the rules of law because of its nature or its connection with other crimes committed by the supervisory board member.

Furthermore, supervisory board members need to be able to provide a positive certificate of good standing as meant in article 28 of the Dutch Judicial Data and Criminal Records Act (*Wet justitiele en strafvorderlijke gegevens*).

The board of directors will ensure that a certificate of good standing as meant in article 28 of the Dutch Judicial Data and Criminal Records Act

(Wet justitiele en strafvorderlijke gegevens) will be shown to an inspector of the Dutch tax authorities (*Belastingdienst*) within a period of sixteen weeks after the request is made.

4. The supervisory board members are appointed for a period of four years. They shall retire in accordance with a schedule of retirement drawn up by the supervisory board. A supervisory board member that retired in accordance with the schedule of retirement shall be eligible for reappointment immediately and unlimitedly. A supervisory board member appointed to interim vacancies shall take the place of their predecessors on its schedule of retirement. In the event of reappointment, the way the supervisory board member performed his duties as a board member in the past will be taken into account.
5. An incomplete supervisory board shall retain its authorities.
6. The supervisory board members shall not receive any remuneration for their activities. They may be entitled to reimbursement of costs incurred in the performance of their duties, if not excessive.

Article 12. Duties and powers. Approval resolutions of the board of directors.

1. The supervisory board shall be entrusted with the supervision of the foundation.
It shall assist the board of directors with advice.
In the performance of their task, the supervisory board members focus on the interests of the foundation and its connected enterprise or organisation.
2. The supervisory board shall be empowered to inspect all books, documents and correspondence of the foundation and to take cognizance of all the acts that have been performed.
Each supervisory board member shall have access to all the buildings and sites used by the foundation.
3. In the performance of its task the supervisory board may be assisted by experts for account of the foundation.
4. The prior approval of the supervisory board shall be required for the following resolutions of the board of directors:
 - a. to accept endowments, gifts, bequests and testamentary dispositions subject to conditions as referred to in article 3 paragraph 2;
 - b. to enter into agreements to purchase, alienate or encumber registered property or to enter into agreements whereby the foundation binds itself as security or joint and several co debtor or guarantees or secures the debts of a third party as referred to in article 5 paragraphs 3 and 4 respectively;

- c. to determine or alter the policy plans drawn up for any year or series of years as referred to in article 19;
- d. to determine, alter or terminate rules of procedure as referred to in article 20;
- e. to amend the articles of association of the foundation as referred to in article 21 paragraph 1;
- f. to dissolve the foundation as referred to in article 22 paragraph 1; and
- g. the petition for bankruptcy and suspension of payments of the foundation.

Article 13. Meetings of the supervisory board.

- 1. Meeting of the supervisory board are to be held in the Netherlands.
- 2. A meeting of the supervisory board shall be held within six (6) months following the end of the relevant financial year (the annual meeting), in which the supervisory board shall address the adoption of the annual accounts.
- 3. The supervisory board shall furthermore meet as often as a supervisory board member deems this necessary and convenes one.
- 4. The calling of a meeting shall require written notice of not less than seven days, not including the day of the convocation and of the meeting.
- 5. The written notice shall mention the place and timing of the meeting and the topics to be dealt with.
- 6. The meetings shall be led by the president. In his absence, the meeting itself shall provide leadership. Until that moment, the meeting is led by the eldest supervisory board member present at the meeting.
- 7. The person who leads the meeting shall designate one of the supervisory board members present or, if he has been admitted to the meeting, a person especially invited for the purpose, to keep the minutes of the proceedings at the meeting. The minutes shall be adopted and signed by the person who leaded the meeting and the minute-taker. The minutes shall be kept in the minute book of the supervisory board.
- 8. The meetings may be attended by the supervisory board members then in office and those invited by the supervisory board thereto. On request the board members shall attend the meetings of the supervisory board; they shall then have the opportunity to advise.
- 9. Meetings of the supervisory board may be held by means of an assembly of its members in person at a formal meeting or by electronic means of communication, provided that a supervisory board member participating in such meeting can be identified, can observe the proceedings at the meeting directly and can exercise the voting right.

10. The supervisory board may also pass resolutions without a meeting, provided that this is done in writing, all supervisory board members have been informed of the resolution to be passed and none of them opposes this method of passing resolutions. This written resolution shall be included in the minute book of the supervisory board.

Article 14. Decision-making process. Conflict of interest.

1. The supervisory board may only adopt resolutions if a majority of the supervisory board members then in office is present or represented at the meeting.
A supervisory board member may be represented at a meeting by another supervisory board member upon production of a written power of attorney, which is in a form being satisfactory to the person who leads the meeting. A board member may not represent more than one other supervisory board member at the meeting.
2. If the majority of the supervisory board members is not present or represented at a meeting, a second meeting shall be convened to be held no earlier than two weeks and no later than four weeks after the first meeting. This second meeting may, irrespective of the number of supervisory board members present or represented, pass a valid resolution with respect to the proposal presented for discussion at the first meeting.
The notice for the second meeting should state that, and why, a decision may be taken independent of the number of supervisory board members present or represented at the meeting.
3. As long as all supervisory board members then in office are present, valid resolutions can be adopted with respect to all matters, provided that the resolutions in question are adopted by a unanimous vote, regardless whether the provisions of these articles of association for convening and holding meetings have been observed.
4. Each supervisory board member may cast one vote. Unless determined otherwise in these articles of association, all resolutions shall be adopted by an absolute majority of the valid votes cast. In the event of a tie in voting, the proposal is thus rejected.
5. All votes shall be taken orally, unless one or more supervisory board members demand voting by secret ballot. Voting by secret ballot shall take place by means of unsigned ballot papers.
6. Blank votes shall be regarded as having not been cast.
7. In all disputes about votes the person that leads the meeting shall have the final decision.
8. A supervisory board member shall not take part in the deliberation and decision-making of the board of directors if he personally has a direct or

indirect conflict of interest that contradicts the interests referred to in article 5 paragraph 1. When no administrative decision can be taken, the decision will nevertheless be taken by the supervisory board, with a written record of the considerations on which the decision is based.

Article 15.

Joint meeting of the board of directors and the supervisory board.

1. At least once a year the board of directors and the supervisory board shall meet in a joint meeting to discuss the general lines of the policy pursued and the policy to be pursued in the future.
2. The board of directors and the supervisory board shall be equally empowered to call a joint meeting.
3. The joint meetings shall be led by the president of the supervisory board. In his absence, the board members and the supervisory board members present shall provide leadership. Until that moment, the meeting is led by the eldest supervisory board member present at the meeting.

Article 16. Termination of a supervisory board member.

A supervisory board member ceases to hold office:

- a. upon his death;
- b. upon his voluntary resignation in writing (retirement);
- c. upon losing the power of management over his equity;
- d. not or no longer complying with the integrity requirements as referred to in article 11 paragraph 3;
- e. upon his retirement based on the schedule of retirement as referred to in article 11 paragraph 4;
- f. upon his removal from office by a written statement signed by all other supervisory board members then in office;
- g. upon his removal from office by virtue of article 2:298 Dutch Civil Code; or
- h. the appointment of a supervisory board member as member of the board of directors.

Article 17. Absence or prevention.

If a supervisory board member is absent or prevented from performing his duties, the remaining supervisory board members shall be temporarily entrusted with the entire supervision of the foundation. If all supervisory board members are absent or prevented from performing their duties, the supervision of the foundation shall be temporarily entrusted to the person designated for this purpose by the District Court of Rotterdam, at the request of each interested party or the Public Prosecution Service (*Openbaar Ministerie*).

In the case of absence or prevention of all supervisory board members, the person as meant in the previous sentence shall as soon as possible take the necessary measures to make a definitive arrangement.

The term prevention shall mean:

- (i) suspension;
- (ii) illness; or
- (iii) inaccessibility,

in the events referred to under sub (ii) and (iii) without the possibility of contact for a period of five (5) days between the supervisory board member and the foundation, unless the foundation, where applicable, sets a different term.

CHAPTER IV.

Annual accounts.

Article 18. Financial year and annual accounts. Register of distributions.

1. The financial year of the foundation coincides with the calendar year.
2. The board of directors is obliged to keep records pertaining to the financial position and all related to the activities of the foundation, in conformity with the requirements ensuing from these activities of the foundation and to keep these books, documents and other data carriers belonging thereto, in such a way that the foundation's rights and obligations can be ascertained therefrom at all times.

From the administration appears at least:

- which amounts, as referred to in article 4 paragraph 6 and article 11 paragraph 5, are paid per board member and supervisory board member respectively;
- which costs, amongst which the costs for fundraising and the management of funds, the foundation made;
- the nature and scope of the revenue and equity of the foundation; and
- the expenses and expenditures of the foundation.

The board of directors is committed to ensure that the cost of raising money and management are in reasonable proportion to the expenses and expenditure for the purpose of the fulfilment of the object of the foundation.

3. The board of directors is obliged to prepare and make available on paper a balance sheet and profit and loss account of the foundation every year, within six months after the end of the relevant financial year. The annual accounts shall be signed by the board members; if the signature of one or more of them is lacking, this shall be stated and reasons given. The profit and loss account must be accompanied with an explanation.

The supervisory board shall adopt the annual accounts and as proof thereof the annual accounts shall subsequently be signed by the supervisory board members; if the signature of one or more of them is lacking, this shall be stated and reasons given.

The supervisory board shall be empowered to grant the board members discharge from liability for the management conducted by them, insofar as this appears from the adopted accounts or has been made known to it in another way.

Insofar and as long as the foundation qualifies as 'charitable institution' (*algemeen nut beogende instelling*), the financial documents should be published and posted on a public website.

4. Before proceeding to adopt the documents referred to in paragraph 3, the supervisory board may have them examined by an auditor of its choice. The latter shall report on the result of his examination.
5. The board of directors shall keep a register in which shall be recorded the names and addresses of all persons to whom a distribution has been made by the foundation not exceeding twenty-five percent (25%) of the distributable amount in a given financial year, as well as the amount of the distribution and the date on which such distribution was made. The register shall be kept accurate and up to date regularly.
6. The board of directors is obliged to keep the books, documents and other data carriers referred to in the previous paragraphs for the period prescribed by law.
7. The data kept on data carriers, with the exception of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account put on paper, can be transferred for safe-keeping to other data carriers, provided that the transfer involves an exact and complete reproduction of the relevant data and provided that these data are available at all times during the entire term in which the data must be preserved and that the data can be made legible within a reasonable period of time.

CHAPTER V.

Policy plan. Administrative obligations.

Article 19. Policy plan. Administrative obligations.

1. The board of directors shall ensure that the foundation has an actual policy plan which provides an insight into the activities to be performed for the purpose of the fulfilment of the object of the foundation, the manner of fundraising, the management of the equity of the foundation and the expenditure thereof.
2. The policy plan contains at least:
 - a. the activities to be performed by the foundation;
 - b. the manner of fundraising;

- c. the manner of the management of the equity; and
- d. the manner of deployments of funds and to which objects the funds shall be spent.

3. Insofar and as long as the foundation qualifies as 'charitable institution' (*algemeen nut beogende instelling*), the board of directors publishes the policy plan on a public website.

CHAPTER VI.

Rules of procedure.

Article 20. Rules of procedure.

1. The board of directors is authorised to adopt rules of procedure, in which those subjects are regulated, which, in the opinion of the board of directors, require further regulation with the prior approval of the supervisory board as referred to in article 12 paragraph 4.
2. The rules of procedure may not conflict with the law or to these articles of association.
3. The board of directors is authorised to amend or withdraw the rules of procedure.
4. Article 21 paragraph 1 applies by analogy to a resolution to adopt, amend or withdraw the rules of procedure.

CHAPTER VII.

Amendment of the articles of association. Dissolution and liquidation.

Article 21. Amendment of the articles of association.

1. The board of directors is authorised to amend these articles of association with the prior approval of the supervisory board as referred to in article 12 paragraph 4.
A resolution by the board of directors to amend the articles of association shall require an absolute majority of the votes cast at a meeting in which all board members are present or represented. In the event that not all members are present or represented at a meeting in which a resolution to amend the articles of association is to be discussed, a second meeting shall be convened to be held no earlier than two (2) weeks and no later than four (4) weeks after the first meeting. This second meeting may, irrespective of the number of board members present or represented, pass a valid resolution with respect to the proposal presented for discussion at the first meeting, provided that the board of directors does so with a two-thirds (2/3rd) majority of the votes cast.
2. A copy of the proposal, containing the verbatim text of the proposed amendment, shall be attached to the notice of the meeting in which an amendment of the articles of association is to be discussed.

3. An amendment of the articles of association shall only take effect after a notarial deed thereof has been drawn up. Each board member severally is authorised to have said deed executed.
4. The Dutch Tax Authorities (*Belastingdienst*) shall be notified of an amendment of the articles of association which may affect the qualification 'charitable institution' (*algemeen nut beogende instelling*).
5. The board members are obliged to file a true copy of the amendment and the amended articles of association at the offices of the Dutch Trade Register.

Article 22. Dissolution and liquidation.

1. The board of directors is authorised to dissolve the foundation with the prior approval of the supervisory board as referred to in article 12 paragraph 4.
2. Article 21 paragraph 1 applies by analogy to a resolution to dissolve the foundation.
3. The resolution to dissolve the foundation shall also determine how the liquidation balance of the remaining funds is to be used. The positive balance of the dissolved foundation, if any, must be spent for the benefit of a 'charitable institution' (*algemeen nut beogende instelling*) as meant in article 5b of the State Taxes Act (*Algemene wet inzake riksbelastingen*) or a provision that will replace this article, or a foreign institution which for at least ninety per cent (90%) serves the public benefit.
4. After dissolution, the foundation continues to exist to the extent necessary for the liquidation of its assets.
5. After dissolution, the liquidation shall be effected by the board members, unless in the resolution to dissolve the foundation other persons are appointed as liquidator.
6. The board members are obliged to file the dissolution at the register referred to in article 21 paragraph 5.
7. During liquidation, the provisions of these articles of association shall remain in force to the fullest extent possible.
8. The foundation ceases to exist once the foundation has no more known assets according to the liquidators. The liquidators shall file this at the register referred to in article 21 paragraph 5.
9. After completion of the liquidation, the books, records and other data carriers of the dissolved foundation shall remain in the custody of the person designated for that purpose by the liquidators, for the period prescribed by law.
10. The liquidation shall furthermore be subject to the provisions of Title 1, book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

CHAPTER VIII.

Final provision.

Article 23. Final provision.

1. In all cases which are not provided for by law and these articles of association, the board of directors will decide.
2. In these articles of association, 'in writing' means any message sent via the usual communication channels and received in writing.

CHAPTER IX.

Transitional provision.

Article 24. Transitional provision.

The first financial year of the company shall end on the thirty-first day of December two thousand twenty-three. This article and its heading shall cease to exist after the end of the first financial year.

Final statements.

Finally, the person appearing, acting in the aforementioned capacity, declared:

- A. that at this incorporation as the first board members of the foundation are appointed, in the offices stated next to their names, if applicable:
 1. Danilo Yakub, born in [REDACTED], on [REDACTED] [REDACTED], president;
 2. Ekaterina Anatolieva Darakova, born in [REDACTED] on the [REDACTED] [REDACTED], secretary and treasurer; and
 3. Jorrit Lars Dingemans, born in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] [REDACTED]; and
- B. that at this incorporation as the first members of the supervisory board of the foundation are appointed, in the offices stated next to their names, insofar as applicable:
 1. the Incorporator, president;
 2. Mark Andrew Iwashko, born in [REDACTED] [REDACTED], on [REDACTED] [REDACTED]; and
 3. Oleg Akhtyrskyi, born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] [REDACTED].

Power of attorney.

The power of attorney to the person appearing is evidenced by one (1) private instrument, which shall be attached to this deed as ANNEX.

Close.

The person appearing is known to me, civil law notary.

This deed was executed in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, on the date first above written.

A concise summary of the contents of this deed was given to the person appearing and explained. The person appearing declared to have noted the contents of this deed, approved thereof and did not want a full reading thereof. Thereupon, after limited reading, this deed was first signed by the person appearing and thereafter by me, civil law notary.