SWORN TRANSLATION
Formation of an association
of: European Union for School and University Health and Medicine
established in Utrecht
19 December 2014
FORMATION OF AN ASSOCIATION

This day, the nineteenth of December two thousand and fourteen, there appeared before me, Meester Martine Wenneker, hereinafter called "civil-law notary", as deputy of Meester Albert Marinus Zwart, civil-law notary of Leidschendam-Voorburg, in his capacity of deputy of the protocol of Meester Paulus Petrus Maria Hoevenaars, former civil-law notary of Leidschendam-Voorburg:
Mrs Henrique Marijke Bonhof (Driving licence number , issued in
hereby acting for the execution of a resolution to lay down the articles of the association European Union for School and University Health and Medicine, established in Utrecht, with the address entered in the Commercial Register under number 30168110,
hereinafter called: "the association" and designated to sign this deed, which appears from the document that has been attached to this deed.
The appearer, acting as mentioned, stated the following:
CREATION OF THE ASSOCIATION
The association was formed on the first of April nineteen hundred and eighty under the above-mentioned name.
The articles for the association have not yet been evidenced by a notarial deed.
The resolution to adopt the articles and lay them down in a notarial deed was passed by the general meeting on the thirteenth of September two thousand and fourteen, with observance of the statutory provisions for making calls and passing resolutions prescribed for such a resolution. A draft of the minutes of that meeting has been attached to this deed. At the same time copies of the exchange of e-mails have been attached to this deed.
With this deed the association wishes to adopt its articles and lay them down in a notarial form. By doing so it will acquire the status of an association with "full legal powers" as referred to in the second title of Book 2 of the Civil Code.
In accordance with the resolution of the general meeting the following articles shall apply to the association with immediate effect.
ARTICLES
Article 1 - Name and seat
1. The name of the association will be:
European Union for School and University Health and Medicine.
2. The association is established in the municipality of Utrecht.
Article 2 - Object
1. The aims of the association are:
   - to foster and encourage the development and improvement of population-based health care for children and young people in all European countries with the emphasis on the relevant setting related to their stage of life (e.g. daycare centres, kindergartens, schools, universities);
   - to foster and encourage the development and improvement of health services in these settings;
   - to keep member associations and individual members informed regarding the changing pattern of preschool, school and student health care in the different countries;
- to support and harmonise the development and maintenance of specific medical training in preschool, school and student health, respecting the rights and needs of individual countries to create, develop and continue nationally relevant training programmes;

2. The association tries to achieve this object among other things by:
- organising congresses, symposia and other professional meetings;
- publishing a bulletin with information regarding the aims of the association and a resume of scientific papers;
- co-operation with other national and international associations dealing with child, pupil and student health care;
- taking the initiative in organising and co-ordinating research in preschool, school and student health care.

3. The association shall be fully independent and the association shall have no political, religious or ethnic foundation.

4. The association is a non-profit organization.

Article 3 – Membership

1. Members of the association may be:
- individual members: adult natural persons who work inside any health service for (pre-)schools or universities;
- active members: legal persons and national/regional organizations that are active in different types of health services for (pre-)schools and universities;
- adhering members: adult persons who are members of the active members;

and who endorse the object and articles of the association.

With regard to the natural persons the membership shall be personal and not susceptible of transmission.

If a corporate member is involved in a merger or split-up and consequently ceases to exist, the membership shall pass to the acquiring legal person or the legal person who has been designated for the purpose at the time of split-up on the basis of the description.

2. Members shall be the persons who have applied as members to the board and have been admitted as such to the association. If admission is denied by the board, the general meeting may resolve on admission as yet. The general meeting may delegate its powers for the purpose to a committee instituted by it.

3. The secretary of the board shall keep a register of members, in which the names and addresses of all the members are included.

If a member has agreed to the call to a general meeting being made by means of communication via an electronic route, the address that has been made known by the member for this purpose shall be included in the register of members.

4. A member may be suspended by the board for a maximum period of three months if a member acts contrary to the articles, codes of regulations or resolutions of the association or harms the association in an unreasonable manner. During this period of suspension the member cannot exercise his membership rights. His membership obligations shall continue to exist.

5. Within one month after the member has been informed of the resolution on suspension the said member may appeal from that resolution to the general meeting and conduct a defence there. The board shall be obliged to convene the general meeting for the purpose within four weeks after receipt of the appeal. During the period for appeal and pending the appeal the member shall remain suspended.

Article 4 – End of membership

1. The membership shall end as a result of:
   a. the member's death;
if a legal person is a member of the association its membership shall end when it ceases to exist, unless this cessation is the result of a merger or split-up. In the event of merger the membership shall pass to the acquiring legal person and in the event of split-up the membership shall pass to the legal person who is designated for the purpose on the basis of the description at the time of split-up;
b. notice of termination by the member;
c. notice of termination by the association;
d. expulsion.

2. The membership may only be terminated by the member by the end of a financial year, on condition that this is done in writing and with observance of at least one month’s notice. Termination with immediate effect shall be possible if the member cannot be required in reason to allow the membership to continue. The member shall continue to owe the contribution for the current year. Late termination shall have the result that the membership – including the corresponding obligations – shall only end at the end of the next financial year, unless the board resolves differently on the strength of extraordinary circumstances.
A member may furthermore terminate his membership with immediate effect within one month after a resolution whereby his rights have been restricted or his obligations have been increased has become known or been communicated to him; the resolution shall then not apply to him.
A member may terminate the membership with immediate effect within one month after being informed of a resolution on conversion of the association into a different legal form, on merger or on split-up. In that case he shall continue to owe the contribution determined for that year.

3. Notice to terminate the membership by the association shall be given by the board, by means of a written message to the member, with a statement of the reason(s) for termination.
Notice of termination shall be possible:
- if a member no longer meets the requirements of the articles for the membership; or
- if a member fails – in spite of a written reminder – to fulfill his obligations in respect of the association; or
- if the association cannot be expected in reason to allow the membership to continue.

In the resolution on termination the date of termination of the membership shall also be determined. The contribution for the current year shall remain payable.

4. Expulsion from the membership shall be effected by the board, by means of a written message to the member, with a statement of the reason(s) for the expulsion.
Expulsion shall only be possible if a member acts or has acted contrary to the articles, codes of regulations or resolutions of the association or harms or has harmed the association in an unreasonable manner.
The expulsion shall take immediate effect. The contribution for the current year shall remain payable.

5. Within one month after the member has been informed of the resolution on termination or expulsion the said member can appeal from that resolution to the general meeting and conduct a defence there. The board shall be obliged to convene the general meeting for the purpose within four weeks after receipt of the appeal. During the period for appeal and pending the appeal the member who has been given notice of termination shall be suspended.
6. The requirement that a notice of termination or a letter of expulsion must be in writing shall not be met if the notice of termination or the letter of expulsion has only been communicated electronically.

**Article 5 – Active members**

The active members shall be admitted to the general meeting. They shall have the right to vote there. The active members shall receive all written communications.

**Article 6 – Individual members**

1. The individual members shall have no right to vote but they may participate in activities of the association. The individual members shall receive all written communications.

2. The individual members and the adhering members shall be admitted to the general meeting. They shall have no right to vote there.

**Article 7 - Supporters**

1. Supporters shall be those persons who have been admitted as such by the board.

Supporters shall be bound by the articles, codes of regulations and resolutions of the association. They shall only be admitted to the general meeting if that meeting resolves this. They shall have no right to vote there.

2. The arrangements made in these articles for members about admission and notice of termination with their consequences shall apply as much as possible to supporters as well.

3. The secretary shall keep a register in which the names and addresses of the supporters are mentioned.

**Article 8 – Contributions by the members**

1. The members shall pay an annual contribution whose amount shall be determined by the general meeting.

In that connection the members may be divided into categories that pay different contributions.

2. On account of extraordinary circumstances the board shall be empowered to grant a member full or partial exemption from paying contribution in any year.

3. The general meeting may resolve that the annual contribution may be paid in instalments and may attach conditions to that.

**Article 9 – Board: composition and appointment**

1. The association shall be managed by a board consisting of at least three natural persons and at most nine natural persons.

The general meeting shall determine the number of members of the board and the number must be odd.

The board shall have a chairman, secretary and treasurer and a member of the board for communications.

The board may designate a deputy chairman from its number.

An incomplete board shall retain its powers.

The board shall see to it that the general meeting can fill vacancies as soon as possible.

2. The general meeting shall appoint the members of the board.

The appointment shall be made from the members of the association or from the officers of the corporate members of the association or from persons designated by the officers of the corporate members of the association.

3. Members of the board shall be appointed on the basis of a nomination. The board shall be empowered to prepare a nomination.

The nomination of the board shall be communicated in the convening notice for the general meeting.

The nomination shall not be binding.
4. a. Members of the board shall be appointed for a maximum period of four years. This period may be extended at most by one period of four years, on the understanding that the general meeting may make an exception to that if no other candidates are available.

Members of the board shall retire in accordance with a rotation schedule to be prepared by the board. A member of the board retiring in accordance with the schedule shall be eligible for reappointment immediately.

b. The member of the board appointed to an interim vacancy shall take the place on the rotation schedule held by the person to whose vacancy he was appointed.

Article 10 – Board: end of function, suspension

1. A membership of the board shall end:
   - as a result of retirement of a member of the board;
   - as a result of expiry of the period for which the member of the board has been appointed;
   - as a result of decease of a member of the board;
   - if a member of the board is placed under a guardian or all his property is placed in administration
   - if the member of the board is no longer a member of the association;
   - if the corporate member of which the member of the board is an officer is no longer a member of the association;
   - if the corporate member which has designated the member of the board is no longer a member of the association;
   - as a result of dismissal of the member of the board on the basis of a resolution of the general meeting;
   - if the member of the board is declared bankrupt, a scheme within the framework of the debt consolidation scheme for natural persons is declared applicable to him or he receives a suspension of payments;
   - all this with observance of the following provisions.

2. A member of the board may be suspended by the general meeting at any time. The suspension shall be at most three months and may be extended by the general meeting by that period once. If no dismissal follows during the suspension, the suspension shall have ended after expiry of the period. At the relevant general meeting the member of the board shall be given an opportunity to account for his actions and may be assisted by counsel on that occasion.

Article 11 – Board: call, meetings, the passing of resolutions

1. The secretary and the chairman shall be jointly empowered to convene a meeting of the board.

2. Meetings of the board shall be called in writing, with observance of a period of at least thirty days, not counting the day of calling and that of the meeting, stating the day, the commencing time and the place of the meeting and the subjects to be discussed (agenda).

The member of the board who has made an address known to the association for this reason may be called to the meetings of the board by means of a legible and reproducible message sent electronically to that address.

3. The meetings of the board shall be held in the place to be determined by the person who calls the meeting, unless a majority of the members of the board object in writing to the place of the meeting, in which case the majority of the members of the board shall resolve on an alternative place for the meeting.

4. If anything is done contrary to any of the provisions of the two previous paragraphs, the board may pass legally valid resolutions nevertheless if all the members of the board are present or represented at the meeting.
5. A member of the board may give another member of the board written power of attorney to be represented at the meeting. A power of attorney laid down electronically shall be considered a written power of attorney. A member of the board may only represent one fellow member of the board at the meeting.

6. At the meetings of the management board each member of the board shall cast one vote.

In so far as no greater majority is prescribed in these articles, the resolutions of the board shall be passed by an absolute majority of the votes cast. If the votes are tied, the chairman's vote shall be decisive.

Article 12 – Board: chairing the meetings, minutes, resolutions without a meeting
1. The chairman shall lead the meetings of the board; in his absence, the meeting shall choose its own chairman.
2. The chairman of the meeting shall determine the manner in which the votes at the meetings are held.
3. The opinion of the chairman of the meeting uttered at the meeting about the outcome of a vote shall be decisive. The same shall apply to the contents of a resolution passed, in so far as a vote was passed on a proposal not laid down in writing. If immediately after the utterance of the chairman's opinion its correctness is contested, a new vote shall be taken, if the majority of the meeting or, if the original vote was not taken by poll or in writing, one person present and entitled to vote desires this. As a result of this new vote the legal consequences of the original vote shall be cancelled.
4. The proceedings at the meetings of the board shall be laid down in minutes by the secretary or a person designated for the purpose by the chairman of the meeting.
5. The minutes shall be adopted by the meeting.
6. The board may also pass resolutions in another manner than at a meeting if all the members of the board have declared in writing in favour of the proposal. A written statement shall also be a legible and reproducible message sent electronically to the address that the board has determined for this purpose and made known to all the members of the board.

Article 13 – Board: tasks and powers
1. The board shall be entrusted with managing the association. Every member of the board shall be under obligation to the association for a proper fulfilment of the task entrusted to him. The board shall be obliged to keep records of the capital position of the association and of everything concerning the work of the association, according to the requirements that follow from this work in such a manner and to store the corresponding books, documents and other data carriers in such a manner that the rights and obligations of the association may always be known.

The board shall be obliged to retain the said books, documents and other data carriers during seven years.

2. The board shall not be empowered to resolve on entering into agreements to acquire, alienate and encumber registered property nor to enter into agreements in which the association binds itself as surety or several debtor, gives a guarantee for a third party or binds itself as security for the debt of a third party. This limitation of the power of the board may be invoked against third parties.

3. The board shall require the approval of the general meeting for resolutions on:
   a. hiring, letting and otherwise acquiring or permitting the use or enjoyment of registered property;
   b. entering into money loans or credit agreements;
   c. lending moneys;
d. entering into a settlement agreement for the termination of a dispute;
e. acting at law, including arbitral actions, not including the taking of protective measures and other legal measures that brook no delay;
f. making investments and entering into other legal acts that exceed the amount that the general meeting can determine;
b. entering into, amending or terminating contracts of employment.

In a resolution to that effect the general meeting may subject to its approval clearly specified resolutions of the management board other than those described above. Such a resolution of the general meeting shall be communicated to the management board immediately.

The absence of this approval may not be relied on against and by third parties.

**Article 14 – Representation**

1. The board shall represent the association.
2. The power of representation shall moreover be due to two members of the board acting together, of which at least one must be the chairman, the secretary or the treasurer.
3. The power of the board and the members of the board to represent the association, as included in the two previous paragraphs of this article, shall also exist if there is a conflict of interest between the association and one or more members of the board.
4. The board may resolve on granting incidental or continuous power of attorney to one or more members of the board and/or to others, both jointly and separately, to represent the association within the limits of that power of attorney.
5. In all cases in which the association has a conflict of interest with one or more members of the board the general meeting may designate one or more persons to represent the association.

**Article 15 – Reporting and accounting**

1. The financial year of the association shall be the calendar year.
2. At a general meeting within six months after the end of the financial year, bar extension of this period by the general meeting, the board shall issue an annual report about the course of business in the association and about the policy pursued. It shall submit the balance sheet and the statement of income and expenditure with notes to the meeting for approval. These documents shall be signed by all the members of the board. If the signature of one or more of them is lacking, this shall be stated with the reasons.

If the association maintains one or more enterprises that must be entered in the Commercial Register, the net sales of these enterprises shall be stated on the statement of income and expenditure.
3. The board shall submit the annual documents to the general meeting for approval.

If about the truthfulness of these documents no auditor’s opinion as referred to in section 2:393(1) of the Civil Code is submitted, the annual accounts shall be previously be audited by an audit committee, to be appointed by the general meeting and numbering at least two members, who may not be members of the board. A member of the audit committee may have a seat on the audit committee for a maximum of two consecutive years.

The board shall be obliged to enable the audit committee to inspect all the books and the documents relating thereto and to provide all information desired by it. If the committee considers this necessary for a proper fulfilment of its task, it may be assisted by an external expert.

The committee shall report on its audit to the general meeting, with a recommendation to approve the annual documents or not.
After the annual documents have been approved by the general meeting the proposal shall be made to grant the board discharge from liability for the accounts thereby rendered by it.

4. At a meeting to be held before the end of the financial year the board shall determine an estimate of the income and expenditure of the following financial year. The estimate shall be prepared by the treasurer and sent to all the members of the board at the latest in the penultimate month of the financial year prior to the financial year to which the estimate relates.

5. The board shall determine a policy plan and update this policy plan periodically. The policy plan shall give insight into the work to be done by the association, the method of acquiring moneys, the management of the capital of the association and its expenditure.

Article 16. The general meeting: power and annual meeting
1. In the association the general meeting shall have all the powers that have not been entrusted to the board by the law or the articles.
2. Annually, at the latest six months after the end of the financial year, a general meeting - the annual meeting - shall be held, subject to extension by the general meeting. At the annual meeting inter alia the following subjects shall be discussed:
   a. the report of the board about the past financial year;
   b. the proposal to approve the annual accounts for the past financial year or not;
   c. the proposal to grant the board discharge from liability;
   d. the appointment of the members of the audit committee for the new financial year;
   e. the appointment of members of the board if there are vacancies on the board; and
   f. proposals from the board or the members, as announced in the convening notice for the meeting.
3. At the latest one month before expiry of the financial year the board shall submit the estimate for the coming financial year to the general meeting for approval.

Article 17. The general meeting: convening notice
1. The general meeting shall be convened by the board. A number of members, jointly empowered to cast at least one tenth of the votes, may request the board in writing to convene a general meeting within four weeks after that request. If within fourteen days after receipt of that request the board has not dispatched the invitation for the meeting, the persons making the request may convene the meeting themselves. The requirement of the request being made in writing in the preceding paragraph shall also be met if the request has been laid down electronically.
2. The call to the general meeting shall be made by means of a written communication to the addresses of the members according to the register of members. If a member agrees to this, the call may also be made by a legible and reproducible message sent electronically to the address that has been made known by the member for this purpose.
3. The convening period shall be at least fourteen days, not counting the day of the call and the day of the meeting.
4. Apart from the place, date and time of the meeting the convening notice must contain an agenda showing what subjects will be discussed.

Article 18. The general meeting: admission and right to vote
1. All non suspended members of the board and of the association shall have access to the general meeting. The meeting may resolve to admit other persons to (part of) the meeting as well. Suspended members and members who have received notice of termination of their membership or who have been expelled from the membership shall be admitted to that part of the meeting where the appeal from suspension, notice of termination or expulsion is discussed.

2. Every active member shall have one vote. A suspended member shall have no right to vote.

3. A member entitled to vote may give another member entitled to vote a proxy to vote on his behalf.
   This proxy must be given in writing and be submitted to the board before the vote.
   The requirement of the proxy being in writing shall be met if the proxy has been laid down electronically.
   A member may not represent more than two other members.

Article 19. The general meeting: resolutions

1. In so far as nothing else has been provided in these articles, a resolution shall be passed by an absolute majority of votes of the members present and represented at the meeting, irrespective of their number.
   Blank and invalid votes shall not be counted for the passing of resolutions but shall be counted to determine a quorum prescribed in these articles.

2. The opinion of the chairman expressed at the meeting about the outcome of a vote shall be decisive. The same shall apply to the contents of a resolution passed, in so far as a vote was passed on a proposal not laid down in writing. If immediately after the utterance of the chairman's opinion its correctness is contested, a new vote shall be taken if the majority of the meeting or, if the original vote was not taken by poll or in writing, one person present and entitled to vote desires this. As a result of this new vote the legal consequences of the original vote shall be cancelled.

3. If in a vote on the election of persons no majority is obtained in the first vote, a new vote shall be taken. If no majority is obtained then either, it shall be decided by an interim vote between which persons a revote shall be taken.
   If the votes are tied in an election of persons, the matter shall be decided by lot.

4. If the votes are tied on a proposal that does not concern an election of persons, the proposal shall be rejected.

5. All votes shall be taken orally, unless the chairman or at least three members make it known before the vote that he/she desires a written vote.
   A written vote shall be taken by means of unsigned, secret ballot papers.
   Resolutions may be passed by acclamation, unless a member desires a poll.
   A member may also exercise his right to vote by an electronic means of communication, on condition that the person entitled to vote can be identified via the electronic means of communication, can take note of the proceedings at the meeting direct and can exercise the right to vote.
   Moreover it shall be required that the person entitled to vote can participate in the deliberations by the electronic means of communication. The management board may impose conditions on the use of the electronic means of communication. These conditions shall be made known at the time of the call.
   A member entitled to vote may cast his vote prior to the general meeting by an electronic means of communication, but not sooner than on the thirtieth day before that of the meeting. Such a vote shall be equated with votes that are cast during the meeting. A vote that has been cast in that way cannot be revoked.
6. A unanimous resolution of all the members, even if they are not convened at a meeting, shall have the same force as a resolution of the general meeting, if it has been passed with prior knowledge of the board.

7. If at a meeting all the members are present or represented, valid resolutions may be passed — provided that it is done unanimously — about all subjects brought up, even if the subject has not been announced in the convening notice or not in the prescribed manner or if the call has not been made in a legally valid manner.

**Article 20. The general meeting: chair and minutes**

1. A general meeting shall be led by the chairman of the association. If the chairman is lacking, the board shall designate another member of the board as chairman of the meeting. If the chair is not filled in this way either, the meeting shall choose its own chairman.

2. The proceedings at each meeting shall be laid down by the secretary or another person designated by the chairman of the meeting in minutes that shall be adopted by the chairman and the minutes secretary by being signed.

**Article 21 – Amendment of the articles of association**

1. The articles of the association may be amended by a resolution of the general meeting. If a proposal to amend the articles of association is to be made to the general meeting, this must always be mentioned in the convening notice for the general meeting.

2. The persons who have made the call to the general meeting for discussion of a proposal to amend the articles must make available for inspection by the members a copy of that proposal, in which the proposed amendment has been included verbatim, in an appropriate place at least five days before the meeting. This copy must be available for inspection until after the end of the day on which the meeting is held.

3. A resolution on amendment of the articles must be passed by a majority of at least two thirds of the votes cast.

   At that meeting at least half the number of members must be present or represented.

   If the required number of members is not present or represented, a new general meeting may be convened at which the resolution may be passed by a majority of at least two thirds of the votes cast, irrespective of the number of members present or represented at this meeting. The convening notice for the new meeting must state that and why a resolution may be passed independently of the number of members present or represented at the meeting.

   The second meeting referred to above shall be held not earlier than two weeks and not later than four weeks after the first meeting.

4. An amendment of the articles shall take effect immediately after it has been laid down in a notarial deed. Every member of the board shall be empowered to lay down an amendment of the articles by notarial deed.

   An authentic copy of the deed of amendment and a continuous text of the amended articles must be deposited at the Commercial Register.

**Article 22 – Merger, split-up, conversion**

In so far as possible, subject to the requirements of the law, the provisions in the preceding article shall apply accordingly to a resolution of the general meeting on merger or split-up in the sense of title 7 of Book 2 of the Civil Code and to a resolution of the general meeting to convert the association into a different legal form in accordance with section 2:18 of the Civil Code.

**Article 23 – Dissolution**

1. The association may be dissolved by a resolution of the general meeting. The provisions in these articles about a resolution on amendment of the articles shall apply accordingly to a resolution on dissolution.
In the resolution on dissolution the destination of any balance left on liquidation shall be determined.
If at the time of its dissolution the association has no assets anymore, it shall cease to exist. In that case the management board shall notify this to the Commercial Register.
The books and documents of the dissolved association shall continue to exist during seven years after the association has ceased to exist, in the keeping of the person designated by the board in the resolution on dissolution. Within eight days after the start of his duty as keeper the designated keeper must state his name and address to the Commercial Register.
2. The association shall moreover be dissolved by:
   - insolvency after the association has been declared bankrupt or after closure of the bankruptcy owing to the condition of the estate;
   - a relevant court order in the cases mentioned by law.

Article 24 - Liquidation
1. The board shall be entrusted with the liquidation of the property of the association, in so far as no other liquidator(s) has/have been designated in the resolution of dissolution.
2. After the resolution on liquidation the association shall be in liquidation.
   After its dissolution the association shall continue to exist if and in so far as this is necessary for the liquidation of its capital.
   During liquidation the provisions of the articles of association shall remain in force in so far as possible and necessary.
   In documents and announcements originating with the association the words "in liquidation" must be added to the name of the association.
3. Any positive balance left after liquidation shall be given a purpose that corresponds as much as possible to the object of the association.
   This purpose shall be determined in the resolution on dissolution or, in its absence, by the liquidator(s)
   The liquidation shall end at the time at which no assets known to the liquidators are present anymore.
   In the event of liquidation the association shall cease to exist at the time when the liquidation ends. The liquidators shall state this to the Commercial Register.

Article 25 – Codes of regulations
1. The general meeting may lay down one or more codes of regulations.
2. A code of regulations may provide further rules about inter alia the membership, the introduction of new members, the contribution, the tasks of the board, working groups or committees, the meetings.
   A code of regulations may not be contrary to the law or the articles and may not contain provisions that must be regulated by articles.

FINAL STATEMENTS
According to a statement of the appearer the board of the association is composed as follows at this time:
1. Mrs Susanna Maria Stronski Huwiler, chairman;
2. the appearer, deputy chairman;
3. Mrs Miriam Edelsten, secretary;
4. Mrs Bettina Elisabeth Langenbruch, treasurer;
5. Mrs Päivi Anneli Pynnönen, member of the board;
6. Mrs Karin Zeljka, member of the board;
7. Mrs Miroslava Cajnkar, member of the board.

The financial year of the association shall end on the thirty-first of December two thousand and fourteen. The address of the association is

The board shall see to immediate entry of the association in the Commercial Register, to prevent the members of the board from remaining jointly and severally liable for obligations of the association,

**CHOICE OF DOMICILE**
For everything that concerns this deed the parties choose domicile at the office of the civil-law notary, keeper of this deed.

**DOCUMENTS ATTACHED**
The following documents have been attached to this deed:
- minutes.

**KNOWLEDGE**
The appearer furthermore stated that she had taken note of the contents of this deed in good time.

**WHEREOF A DEED**
was executed in Leidschendam-Voorburg, on the date mentioned at the head of this deed.

The appearer is known to me, civil-law notary.
The contents of the deed have been stated and explained to her.
She stated that she agreed to the contents of the deed and its being read out in part. Subsequently this deed was read out in part and immediately afterwards signed, first by the appearer and subsequently by me, civil-law notary.

(Followed by signatures)

**ISSUED AS A TRUE COPY**

[stamp:]

*Meeester A.M. Zwart* [signature]
civil-law notary of Leidschendam-Voorburg
I, the undersigned, J.B. Landman sworn translator for the English language and registered as such in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators under number 1947, whose signature has been filed with the District Court of Rotterdam, hereby certify that the above is a true and complete translation of the attached original Dutch text into English.

Gieten, 18 September 2015

[Signature]