

## 6. BYLAWS

### Article 1 - Legal Form

The Company, which was formed on April 19, 1962 by way of transformation of a “Société à responsabilité limitée” into a “Société anonyme”, is governed by the provisions of the French Commercial Code as well as by the present Bylaws.

### Article 2 - Corporate purpose

1. Any taking of interests, through a direct or indirect equity investment, a contribution, merger, spin-off, or joint-venture with any company or group existing or to be formed, operating any commercial, industrial, agricultural, personal property, real estate or financial operations, and among others:

- trade in champagne and other wines, cognac and other spirits and, more generally, any food or beverage product;
  - trade in all pharmaceutical products, perfumes and cosmetics and, more generally, products related to hygiene, beauty and skincare;
  - the manufacture, sale and promotion of travel articles, luggage, bags, leather goods, clothing articles, accessories, as well as any high quality and branded articles or products;
  - the operation of vineyards, horticultural and arboricultural estates, as well as the development of any related biotechnological process;
  - the operation of any real estate;
  - the development of any trademark, signature, model, design and, more generally, any industrial, literary or artistic property right.
2. More generally, to undertake directly any commercial, industrial, agricultural, viticultural operations, or any operation relating to personal or real property, movable or immovable property or financial, management or service operation in any of the fields of activities described in paragraph 1 above.

### Article 3 - Corporate name

The name of the Company is:

LVMH MOËT HENNESSY - LOUIS VUITTON

All deeds and documents originating from the Company and addressed to third parties, in particular letters, invoices, advertisements and publications of all kinds, must indicate this name immediately preceded or followed by the words “Société Anonyme” or the initials “SA” which should appear legibly and the disclosure of the amount of the share capital, together with the name of the Register of Commerce and Companies with which the Company is registered and the number under which it is registered.

### Article 4 - Registered office

The registered office of the Company is at: Paris - 75008, 22, avenue Montaigne.

It may be transferred to any other place within the same district (“département”) or any adjacent district pursuant to a decision of the Board of Directors subject to the approval of said decision by the next Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting, and to any other place pursuant to a resolution of the Extraordinary Shareholders’ Meeting.

### Article 5 - Duration

The Company, which came into existence on January 1, 1923, shall end on December 31, 2021, except in the event of early dissolution or extension as provided by these Bylaws.

### Article 6 - Capital

1. The share capital of the Company is one hundred and forty-six million eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-six euros and twenty cents (146,889,856.20), divided into four hundred and eighty-nine million six hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-four (489,632,854) fully paid-up shares with a par value of 0.30 euros each.

287,232 shares of FRF 50 were issued further to the contribution in kind, valued at FRF 34,676,410, completed upon the merger with Champagne Mercier.

772,877 shares of FRF 50 were issued further to the contribution by the shareholders of Jas Hennessy & Co. of 772,877 shares of said company, valued at FRF 407,306,179.

2,989,110 shares of FRF 50 were issued further to the contribution in kind, valued at FRF 1,670,164,511, completed upon the merger with Louis Vuitton.

1,343,150 shares were issued further to the contribution made by BM Holding, of 1,961,048 shares of Le Bon Marché, Maison Aristide Boucicaut, valued at FRF 1,700,000,000.

2. The share capital may be increased by a resolution of the Extraordinary Shareholders’ Meeting. However, when the increase of the capital is completed by way of capitalization of reserves, profits or issue premium, the Shareholders’ Meeting shall vote subject to the quorum and majority conditions of the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meetings.

3. The share capital may, by resolution of the Extraordinary Shareholders’ Meeting, be amortized by means of equal repayment for each share by use of profits or reserves other than the legal reserve, without such amortization causing the reduction of the capital.

4. The share capital may also be reduced by resolution of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting either by reducing the nominal value or the number of the shares.

### Article 7 - Payment for the shares

The amounts to be paid for the shares to be subscribed in cash pursuant to an increase of the capital are payable as provided by the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

Upon subscription the initial payment is of at least one fourth of the nominal value of the shares. The issue premium, if any, must be paid in full on subscription.

The balance of the nominal value of the shares shall be paid, as provided by the Board of Directors, in one or several stages, not later than five years from the date at which the increase in capital was completed.

Calls for funds shall be notified to the shareholders eight days before the time fixed for each payment, either by registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt or by a notice inserted in a legal gazette published where the registered office is located.

The sums payable for the unpaid part of the shares are subject to a daily interest charge at a rate of 5% per annum, without need of Court action, as from the date at which they fell due.

When the shares are not fully paid up, upon issuance, they must be in the registered form and so remain until they are fully paid up.

### Article 8 - Rights and obligations attached to the shares

The rights and obligations attached to a share follow the share to any transferee to whom it may be transferred and the transfer includes all the payable and unpaid dividends and dividends payable, as well as, as the case may be, the corresponding share in reserves and provisions.

The ownership of a share shall imply ipso facto the acceptance of the present Bylaws and of the decisions of the Shareholders' Meetings.

In addition to the right to vote which is attached by law to the shares, each of them carries a right to a share of corporate assets, of profits, and of any liquidation surplus, proportional to the number and nominal value of the existing shares.

As the case may be, and subject to any statutory provision, all tax exemptions or charges as well as all taxation which may be borne by the Company shall be taken into account prior to any reimbursement either within the course of the life of the Company or upon its liquidation so that, according to their nominal value, all the existing shares of the same class shall receive the same net amount irrespective of their origin or their date of issuance.

The shareholders shall be responsible for any negative equity of the Company up to the nominal value of the shares they hold.

Each time it shall be necessary to hold a certain number of shares in order to exercise a right, it will be the responsibility of the shareholder(s) having less than the required number to take the necessary actions to form a group with a sufficient number of shares.

### Article 9 - Form and transfer of the shares

Fully paid up shares are either in the registered or in the bearer form, as the shareholder may decide, subject however to the statutory provisions relating to the shares held by certain persons.

The shares are registered in the accounts as provided by law and regulations in force.

However, certificates, or any other document, representing the shares may be issued when and as provided by law.

The ownership of the shares in the registered form is evidenced by their registration in registered accounts.

When the owner of the shares is not a French resident within the meaning applied Article 102 of the French Civil Code, any intermediary may be registered on behalf of such owner. Such registration may be made in the form of a joint account or several individual accounts, each corresponding to one owner.

At the time such account is opened through either the issuing Company or the financial intermediary authorized as account holder, the registered intermediary shall be required to declare his capacity as intermediary holding shares on behalf of another party.

The shares registered in accounts are freely transferable by transfer from one account to another.

Prior approval of the transferee is required only for partly paid up shares.

All costs resulting from the transfer shall be borne by the transferee. Shares with payments in arrears may not be transferred.

### Article 10 - Securities

The Company may issue any security authorized by law.

Certificates, or any other document, representing securities may be issued as and when provided by law.

### Article 11 - Board of Directors

1. Subject to the exceptions provided by law, the Board of Directors is composed of three to eighteen members, who may be individuals or legal entities appointed by the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

A legal entity must, at the time of its appointment, designate an individual, who will be its permanent representative on the Board of Directors. The term of office of a permanent representative is the same as the legal entity that he represents. When the legal entity

dismisses its permanent representative, it must at the same time provide for its replacement. The same applies in case of death or resignation of the permanent representative.

2. Each member of the Board of Directors must during its term of office own at least five hundred (500) shares of the Company.

If, at the time of its appointment, a member of the Board of Directors does not own the required number of shares or if, during its term of office, it ceases to be the owner thereof, it shall dispose of a period of six months to purchase such number of shares, in default of which it shall be automatically deemed to have resigned.

3. Nobody being more than seventy years old shall be appointed Director if, as a result of his appointment, the number of Directors who are more than seventy years old would exceed one-third of the members of the Board. The number of members of the Board of Directors who are more than seventy years old may not exceed one-third, rounded to the next higher number if this total is not a whole number, of the Directors in office. Whenever this limit is exceeded, the term in office of the oldest appointed member shall be deemed to have expired at the close of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements of the fiscal year during which the limit was exceeded.

4. Directors are appointed for a term of three years. The duties of a Director shall terminate at the close of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the accounts of the preceding fiscal year and held in the year during which the term of office of said Director comes to an end.

However, in order to allow a renewal of the terms which is as egalitarian as possible and in any case complete for each period of three years, the Board of Directors will have the option to determine the order of retirement of the Directors by the impartial selection in a Board Meeting of one-third of the Directors each year. Once the rotation has been established, renewals will take place according to seniority.

The Directors may always be re-elected; they may be revoked at any time by decision of the Shareholders' Meeting.

In the event of the death or resignation of one or several Directors, the Board of Directors may make provisional appointments between two Shareholders' Meetings.

Appointments made by the Board of Directors pursuant to the above paragraph are submitted to the ratification of the next Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting. Should the Meeting of the shareholders fail to ratify these provisional appointments, this shall not affect the validity of prior resolutions and acts of the Board of Directors.

When the number of members of the Board of Directors falls below the statutory minimum, the remaining Directors must immediately convene an Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting in order to supplement the membership of the Board of Directors.

The Director appointed to replace another Director shall remain in office for the remaining term of office of its predecessor only.

5. A salaried employee of the Company may be appointed as a Director provided that his employment contract antedates his appointment and corresponds to a position actually held. In such case, he shall not lose the benefit of his employment contract. The number of Directors bound to the Company by an employment contract may not exceed one-third of the Directors in office.

## Article 12 - Organization and operation of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall elect a Chairman, who must be an individual, from among its members. It shall determine his term of office, which cannot exceed that of his office as Director and may dismiss him at any time.

The Board shall also determine the compensation to be paid to the Chairman.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors cannot be more than seventy-five years old. Should the Chairman reach this age limit during his term of office, his appointment shall be deemed to have expired at the close of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements of the fiscal year during which the limit was reached. Subject to this provision, the Chairman of the Board may always be re-elected.

The Board may always elect one or several Vice-Chairman(men). It shall determine their term of office which cannot exceed that of their respective office as Director.

The officers of the meeting are the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman(men) and the Secretary.

The Secretary may be chosen from outside the Directors or the shareholders. The Board determines its term of office. The Secretary may always be re-elected.

## Article 13 - Meetings of the Board of Directors

1. The Board, convened by its Chairman, meets as often as required by the interests of the Company.

Notice is served in the form of a letter sent to each Director, at least eight days prior to the meeting; it shall mention the agenda of the meeting as set by the person(s) convening the meeting.

However, the Board may meet without notice upon verbal notice and the agenda may be set at the opening of the meeting:

- all Directors in office are present or represented; or
- when it is convened by the Chairman during a Shareholders' Meeting.

Moreover a meeting of the Board of Directors may also be convened by any group of Directors, representing at least one-third of the

members of the Board, if the Board has not met for more than two months. In such case, they shall indicate the agenda of the meeting.

The meetings of the Board are held at the registered office or at any place, in France or abroad.

2. Any Director may give to another Director, by letter, cable, telex, or fax, a proxy to another Director to be represented at a meeting of the Board. However, each Director may only dispose of one proxy during the meeting.

The Board may validly act only if at least one-half of its members are present.

Directors who participate in Board meetings by means of video-conferencing or other telecommunication methods under the conditions defined by the internal rules and regulations of the Board of Directors shall be deemed to be present for the purposes of calculating the quorum and majority. However, actual presence or representation shall be necessary for any Board resolutions relating to the preparation of the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements, and to the drafting of the Management report and the report on the Group's Management.

Decisions are made by a majority of votes of the members present or represented, each Director being entitled to one vote for himself and one for the Director he represents. In the event of a tie vote, the Chairman's vote is the deciding vote.

3. An attendance register shall be kept and signed by all the Directors attending each meeting of the Board of Directors.

4. To be valid, copies or abstracts of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors shall be certified by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, the Secretary, the Director temporarily delegated to perform the duties of Chairman or by a representative duly authorized to that effect.

### Article 14 - Powers of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors sets guidelines for the Company's activities and shall ensure their implementation. Subject to the powers expressly granted to the Shareholders' Meetings and within the limits of the corporate purpose, it addresses any issue relating to the Company's proper operation and settles the affairs concerning it through its resolutions.

In its relations with third parties, the Company is bound even by acts of the Board of Directors falling outside the scope of the corporate purpose, unless it demonstrates that the third party knew that the act exceeded such purpose or that it could not have ignored it given the circumstances, it being specified that mere publication of the Bylaws is not sufficient proof thereof.

The Board of Directors performs such monitoring and verifications as it deems appropriate. Each Director receives all necessary information for completing his assignment and may request any documents he deems useful.

### Article 15 - Powers of the Chairman of the Board of Directors

1. The Chairman of the Board of Directors chairs the meetings of the Board, and organizes and directs its work, for which he reports to the Shareholders' Meeting. He ensures the proper operation of the corporate bodies and verifies, in particular, that the Directors are capable of fulfilling their assignments.

2. In case of temporary disability or death of the Chairman, the Board may temporarily delegate a Director to perform the duties of the Chairman.

In case of temporary disability this delegation is granted for a limited duration; it is renewable. In case of death it is granted until the election of the new Chairman.

### Article 16 - General Management

#### 1. Choice between the two methods of General Management

Company's General Management is performed, under his responsibility, either by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or by another individual appointed by the Board of Directors and bearing the title of Chief Executive Officer, depending upon the decision of the Board of Directors choosing between the two methods of exercising the General Management function. It shall inform the shareholders thereof in accordance with the regulatory conditions.

When the Company's General Management is assumed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the following provisions relating to the Chief Executive Officer shall apply to him.

#### 2. Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer may or may not be chosen among the Directors. The Board sets his term of office as well as his compensation. The age limit for eligibility to perform the duties of Chief Executive Officer is seventy-five years. Should the Chief Executive Officer reach this age limit during his term of office, his appointment shall be deemed to have expired at the close of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements of the fiscal year during which the limit was reached.

The Chief Executive Officer may be dismissed at any time by the Board of Directors. If the dismissal is decided without just cause, it may give rise to damages, unless the Chief Executive Officer assumes the duties of Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Chief Executive Officer is vested with the most extensive powers to act under any circumstances on behalf of the Company. He exercises such powers within the limits of the corporate purpose, and subject to the powers expressly granted by law to the Shareholders' Meeting and to the Board of Directors.

He shall represent the Company in its relations with third parties. The Company is bound even by acts of the Chief Executive Officer

falling outside the scope of the corporate purpose, unless it demonstrates that the third party knew that the act exceeded such purpose or could not have ignored it given the circumstances, it being specified that mere publication of the Bylaws is not sufficient to establish such proof.

The provisions of the Bylaws or decisions of the Board of Directors limiting the powers of the Chief Executive Officer are not binding on third parties.

### 3. Group Managing Directors

Upon the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors may appoint one or more individuals responsible for assisting the Chief Executive Officer, with the title of Group Managing Director, for whom it shall set the compensation.

The number of Group Managing Directors may not exceed five.

Group Managing Directors may be dismissed at any time by the Board of Directors, upon the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer. If the dismissal is decided without just cause, it may give rise to damages.

When the Chief Executive Officer ceases to exercise his duties or is prevented from doing so, the Group Managing Directors remain in office with the same powers until the appointment of the new Chief Executive Officer, unless resolved otherwise by the Board.

In agreement with the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors sets the scope and duration of the powers granted to Group Managing Directors. With regard to third parties, they shall have the same powers as the Chief Executive Officer.

The age limit for eligibility to perform the duties of Managing Director is sixty-five years. Should a Group Managing Director reach this age limit during his term of office, his appointment shall be deemed to have expired at the close of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements of the fiscal year during which the limit was reached.

### Article 17 - Delegation of powers

The Board of Directors may grant one or more Directors, or third parties, whether shareholders or not, with the ability to replace it, any authority, assignments and special offices for one or more specific purposes.

It may resolve to create committees responsible for studying such issues as it or the Chief Executive Officer submit thereto for examination. Such committees shall perform their duties at the discretion of the Board, which sets their composition and responsibilities, as well as the compensation of their members, if any.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Group Managing Directors may, at their discretion, consent to partial delegations of authority to third parties.

### Article 18 - Agreements subject to authorization

Any sureties, endorsements and guarantees granted by the Company must be authorized by the Board of Directors as provided by law.

Any agreement to be entered into between the Company and one of its Directors or its Chief Executive Officer or one of its Managing Directors, whether directly or indirectly or through an intermediary must be submitted to the prior authorization of the Board of Directors under the conditions provided by law.

Such prior authorization is also required for agreements between the Company and another enterprise, should one of the Directors or the Chief Executive Officer or one of the Group Managing Directors of the Company be the or an owner, partner with unlimited liability, company manager, director, chief executive officer, member of the Executive Board or Supervisory Board, or in a general sense top-ranking executive of this other enterprise.

The same shall hold for any agreement entered into with a shareholder holding a proportion of voting rights greater than 10% or with any company which controls a company holding more than 10% of the Company's share capital.

The above provisions shall not apply to agreements relating to current operations entered into under normal terms. Such agreements are nevertheless made known to the Chairman of the Board of Directors by the interested party unless they are of no significance to any party, given their subject matter or their financial implications. A list of such agreements and their respective subjects is sent by the Chairman to the members of the Board of Directors and to the Statutory Auditors.

### Article 19 - Prohibited agreements

Directors, other than legal entities, are forbidden to contract loans from the Company in any form whatsoever, to secure an overdraft from it, on current account or otherwise, or to have the Company guarantee or secure their undertakings toward third parties.

The same prohibition applies to the Chief Executive Officer, the Group Managing Directors and to permanent representatives of legal entities which are Directors. It also applies to spouses, ascendants and descendants of the persons referred to in this article as well as to all persons acting as intermediaries.

### Article 20 - Remuneration of the Directors

1. The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting may allow to the Directors in remuneration for their services a fixed sum as attendance fees, the amount of which is to be included in the operating expenses of the Company.

The Board shall divide the amount of these attendance fees among its members as it deems fit.

2. The Board may also authorize the reimbursement of the travel fares and expenses and of the expenses incurred by the Directors in the interest of the Company.

3. The Board may allow special payments to Directors for projects assigned or delegated to them pursuant to the provisions of Article 17 of these Bylaws. These payments, to be included in the operating expenses of the Company, shall be subject to the provisions of Article 18 of these Bylaws.

4. Apart from the amounts provided for under the three paragraphs above as well as from the salaries of the Directors being employees of the Company, and from the compensation, whether fixed or proportional, to be paid to the Chairman, or the Director temporarily delegated in the duties of Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer and, as applicable, the Group Managing Directors, no other consideration, whether permanent or not, may be paid to the Directors.

### Article 21 - Advisory Board

The Shareholders' Meeting may, upon proposal of the Board of Directors, appoint Advisors the number of whom shall not exceed nine.

In case of death or resignation of one or more Advisors, the Board of Directors may make provisional appointments subject to their ratification by the next Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

The Advisors, who are chosen among the shareholders on the strength of their skills, shall constitute an Advisory Board.

The Advisors are appointed for a term of three years ending at the close of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the accounts of the preceding fiscal year and held in the year during which their term of office comes to an end.

The Advisors are convened to the meetings of the Board of Directors and take part to the deliberations with a consultative vote. Their absence cannot however affect the validity of such deliberations.

The Board of Directors may allocate fees to the Advisors the amount of which will be set off from the attendance fees allocated by the Shareholders' Meeting to the members of the Board of Directors.

### Article 22 - Statutory Auditors

The Company shall be audited, as provided by law, by one or more Statutory Auditors legally entitled to be elected as such. When the conditions provided by law are met, the Company must appoint at least two Statutory Auditors.

Each Statutory Auditor is appointed by the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

One or more supplementary deputy Statutory Auditors, who may be called to replace the regular Statutory Auditors in the event of death, disability, resignation or refusal to perform their duties, are appointed by the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

### Article 23 - Shareholders' Meetings

1. Shareholders' Meetings shall be convened and held as provided by law. The agenda of the Meeting shall be mentioned on the convening notice and letters; it is set by the corporate body convening the Meeting.

When the Shareholders' Meeting has not been able to transact business validly due to a lack of quorum, a second Meeting or, as the case may be, a prorogated second Meeting, is convened in the same way at least six days prior to the Meeting. Notice and convening letters relating to such second Meeting reproduce the date and agenda of the first Meeting.

The Meetings are held at the registered office or at any other place mentioned in the convening notice.

The right to attend and vote at Shareholders' Meetings is subject to the registration of the shareholder in the Company's share register.

A shareholder is entitled to attend and vote at any Meeting provided that the shares held are registered in the name of the shareholder or intermediary authorized to act on his or her behalf as of the fourth business day preceding the Meeting at midnight, Paris time, either in the accounts of registered shares maintained by the Company or in the accounts of bearer shares maintained by the officially authorized financial intermediary. The recording or registration of bearer shares is certified by a statement delivered by the financial intermediary authorized as account holder.

A shareholder can always be represented in a valid manner at a Shareholders' Meeting by his or her spouse or by another shareholder.

Shareholders may vote by mail at any Meeting in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. To be taken into account, the voting form must have been received by the Company at least three days prior to the date of the Meeting.

Shareholders may address their proxy form and/or their voting form for any Meeting, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, either by mail or, if decided by the Board of Directors, by electronic transmission. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 1316-4, paragraph 2 of the French Civil Code, in the event of the use of an electronically submitted form, the shareholder's signature shall make use of a reliable identification process that ensures the link with the document to which it is attached.

A shareholder having voted either by mail or by electronic transmission, having sent a proxy or having requested an admittance card or certificate stating the ownership of shares may not select another means of taking part in the Meeting.

In accordance with the conditions set by applicable legal and regulatory provisions, and pursuant to a decision of the Board of Directors, Shareholders' Meetings may also be held by means of video conference or through the use of any telecommunications media allowing the identification of shareholders.

Any intermediary who meets the requirements set forth in paragraphs 7 and 8 of Article L. 228-1 of the French Commercial Code may, pursuant to a general securities management agreement, transmit to a Shareholders' Meeting the vote or proxy of a shareholder, as defined in paragraph 7 of that same article.

Before transmitting any proxies or votes to a Shareholders' Meeting, the intermediary shall be required, at the request of the issuing corporation or its proxy, to provide a list of the non-resident owners of the shares to which such voting rights are attached. Such list shall be supplied as provided by applicable regulations.

A vote or proxy issued by an intermediary who either is not declared as such, or does not disclose the identity of the shareholders, may not be counted.

When a Works Council exists within the Company, two of its members, appointed by the Council, may attend Shareholders' Meetings. At their request, their opinions must be heard on the occasion of any vote requiring the unanimous approval of shareholders.

A Shareholders' Meeting is chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or, in his absence, by the oldest Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors or, in the absence of the latter, by a Member of the Board of Directors appointed by the Board for that purpose. If no chairman has been appointed, the Meeting elects its Chairman.

The two Members of the Meeting present, having the greatest number of votes, and accepting that role, are appointed as Scrutinizers. The Officers of the Meeting appoint a Secretary, who may but need not be a shareholder.

An attendance sheet is drawn up, in accordance with the law.

2. The voting right attached to a share is proportional to the share of the capital it represents. When having the same nominal value, each share, either in capital or redeemed ("de jouissance"), gives right to one vote.

However a voting right equal to twice the voting right attached to other shares, with respect to the portion of the share capital that they represent, is granted:

- to all fully paid up registered shares for which evidence of registration under the name of the same shareholder during at least three years will be brought;
- to registered shares allocated to a shareholder in case of increase of the capital by capitalization of reserves, or of profits carried forward or of issue premiums due to existing shares for which it was entitled to benefit from this right.

This double voting right shall automatically lapse in the case of registered shares being converted into bearer shares or conveyed in property. However, any transfer by right of inheritance, by way of liquidation of community property between spouses or deed of gift *inter vivos* to the benefit of a spouse or an heir shall neither cause the acquired right to be lost nor interrupt the abovementioned three-year qualifying period. This is also the case for any transfer due to a merger or spin-off of a shareholding company.

Votes shall be expressed either by raised hands or by standing up or by a roll-call as decided by the officers of the Meeting.

However a secret ballot may be decided:

- either by the Board of Directors;
- or by the shareholders representing at least one-fourth of the capital if their request was made in writing and addressed to the Board of Directors or the corporate body having convened the Meeting, two days at least prior to the Meeting.

3. The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting makes decisions which do not amend the Bylaws.

It is convened at least once a year, within six months from the end of each fiscal year to vote on the accounts of that fiscal year.

In order to pass valid resolutions, the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, convened upon first notice, must consist of shareholders, present or represented, holding at least one-fifth of total voting shares. The deliberations of an Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, convened upon second notice, shall be valid regardless of the number of shareholders present or represented.

The resolutions of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting are approved by a majority of the votes of the shareholders present or represented.

4. Only the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting may amend the Bylaws. However, in no event can it increase the duties of the shareholders except in the case of transactions resulting from a duly completed regrouping of shares.

As to the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, the quorum necessary, upon first convening notice, is one-fourth of the voting shares, and one-fifth upon second convening notice or in the case of prorogation of the second meeting.

The resolutions of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting shall be carried out at a two-third majority of the votes of the shareholders present or represented.

5. The copies or abstracts of the minutes of the Meetings shall be validly certified by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, or the Secretary of the Meeting.

Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings shall exercise their respective powers as provided by law.

6. During constitutive Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings, which are those called to approve contributions in kind or benefits

in kind, the contributor or the beneficiary cannot vote either for himself or as a proxy.

7. When there are several classes of shares, the rights attached to the shares of one class cannot be modified without a proper vote of an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting open to all shareholders and without a proper vote of a Special Shareholders' Meeting exclusively comprising owners of the shares of the class concerned.

As to the Special Shareholders' Meeting, the quorum necessary, upon first convening notice, is one-third of the voting shares, and one-fifth upon second convening notice or in the case of prorogation of the second Meeting.

The resolutions of the Special Shareholders' Meeting shall be carried by a two-thirds majority vote of the shareholders present or represented.

#### Article 24 - Information on shareholdings

Any individual or legal entity who becomes the owner of a fraction of capital of at least one per cent shall notify the total number of shares it holds to the Company. Such notice should be given within fifteen days from the date at which this percentage is reached.

The same obligation applies whenever the portion of capital held increases by at least one per cent. However, it shall cease to be applicable when the portion of capital held is equal to or greater than 60% of the share capital.

In case of non-compliance with the above obligation and upon the request of one or several shareholders holding at least 5% of the capital and recorded in the minutes of the Shareholders' Meeting, the shares in excess of the percentage to be declared shall be deprived of their right to vote at any Meeting held until the expiration of a period of three months as from the date at which proper notification pursuant to the above paragraph is eventually made.

#### Article 25 - Identification of the holders of securities

The Company may, at any time, in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, request the central depository of financial instruments to give it the name, nationality and address of natural persons or legal entities holding securities conferring an immediate or deferred right to vote at its own Shareholders' Meetings, as well as the number of securities held by such natural persons or legal entities and the restrictions, if any, which may exist upon the securities.

In light of the list sent by the aforementioned body, the Company shall be entitled to request information concerning the owners of the shares listed above, either through the intervention of that

body, or directly, to the persons appearing on that list and who might be, in the Company's opinion, registered on behalf of third parties.

When they act as intermediaries, such persons shall be required to disclose the identity of the owners of such shares. The information shall be provided directly to the authorized financial intermediary holding the account, who shall, in turn, be responsible for communicating it to the issuing Company or the aforementioned body, as applicable.

#### Article 26 - Fiscal year

Each fiscal year has a duration of one year beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31.

#### Article 27 - Annual accounts

The Board of Directors shall keep regular accounts of the corporate operations and shall draw up the annual accounts in conformity with the law and the commercial practice.

#### Article 28 - Appropriation of results and allocation of profits

From the profit for a fiscal year, minus prior losses, if any, an amount equal to at least 5% must be deducted and allocated to the formation of a "legal reserve" fund. This deduction is no longer required when the amount of the legal reserve has reached one-tenth of the share capital of the Company.

Distributable earnings consist of the net profit of the fiscal year, minus prior losses and the deduction described in the previous paragraph, plus profits carried forward.

From these earnings, and subject to the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting, an initial deduction is made of the amount required to distribute to shareholders a preliminary dividend, equal to five percent (5%) of the amount paid up on the shares that has not been repaid to shareholders by the Company.

Dividends do not accumulate from one fiscal year to the next.

From the remaining amount, the Shareholders' Meeting may deduct the amounts it deems appropriate to allocate to all optional, ordinary or special reserve funds, or retain, in the proportions it shall determine.

The balance, if any, shall be divided among shareholders as a superdividend.

In addition, the Shareholders' Meeting may decide to distribute sums taken from the reserves, either to provide or supplement

a dividend, or as an exceptional distribution. In this case, the resolution shall expressly indicate the reserve items against which these amounts are charged. However, dividends shall be paid first from the distributable earnings for the fiscal year.

When a balance sheet, drawn up during, or at the end of the fiscal year, and certified by the Statutory Auditor, shows that the Company, since the close of the preceding fiscal year, after having made the necessary depreciations and provisions and after deduction of the prior losses, if any, as well as of the amounts which are to be allocated to the reserves provided by law or by the Bylaws, and taking into account profits carried forward, if any, has available earnings, the Board of Directors may resolve the distribution of interim dividends prior to the approval of the accounts of the fiscal year, and may determine the amount thereof and the date of such distribution. The amount of such interim dividends cannot exceed the amount of the profits as defined in this paragraph.

Any dividend distributed in violation of the foregoing rules is a fictitious dividend.

If the result for the year is a loss, after the approval of the annual financial statements by the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, such loss is either set off against retained earnings or added to the losses carried forward. If the balance is negative, it is carried forward again to be charged against the profits of subsequent fiscal years until it is extinguished.

### Article 29 - Payment of dividends

The dividend payment terms are defined by the Shareholders' Meeting or, if the Meeting fails to do so, by the Board of Directors.

However, dividends must be paid within a maximum period of nine months after the fiscal year-end, unless such period is extended by Court order.

No repayment of the dividend may be demanded from shareholders, unless the following two conditions are met:

- the distribution was made in violation of legal requirements;
- the Company has established that the beneficiaries were aware of the irregularity of the distribution at the time it was made, or could not ignore it given the circumstances.

Any recovery of dividends meeting the above conditions must be carried out within the time period provided by law.

Dividends not claimed within five years after the date at which they became payable shall be void.

### Article 30 - Premature dissolution

An Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting may at any time declare the premature dissolution of the Company.

### Article 31 - Loss of one-half of the share capital of the Company

If, as a consequence of losses showed by the Company's accounts, the equity of the Company is reduced to below one-half of the share capital of the Company, the Board of Directors must, within four months from the approval of the accounts showing such loss, convene an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting in order to decide whether the Company ought to be dissolved before its statutory term.

If the dissolution is not resolved, the share capital must, at the latest by the end of the second fiscal year following the fiscal year during which the losses were established and subject to the legal provisions concerning the minimum share capital of "Sociétés anonymes", be reduced by an amount at least equal to the losses which could not be charged to reserves, if during that period the net assets have not been replenished to an amount at least equal to one half of the share capital.

In the absence of Shareholders' Meeting or in the case where the Meeting has not been able to act in a valid manner, any interested party may institute legal proceedings to dissolve the Company.

### Article 32 - Effect of dissolution

The Company is deemed to be in liquidation as soon as it is dissolved for any reason whatsoever. It continues to exist as a legal entity for the needs of this liquidation until the completion thereof.

During the period of the liquidation, the Shareholders' Meeting shall retain the same powers as it did exercise during the life of the Company.

The shares shall remain transferable until the completion of the liquidation proceedings.

The dissolution of the Company is only valid vis-à-vis third parties as from the date at which it has been published at the Register of Commerce and Companies.

### Article 33 - Appointment of liquidators - Powers

Upon the expiration of the term of existence of the Company or in the case of its premature dissolution, the Shareholders' Meeting shall decide the methods of liquidation and appoint one or several liquidators whose powers it will determine, and who will exercise their duties according to the law. The appointment of the liquidator(s) terminates the office of the Directors, as well as that of the Advisors, if any.

### Article 34 - Liquidation - Termination

After payment of the liabilities, the remaining assets shall be used first for the payment to the shareholders of the amount paid for their shares and not amortized.

The balance, if any, shall be divided among all the shares.

The shareholders are convened at the end of the liquidation in order to decide on the final accounts, to discharge the liquidators from liability for their acts of management and the performance of their office, and to formally acknowledge the termination of the liquidation process.

The termination of the liquidation process shall be published as provided by law.

### Article 35 - Litigation

Any dispute between the Company and any of its shareholders arising directly and/or indirectly from the present Bylaws shall be settled by the Commercial Court of Paris.