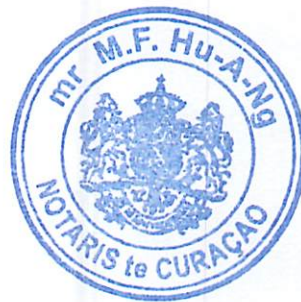


MH/sp/1

ISSUED FOR AUTHENTIC COPY, of an original **English Translation of the Deed of Incorporation** of the private limited liability company **Kurason Trust Curacao**, established in Curacao, submitted to me, after having been compared with this copy, has been returned to the presenter, on this 28th day of March 2023, by me, Myron Ferdinand Hu-A-Ng, LL.M., a Former Civil Law Notary, residing in Curacao and charged with the official substitution of his own vacant seat in Curacao.

The official seal of office has been affixed in relief on the attached document as proof of authenticity. On a photocopy, the relief stamp will be invisible.

Myron Hu-A-Ng



APOSTILLE

(Convention de la Haye du 5 octobre 1961)

1. Country: *Curaçao*

This public document

2. has been signed by *M.F. Hu-A-Ng, LLM,*

3. acting in the capacity as a former civil-law
notary, residing in Curacao and charged with
the official substitution of his own vacant
official seat in Curaçao;

4. bears the seal/stamp of the aforementioned
M.F. Hu-A-Ng, LL.M.

CERTIFIED

5. at *Curaçao* 6. the

7. *Head Civil Status Register, Division
Ministry of Public Administration, Planning
and Services*

8. No. 10. Signature:



R.F. Eddocks, MBA
Acting Head Civil Registry Office

(seal) Fung-A-Loi & Samandar notaries
Neptunusweg 52
Curaçao

**Establishment of
Kurason Trust Curaçao N.V.**

On this day, the sixteenth of August two thousand and twelve, appeared before me, Henri Theodoor Marie Burgers, LL M, notary based in Curaçao:

1. Mr. Albertus Wouter Evert van Harten, tax advisor, residing at 3573 BE Utrecht, the Netherlands, Steve Bikostraat 180, born in Utrecht, the Netherlands, on 4 July 1961, acting in this as the sole competent director of the private company **COEURS Beheer B.V.** established in Utrecht, with office address Oregondreef 29, and as such representing this company;
2. Mr. Jonathan Marshall Ruwell Heymans, accountant, residing in Curaçao, Angolaweg 104, born in Curaçao, on 14 December 1983, acting in this as the sole director of the private company **Hewolar Management Group B.V.** established in Curaçao with office address Kaya Ma Pieterella kavel P 12 A, and as such representing this company;

The appearers, acting as stated, declared to establish by this deed a public limited company, which shall be governed by the following articles of association:

Name, domicile and duration

Article 1.

1. The name of the corporation shall be: "**Kurason Trust Curaçao N.V.**"
In foreign dealings it may use instead of the abbreviation "N.V." in French and Spanish the abbreviation "S.A." and in English the abbreviation "Inc."
2. The corporation shall be established in Curaçao.
3. The corporation shall be founded for an indefinite period of time.

Objectives

Article 2

1. The objectives of the corporation are to represent – and guard the interests of third parties, both in the broadest sense and specifically:
 - a. exercising management and supervisory functions with other legal entities;
 - b. managing and/or administering asset items of whatever nature;
 - c. acting as proxy, administrator or trustee;
 - d. detecting the interests of shareholders, bondholders, or other creditors in corporations or groups thereof;
 - e. taking, for the account of third parties, movable and immovable property on her name and the management and administration of those properties;
 - f. granting domicile to companies and legal entities;
 - g. establishing and acquiring and participating in any way in other companies and legal entities;
 - h. investing its assets in securities such as shares and other certificates of participation and bonds as well as in other interest-bearing claims, however named or in whatever form; lending funds and issuing debt instruments therefor, as well as lending funds and providing security in any way for the benefit of others.

2. The corporation shall be authorized to do everything that is related to the aforementioned in the broadest sense of the word or that can be conducive thereto.

Capital and shares

Article 3

The capital of the corporation consists of shares with a nominal value of One Dutch Antillean guilder (Ang. 1,00) each.

Article 4

1. All shares shall be registered shares and shall be numbered in the manner to be determined by the board of directors.
2. Share certificates shall be issued at the shareholder's request.

Article 5

- 1.a. The issuance of shares (including the granting of rights to acquire shares) shall occur pursuant to a decision of the general meeting of shareholders, hereinafter in these articles to be called: 'the general meeting', by means of a deed signed by the corporation and the recipient of shares.
- b. The general meeting shall also determine the rate and conditions of the issuance, subject to these articles.
2. Upon the issuance of shares, each shareholder shall have a pre-emptive right in proportion to the joint amount of his shares. The pre-emptive right shall be non-transferable.

Article 6

Upon acquiring each share, the nominal amount should be deposited thereon as soon as possible.

Shareholders' register

Article 7

1. The board of directors shall keep a register in which the names and addresses of all shareholders are included, together with the date on which they acquired the shares, the date of acknowledgement or service, the amount deposited on each share, as well as the issuance of share certificates. The register shall be regularly updated.
2. The register shall also contain the names and addresses of those who possess a usufructuary right of shares or a pledge of shares, together with the date on which they acquired the right and the date of acknowledgement or service.
3. In case a usufruct holder or pledge holder is recorded in the register, the register shall indicate who are entitled to vote with regard to the shares.
4. The register shall also include any discharge from liability for the additional payment on shares and the date of discharge as provided for in the law.
5. Every person entered in the register shall be obliged to ensure that the corporation is in possession of his address.
6. The board of directors shall issue, for nothing, upon request to each person recorded in the register, a certificate from the register related to his right on a share. If a usufructuary right or pledge exists on the share, the certificate shall also mention the information mentioned in paragraph 3.
7. The board of directors shall keep the register at the office of the corporation for inspection by shareholders.

Right of usufruct / pledge

Article 8

A right of usufruct or right of pledge can be established on shares.

Community

Article 9

If shares or limited rights thereon belong to a community, the partners can only let themselves be represented towards the corporation by a person to be appointed in writing.

Acquisition of own shares

Article 10

1. Acquisition of not fully paid up shares by the corporation in its capital shall be null and void.
2. The corporation may only acquire fully paid up shares for no consideration or if all of the following stipulations have been complied with:
 - a. the resolution to acquire fully paid up shares in the corporation shall be taken by the general meeting;
 - b. the equity, less the acquisition price shall be more than the nominal capital;
 - c. after the acquisition of the shares, at least one share shall be placed with others than the corporation itself.
3. The general meeting of shareholders shall be entitled to decide to cancel one or more own shares held by the corporation.

Transfer of shares

Article 11

For the transfer of a share or the transfer of a limited right thereon, it shall be required to have a deed of transfer, which should be recognized by or served on the corporation. If a share certificate was issued, that document can, provided with a notice for transfer signed by parties, count as a deed of transfer.

Transfer restrictions/general obligation to offer shares

Article 12

1. Each transfer of shares can only occur after the shares have been offered for sale to the other shareholders in the manner as determined hereinafter.
2. The shareholder - hereinafter to be called the offeror - shall participate to the board of directors which shares he wants to transfer.
3. This participation shall count as an offer to the co-shareholders to sell the shares. The corporation, insofar as holder of shares in its own capital, shall only be included among these co-shareholders, if the offeror has declared to agree with this in his offer.

The price shall - unless the shareholders have unanimously agreed otherwise - be determined by one or more independent experts, who shall be appointed by the shareholders by mutual agreement. If they do not reach an agreement on this, within six weeks after receipt of the participation of the offer as meant in paragraph 5, then either party shall request, to the judge in the Court of First Instance in Curaçao, for the appointment of three independent experts.
4. The experts as meant in the previous paragraph shall be entitled to inspect all books and documents of the corporation and to obtain all information, which inspection shall be useful for their valuation.

5. The board of directors shall inform the co-shareholders of the offeror about the offer, within fourteen days after receipt of the information, as meant in paragraph 2, and shall then inform all shareholders, within fourteen days, after it has been informed of the price determined by the experts or the price agreed on by shareholders, of that price.
 6. Contrary to that which is stipulated in paragraph 8, the board of directors, if it has received notice from all co-shareholders that the offer shall not or shall not be fully accepted, before the expiry of the period meant there, shall immediately inform the offeror thereof.
 7. The shareholders who want to buy the offered shares, shall inform the board of directors thereof, within thirty days after they have been informed of the price in accordance with paragraph 5.
 8. The board of directors shall then allocate the offered shares to tenderers and inform the offeror and all shareholders thereof within fourteen days after the expiry of the period indicated in paragraph 7. Insofar as no allocation has taken place, the board of directors shall also inform the offeror and all shareholders thereof within the indicated period.
 9. The allocation of shares by the board of directors to tenderers shall occur as follows:
 - a. in proportion to the nominal value of the share ownership of the tenderers;
 - b. shares may only be allotted to the corporation insofar as the other co-shareholders have not applied for them;
 - c. insofar as allocation in proportion shall not be possible, then the drawing of lots shall decide;
- all this, with the understanding that it shall not be possible to allocate more shares to anybody other than those he has applied for.
10. The offeror shall remain authorized to withdraw his offer provided that this happens within a month after he found out to which tenderer he can sell all the shares that the offer is linked to and against what price.
 11. The acquired shares should be delivered against the simultaneous payment of the purchase price, within eight days after the expiry of the period, during which the offer can be withdrawn.
 12. The offeror can freely transfer the offered shares within three months after it is certain by notification as meant in paragraph 8, that the offer has not been or has not been fully accepted.
 13. The experts as meant in paragraph 3 shall reasonably determine to whose account the costs of the valuation shall be. They can let this be for the full or partial account of the corporation.
 14. The provisions of this article shall apply as far as possible in case of alienation by the corporation of shares purchased by it or obtained in another manner.
 15. The provisions of this article shall not apply to those transfers with regard to which all shareholders have notified to renounce compliance with these provisions. Transfers of shares may then take place only within a period of three months.

Special obligation to offer shares

Article 13

1. In the event of the death, grant of suspension of payment, bankruptcy, guardianship order and dissolution of the matrimonial property regime of a shareholder otherwise than upon death, as well as upon the dissolution of a shareholder-legal person and where a shareholder-legal person ceases to exist in consequence of a legal merger, the shares of the shareholder in question shall be offered to the other shareholders in accordance with that which is stipulated in the following paragraphs.
2. If there is an obligation to offer shares for sale, that which is stipulated in article 12 shall apply accordingly provided that the offeror:
 - a. shall not have the right to withdraw his offer in accordance with paragraph 10 of that article;
 - b. can retain his shares, if no use or no complete use is made of the offer.
3. Those who are obliged to offer one or more shares for sale, should, within thirty days after that obligation arises - in the case meant in paragraph 6 under b - after the expiry of the period mentioned there - make their offer known to the board of directors. In the absence thereof, the board of directors shall inform the persons who have the obligation to offer shares, of this omission and point them to the stipulation of the previous sentence in this. Should they remain in default to still offer the shares within eight days, then the corporation shall offer the shares for sale on behalf of the shareholder(s) in question and if the offer is fully used, deliver the shares to buyer against the simultaneous payment of the purchase price; the corporation shall then be irrevocably authorized thereto.
4. The corporation shall, in case of the transfer of shares with the application of that which is stipulated in the previous paragraph, pay the proceeds, after deducting all costs related thereto, to him or those on behalf of whom the offer occurred.
5. In consequence of the obligation to offer shares pursuant to the provisions of this article and while that obligation exists, the rights attached to the shares, insofar as the shareholder is entitled to such rights, cannot be exercised while and for as long as the shareholder fails to fulfil that obligation.
6. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply:
 - a. if all the remaining shareholders have given notice to renounce compliance with those provisions;
 - b. if, in the event of the dissolution of the matrimonial property regime otherwise than upon the death of a shareholder, the shares are transferred within twenty-four months after the dissolution to the spouse to whose share of the matrimonial property the shares attach.

Management

Article 14

1. The management of the corporation shall be assigned to the board of directors, consisting of one or more directors.
2. The general meeting shall be authorized by a resolution to that effect, to submit management resolutions to its prior approval. These resolutions should be clearly described.
3. The directors shall be appointed by the general meeting and may at all times be suspended and removed by this meeting.
4. The remuneration and other conditions of appointment shall be set by the general meeting for each managing director individually.
5. In case of impediment or absence of one director, the remaining directors shall be in charge of the management. In case of impediment or absence of all directors, the general meeting shall appoint one or more persons who shall be temporarily in charge of the management. This general meeting can be convened by any shareholder. The general meeting has the right also, in case of impediment or absence of one or more, yet not all directors, to appoint a person as meant in the previous paragraph who shall then jointly be in charge of the management.

Representation

Article 15

1. The corporation shall be represented by each director separately.
2. In case of a conflict of interest between the corporation and a director, this director shall be obliged to timely inform the general meeting about this in order to enable the general meeting to appoint either a third person or the director in question to represent the corporation with regard to the intended action.

Annual accounts

Article 16

1. The financial year of the corporation shall coincide with the calendar year.
2. The board of directors shall annually prepare the annual accounts, within eight months after the end of the corporation's financial year, save where this period is extended with a maximum of six months by the general meeting by reason of special circumstances, which shall be made available for inspection by the shareholders at the office of the corporation. The annual accounts shall consist of a balance sheet, profit and loss account and an explanatory statement to these documents. The annual accounts shall be signed by all directors. If any signatures are absent from this, that fact shall be stated together with the reason thereof.
3. The corporation shall ensure that the annual accounts drawn up, are available at its offices from the day of the notice convening the general meeting intended to consider those documents. The shareholders may there inspect the documents and obtain a copy free of charge.

Approval annual statements

Article 17

1. The annual accounts shall be approved by the general meeting.
2. The approval of the annual accounts without reservation by the general meeting operates to discharge the board of directors for its management during the preceding financial year.

Profit appropriation

Article 18

1. The profit shall be at the complete disposal of the general meeting. Each share shall be entitled to an equal share in the profit to be distributed.
2. The corporation can distribute profit available for distribution to shareholders and others entitled to it, only insofar as its equity capital, after provision of those benefits, shall exceed the nominal value of its placed capital.
3. The payment of profit shall occur after the approval of the annual accounts from which it appears that it is allowed.
4. In calculating the profit distribution, the shares held by the corporation in its own capital shall not be taken into account, unless these shares are burdened with a right of usufruct.
5. In between, the board of directors can only make payments, if the requirement of paragraph 2, has been met.

Dividend

Article 19

The dividend shall be available for the shareholders from a month after the adoption, unless the general meeting determines a different period. The claims shall be limited to five years. Dividends not collected within five years after the day on which they became payable shall revert to the corporation.

General meeting of shareholders

Article 20

1. General meetings shall be held in Curaçao.
2. A general meeting shall be held at the latest within nine months after the end of the financial year.
The following shall be treated therein:
 - a. the annual accounts;
 - b. proposals placed on the agenda by the board of directors or by shareholders, representing at least one tenth part of the placed capital. Proposals by shareholders must be submitted with an explanatory note, to the board of directors before the notice convening the meeting is sent;
 - c. the appointed person referred to in article 14 paragraph 5;
 - d. that which is furthermore put forward, on the understanding that no legal decisions can be made regarding topics that were not mentioned in the convocation notice or in an additional convocation notice with due observance of the notice period, unless the decision is taken with general votes in a meeting, in which all shareholders are present or represented.
3. In case of a decision establishing a period of extension as referred to in Article 16 paragraph 2, the discussion of the annual accounts shall be postponed in conformity with that decision.
4. General meetings shall be held as frequently as the board of directors convene them. The board of directors shall be obliged to convene a general meeting when one or more shareholders, representing at least one tenth of the placed capital, request(s) such a thing in writing to the board of directors with a detailed explanation of the topics to be considered.

Convocation

Article 21

1. Each shareholder shall be entitled to attend, either in person or by written proxy, the general meeting and to address the meeting. When determining the extent to which a shareholder is present or represented, no account shall be taken of shares in respect of which the law prescribes that no votes may be cast.
2. The convocation of shareholders to a general meeting shall occur in writing by means of a period of at least twelve days, not including the day of convocation and the day of the meeting.
The convocations shall be sent to the addresses of the shareholders as they are mentioned in the register of shareholders.
3. The convocation notices shall state the topics to be discussed, without prejudice to the statutory provisions relating to special decisions such as those with respect to legal mergers, amendment of the articles of association and capital reduction.
4. If the period of the convocation notice was not met or in case no convocation took place, no legally valid resolutions may be passed except unanimously at a meeting in which all shareholders are present or represented.
5. A director shall be entitled to be present at the general meeting and as such he has a consultative voice.

Chairmanship general meeting

Article 22

1. The management of the meeting shall be conducted by a chairman appointed by the general meeting. The minutes of the meeting shall be taken by a minute-taker appointed by the general meeting.
2. The board of directors shall be authorized to determine that a notarial report is drawn up of the proceedings in the general meeting. The costs thereof shall be borne by the corporation.
3. If no notarial report shall be drawn up, the minutes of the proceedings in the general meeting shall be adopted and signed, as evidence of that adoption, by the chairman and the minute-taker of the meeting in which the adoption took place.
4. The board of directors shall keep a record of the decisions taken. The records shall be available at the offices of the corporation for inspection by the shareholders. A copy or certificate of these records shall be provided, if necessary to each of these, at no more than the cost price.

Decision-making

Article 23

1. Each share gives the right to cast one vote.
2. The resolutions of the general meeting shall, except in the cases for which a greater majority is prescribed by these articles, be taken by absolute majority of the cast votes.
3. Voting on matters shall take place orally, on persons by unsigned ballot papers. If in the first ballot vote on persons, the absolute majority is not obtained, a second vote shall be taken between the two persons who have obtained the most votes.
4. In the event of a tie vote on matters, the proposal shall be rejected.
In the event of a tie vote on persons, lots shall be drawn.
5. Blank votes shall be deemed not to have been cast.

6. No votes may be cast in the general meeting on a share that belongs to the corporation or a subsidiary thereof.
When determining to what extent the capital is represented at the meeting, no account shall be taken of shares in respect of which, based on the afore-mentioned, no votes may be cast.

Decision-making outside the general meeting

Article 24

All decisions that can be taken in a general meeting, can also be taken outside of a meeting, provided that all shareholders and directors have been notified in good time of the intention related to this manner of decision-making, and all shareholders have voted either in writing or through a means of communication.

Special resolutions

Article 25

1. Resolutions for the amendment of these articles of association or the dissolution of the corporation can only be passed in a general meeting, in which at least two-thirds of the placed capital is represented, with a majority of at least three-quarters of the votes cast.

Resolutions for a merger can only be passed in a general meeting, in which at least two-thirds of the placed capital is represented with general votes.

2. If this capital is not represented, a new meeting shall be convened, to be held within one month after the first one, but not earlier than fifteen days after that, in which, regardless of the represented capital then, the resolutions for the amendment of these articles of association or the dissolution of the corporation may be passed with a majority of at least three-quarters of the votes cast, while resolutions for a merger can then be passed with general votes.

In the convocation to this new meeting, it should be indicated that this is the second meeting.

Notifications and communications

Article 26

1. Convocations, notifications and other communications by or to the corporation shall occur by registered mail or not, telefax or e-mail. Messages intended for shareholders shall be sent to the addresses known to the corporation. Messages intended for the board of directors shall be sent to the address of the corporation.
2. Communications that by virtue of the law or the articles of association need to be addressed to the general meeting may be effected by inclusion in the convocation notices.

Dissolution

Article 27

1. After dissolution of the corporation, the liquidation shall be carried out by the board of directors, unless otherwise resolved by the general meeting.
2. During the liquidation, the resolutions of these articles shall remain in force as much as possible. That which is stipulated therein with regard to directors shall then apply to the liquidators.

3. Any assets of the dissolved corporation remaining after all debts have been paid, shall be paid to the shareholders in proportion to each one's holding.
4. The corporation shall continue to exist after its dissolution insofar as this is necessary for the liquidation of its capital.

Final provision

Article 28

The general meeting shall hold all powers, within the limits set by the law and these articles, not granted to other parties.

Final declarations

The appearers, acting as stated, finally declared:

1. that they hereby appoint for the first time as director of the corporation, Mr. Jonathan Marshall Ruwell Heymans, aforementioned;
2. that the first financial year of the corporation begins today and ends on 31 December 2013;
3. to hereby place to – and transfer to each of the founders two thousand (2.000) shares, representing a nominal capital of four thousand Dutch Antillean guilders (Ang. 4,000,00), which shares they, the appearers, declared to accept in ownership for and on behalf of the founders, and pay up within three weeks after today;
4. that according to the declaration of the founder, attached to this deed, the equity capital of the corporation is equal to the nominal capital.

The appearer is known to me, notary.

WHEREOF THE ORIGINAL DEED was executed in Curaçao on the date mentioned in the heading of this deed.

After the substance of the contents of this deed was stated to the appearers, they unanimously declared to be informed on the contents of this deed and do not require the same to be read out in full.

Subsequently, immediately after abbreviated reading, this deed was signed by the appearers and by me, notary.

(signatures follow)

ISSUED FOR TRUE COPY by me, Melisse Esther Samandar, a civil law notary, officiating in Curaçao, successor of Henri Theodoor Marie Burgers, at that time a civil law notary in Curaçao, on this date May 12th, 2022.

(seal)

M.E. Samandar, LL M
NOTARY in CURAÇAO

(signed)