

Incorporation of
Dynamic Group N.V.

Upon this twenty-seventh day of May two thousand and twenty-one, _____
appeared before me, Fanny Joan Cloose-Fung-A-Loi, a civil law notary, _____
officiating in Curaçao, _____

Mrs. Ilsmarie Valentine Pieterella, an assistant, residing in Curaçao _____
with office address Neptunusweg 52, born in Curaçao, on February 14th,
1980, and acting in her capacity of proxy in writing of- and thus legally _____
representing the limited liability company "**Mastantu N.V.**", established _____
in Curaçao, with address of office in Curaçao at Landhuis Groot _____
Kwartier, Groot Kwartierweg 12, registered at the Chamber of _____
Commerce & Industry of Curaçao under number 140127. _____

Said proxy appears from a power of attorney, which is attached to a deed, _____
executed before me, civil-law notary, on May 23rd, 2016. _____

The appearer, acting as aforementioned, stated that "**Mastantu N.V.**" by _____
these presents incorporates a limited liability company which shall be _____
governed by the following articles of association: _____

Name and Registered Office _____

Article 1 _____

1. The company bears the name: "**Dynamic Group N.V.**" and is _____
established in Curaçao. _____

In foreign trade the company may use instead of the abbreviation "N.V." _____
in French the abbreviation "S.A." and in English the abbreviation "Inc." _____

2. The registered office of the company is located in Curaçao. _____

3. The company has been incorporated for an indefinite period of time. _____

Purpose _____

Article 2 _____

1. The purpose of the company is to organize, market, promote, manage, _____
support and operate all types of remote gaming activities, comprising all _____
types of games, betting and other operation of betting exchange, _____
interactive casinos, bingos, lotteries and other interactive games, for _____
clients established or residing outside of Curaçao. _____

2. The company has the power to perform every act and thing profitable or _____
requisite to the accomplishment of its purpose or connected therewith in _____
the widest sense of the word, including the participation in-, and the _____
incorporation and management of other enterprises and companies. _____

3. The company is authorized to enter into a corporate agreement in writing _____
as meant in article 2:127 of the Civil Code. _____

Capital and Shares _____

Article 3 _____

The capital of the company consists of shares with a par value of one _____

Euro (€ 1.00) each.

Article 4

1. All shares shall be registered by name and shall be numbered from 1.
2. Share certificates shall be issued on request of a shareholder.

Article 5

1. Shares (including the granting of rights to acquire shares) shall be issued pursuant to a resolution of the general meeting of shareholders, hereafter referred to in these articles as the "general meeting", by a deed signed by the company and the acquirer of the shares or by a declaration of issuance sent to the acquirer of the shares by the company and a statement of acceptance thereof sent by the acquirer of the shares to the company, whether or not in advance.
2. The issuance will not take place until the identity of the acquirer of the shares has been confirmed and this identity has been verified by the company on the basis of documents, data or information from a reliable and independent source. Copies of the documents are kept with the shareholders register as stated in article 7.
3. The general meeting shall determine both the rate and the conditions for the issuance in accordance with these articles.
4. Each shareholder shall have a preferential right of subscription to any issue of shares pro rata to the total amount of his shares. A preferential right of subscription shall not be assignable.
5. The company cannot acquire shares in its own capital.

Article 6

Each share shall be issued only against full payment of the nominal value of such share.

Shareholders register

Article 7

1. The board of managing directors shall keep a register in which the names and addresses of all the shareholders shall be entered together with the date on which the shareholder acquired the shares, the date of acknowledgement or service, the paid up value of each share as well whether or not a share certificate has been issued. The register shall be regularly maintained.
2. The register shall also include the establishment or transfer of a right of usufruct on the shares and the establishment of a right of pledge on the shares, as well as a related transfer of voting rights. The name and address of the usufructuary and pledgee are mentioned in the register. Corresponding information is stated with regard to persons entitled to attend meetings, who are not shareholders, pledgees or usufructuaries.
3. The register shall be updated regularly. The day on which a change was made is mentioned for each change in the register.
4. Each grant of release from liability in respect of a current shortfall on the full payment of shares as well as, in respect of the grant of a release from liability for a call for payment of shares, the date of the release, shall be entered in the register of shares.

5. Every person registered in the register is obligated to ensure that his — address and other necessary (contact) details are known to the company.
6. Upon request, the board will provide any person registered in the — register with an extract from the register relating to his right to a share — free of charge. If the share is subject to a right of usufruct or a right of — pledge, the extract shall also state the information referred to in — paragraph 2. —
7. The register can be kept by a third party under the responsibility of the — board. —
8. The register can be kept in electronic form. —
9. The board shall make the register available for inspection by the — shareholders at the office of the company. —

Right of use/pledge

Article 8

A usufructuary right or a pledge may be established on shares. —

Joint property

Article 9

Where shares, including restricted rights thereto, are held jointly the — partners may choose to be represented in dealings with the company by not more than one (1) person communicated to the company in writing. —

Acquisition of own shares

Article 10

1. The acquisition by the company of shares held in its own capital that — have not been fully paid up shall be void. —
2. Fully paid up shares of the company may be acquired by the company — only free or charge or where all the following provisions have been met: —
 - a. the resolution to acquire fully paid up shares in the company shall be taken by the general meeting; —
 - b. the equity of the company, less the acquisition price, is more than the nominal capital; —
 - c. after the acquisition of the shares by the company at least one (1) — share shall remain outstanding with others than the company itself. —
3. The general meeting has the power to resolve to cancel one (1) or more — shares of the company held in its own capital. —

Transfer of Shares

Article 11

1. Shares are transferred by means of a deed of transfer signed by the — parties and either service of that deed on the company by a bailiff or — acknowledgment of the transfer by the company. Acknowledgment is — effected by a signed note on the deed of transfer or a written statement — from the company addressed to the acquirer(s). If it concerns shares that are still subject to a payment obligation or additional payment obligation, then recognition can only take place if the deed of transfer bears a fixed — date. —
2. If a share certificate has been issued, that document, provided with a — transfer note signed by the parties, may serve as a deed of transfer. —

3. Provided the shares are fully paid up, the transfer may also take place by means of a written statement from the person entitled to that share addressed to the company, stating the transfer, with a subsequent written statement from the acquirer(s) addressed to the company, followed by a written statement of recognition issued by the company and addressed to both parties.

No restrictions of transfer

Article 12

There are no restrictions on the transfer of shares nor on the establishment of restricted rights on shares.

Special duty of notification

Article 13

In the event of the death, grant of suspension of payment, bankruptcy, guardianship or dissolution of the matrimonial property regime of a shareholder otherwise than upon death, as well as upon the dissolution of a legal person being a shareholder and where a legal person being a shareholder ceases to exist in consequence of a legal merger, the shareholder and/or his successors is/are under the obligation to inform the corporation about these events.

Management of the company

Article 14

1. The board of managing directors shall consist of one (1) or more managing directors A and one (1) or more managing directors B, if appointed. Legal entities may also be appointed managing director.
2. Managing directors shall be appointed by the general meeting which may, at any time, suspend or remove them.
3. The remuneration and other conditions of appointment shall be set by the general meeting for each managing director individually.
4. In the event of the absence or non-appearance of a managing director the remaining managing director(s) remain charged with the management of the company. In the event of the absence or non-appearance of every managing director the general meeting shall appoint one (1) or more persons who shall be charged with temporary management of the company. Every shareholder shall be entitled to convene such general meeting.
The general meeting has the right, even in the event of absence or non-appearance of one (1) or more managing directors, but not all managing directors, to designate a person as referred to in the previous paragraph who will then also be charged with the management.
5. The board of managing directors meets as often as a managing director so desires. The convening notice is issued by the managing director who initiated the meeting, which notice shall state the items to be discussed, with due observance of a notice period of at least eight (8) days.
At the meetings each managing director is entitled to cast one (1) vote. The managing directors can have themselves represented by another managing director by written proxy.

- The board of managing directors decides by an absolute majority of the votes cast. In the event of a tie, the general meeting decides.
6. The board of managing directors may establish regulations in which matters relating to it internally are stated. In that context, the board can determine, among other things, how the activities are divided among themselves. The general meeting may determine that the regulations are subject to its approval.
 7. The board of managing directors may also pass resolutions outside a meeting, provided that all board members entitled to vote have agreed to this manner of decision-making. Approval with the method of decision-making can be done electronically. In case of resolutions outside a meeting, the votes are cast in writing or electronically. The requirement that the votes be in writing is also met if the resolution, stating the manner in which each of the directors has voted, is recorded in writing or electronically.
 8. Meetings of the board of managing directors may be held by a meeting of the managing directors in person, or by telephone, video conference or other means of communication, whereby all participating managing directors are able to communicate with each other.

Representation

Article 15

1. The company shall be represented by a managing director A separately or by a managing director A acting jointly with a managing director B, if appointed.
2. In case of legal actions with or legal procedures against a managing director and in case of conflicting interests between the company and a managing director, this managing director is under the obligation to inform the general meeting about the intended action or procedure in order to enable the general meeting to designate a person (who may be the managing director concerned) to represent the company with regard to the intended action or procedure.

Annual accounts

Article 16

1. The financial year for the company shall be equal to the calendar year.
2. The board of managing directors shall prepare annually, within a period of eight (8) months from the end of the company's financial year, save where such period is extended by a maximum period of six (6) months by the general meeting by reason of special circumstances, annual accounts, which shall be made available for inspection by the shareholders at the office of the company. The annual accounts consist of a balance sheet, profit and loss account and an explanatory statement to these documents.
The annual accounts shall be signed by each managing director.
If one (1) or more signatures is absent that fact shall be stated together with the reason therefore.

3. The company shall ensure that the annual accounts drawn up, the annual report are available at its registered office from the day of the notice convening the general meeting convened to consider those documents. Shareholders may there inspect the documents and obtain a copy free of charge.

Approval of the annual accounts

Article 17

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

Disposal of profits

Article 18

1. In immediate connection with the approval of the annual accounts, the general meeting decides on the distribution or withholding of the profit shown in those annual accounts and on making other distributions from the equity as shown in those annual accounts. Each share is entitled to an equal share in the profit to be distributed.
2. The company may distribute the profits available for distribution to the shareholders and other persons with a claim to such profits only to the extent that the amount of the equity of the company after such distribution is more than the nominal capital.
3. Shares held by the company in its own capital shall not be included in computing the distribution of profits, unless such shares are subject to a right of usufruct.
4. The board of managing directors shall not make an interim distribution of profits unless the provision of paragraph 2 has been met.

Dividends

Article 19

The dividend paid on shares may be claimed by the shareholder one (1) month after approval of the annual accounts unless the general meeting determines another period.

The General Meeting of Shareholders

Article 20

1. General meetings of shareholders shall be held in Curaçao.
2. A general meeting shall be held annually within a period not exceeding nine (9) months from the end of the company's financial year. The following shall be treated during that meeting:
 - a. the annual accounts;
 - b. proposals placed on the agenda by the board of managing directors or by one (1) or more shareholders. Proposals by shareholders or other persons with the right to vote on shares must be submitted in writing, with an explanatory note, to the board of managing directors before the notice convening the meeting is sent;

- c. the designation of a person meant in paragraph 4 of article 14 of —
these articles of incorporation; —
- d. any other business, on the understanding that no legally valid —
resolutions may be passed in respect of business not specified in the
notice convening the meeting as being on the agenda, or in any —
supplementary convening notice sent within the period set for giving —
notice convening the meeting. —
- 3. In respect of a decision establishing a period of extension within the —
meaning of article 16 paragraph 2 above the annual accounts and —
annual report shall be treated in conformity with that decision. —
- 4. General meetings shall be held as frequently as the board of managing —
directors convenes them. The board of managing directors shall be —
obliged to convene a general meeting when requested in writing by one —
(1) or more persons entitled to vote, representing at least one/tenth —
(1/10) of the nominal capital, and provided they have a reasonable —
interest, together with an accurate statement of the subjects to be —
discussed. —
If the board does not comply with such a request within fourteen (14) —
days after the day on which the request has reached the company or the
body concerned, the petitioners themselves may convene the meeting. —

Convening the General Meeting

Article 21

- 1. Each person entitled to attend a meeting is entitled to attend, either in —
person or by written proxy, the general meeting and to address the —
meeting. —
Persons entitled to attend a meeting are all the shareholders and —
persons who are entitled to vote. —
Shares for which the law stipulates that no votes may be cast shall not —
be taken into account in determining to what extent a shareholder is —
present or represented. —
- 2. Persons entitled to attend a meeting shall be summoned to a general —
meeting by written notice specifying a period of summons of at least five —
(5) days, excluding the day of despatch and the day of receipt. The —
convening notice shall be sent to the addresses of the persons entitled —
to attend a meeting. In case one (1) or more addresses are not known, —
the convocation must be published in the official gazette of Curaçao. —
- 3. The convening notice shall state the place of the meeting and the —
subjects to be discussed. Subjects that are proposed by a person —
entitled to vote in due time will be placed on the agenda, unless this shall
not be in the interests of a good order in the meeting. In any case, the —
nominated subjects will be stated in the notice. —
- 4. If a proposal is made to amend the articles of association, a copy of that —
proposal, in which the proposed amendments are laid down, is sent or —
deposited at the offices of the company for the shareholders to inspect. —
- 5. A managing director is authorised to be present at the general meeting —
and as such he has a consultative voice. —

Chairing the General Meeting

Article 22

1. The general meeting shall be chaired by a person designated as chairman by the general meeting. The minutes of the business transacted at the general meeting shall be kept by a person appointed thereto by the general meeting.
2. The board of managing directors shall be empowered to order that a notarial report of the business transacted at the general meeting shall be executed, the costs thereof to be for the account of the company.
3. If a notarial report is not executed, the minutes of the business transacted at the general meeting shall be adopted in the meeting and in witness of which be signed by the chairman and by the person who took the minutes during that meeting.
4. The board of managing directors shall keep the minutes of the general meeting. The minutes are laid won at the office of the company for inspection by the shareholders, at whose request a copy or an excerpt of such minutes shall be issued at not more than the cost price.

Passing of resolutions

Article 23

1. Each share shall entitle the shareholder to cast one (1) vote.
2. The resolutions of the general meeting shall be passed by an absolute majority of the votes cast, except in those cases where a greater majority is required by these articles or by the law.
3. Votes shall be cast verbally in respect of business other than persons; votes cast in respect of persons shall be in writing and unsigned. If a ballot in respect of persons fails to secure an absolute majority a second ballot shall be held between the two (2) persons for whom the most votes were cast at the first ballot.
4. If a vote in respect of business other than persons results in a tie the board of managing directors shall have the decisive vote. If a vote in respect of persons results in a tie the proposal shall be determined by the drawing of lots.
5. Blank votes shall be deemed not to have been cast.
6. No vote may be cast at the general meeting for a share held by the company.

Shares which by virtue of the above possess no voting rights shall not be taken into account in determining to what extent capital is represented at the general meeting.

Passing of resolutions other than in a general meeting

Article 24

Any resolution that may be passed in a shareholders meeting may also be taken outside such meeting, provided that all persons entitled to attend the meeting have agreed to this manner of decision-making in writing, whether or not by any means of telecommunication.

Special resolutions

Article 25

1. A resolution to amend these articles of association, to dissolve the company, to convert the company or to merger or split-off the company, shall be passed only in a general meeting at which a minimum of two thirds (2/3) of the nominal capital is represented and by a majority of not less than three quarters (3/4) of the votes cast.
2. If the capital referred to in the preceding paragraph is not represented another meeting shall be convened and shall be held within one (1) month but not earlier than fifteen (15) days of the first meeting at which and without reference to the capital there represented the resolution to amend the articles of incorporation or to dissolve the company may be passed by a majority of not less than three quarters (3/4) of the votes cast, while the resolutions to merge shall be taken with unanimous vote. The notice convening this meeting shall state that it is a second meeting.

Convening notices and other notices

Article 26

1. Convening notices and other notices sent by or to the company shall be in writing sent by mail, whether or not recorded, telefax or by e-mail. Messages intended for shareholders shall be sent to the address known to the company.
2. Notices that by virtue of law or the articles of association must be sent to the general meeting may be effected by inclusion in the notice convening the general meeting.

Dissolution

Article 27

1. Upon dissolution of the company, the liquidation will be effected by the board, unless the general meeting decides otherwise.
2. During the liquidation, the provisions of these articles of association will remain in force as far as possible. The provisions therein regarding directors then apply to the liquidators.
3. Any credit balance in the liquidation account remaining after satisfaction of creditors shall be distributed to the shareholders pro rata to the shares held by each shareholder.
4. Upon completion of the liquidation process the company shall cease to exist at the moment the liquidator confirms in writing (in accordance with article 2:31 paragraph 6 of the Civil Code of Curaçao) that no assets nor liabilities are known to him.

Final declarations

The appearer, acting as aforementioned, declared finally:

1. to hereby - in deviation from the foregoing as regards the manner of appointment - appoint for the first time as managing director A of the company: the limited liability company "eMoore N.V.", established in Curaçao, with office address Landhuis Groot Kwartier, Groot Kwartierweg 12, in Curacao, registered in the Commercial Register of the Curaçao Chamber of Commerce & Industry under number 98108;
2. that the first financial year of the company shall end on the 31st day of December 2021;

3. to hereby issue and transfer one (1) share numbered 1 to the _____
incorporator Mastantu N.V. aforementioned, on behalf of whom the _____
appearer declared to accept the ownership of such share under the _____
obligation to pay at least one Euro (€ 1.00) to the company within one _____
(1) year after the date specified in the head of this deed; _____

4. that the equity of the company is equal to the nominal capital. _____
The appearer is known to me, civil law notary. _____

WHEREUPON THIS DEED is drawn up in an original in Curaçao on the _____
date specified in the head of this deed. _____

The substantive contents of this deed having been communicated to the _____
appearer, she has agreed to have been informed of the contents of this _____
deed and declined a full reading thereof. _____

Following an abridged reading, this deed is without further delay signed by _____
the appearer and by me, civil law notary. _____

(signatures)



ISSUED FOR TRUE COPY:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.