

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
FOR
BONOBO AS, reg.no. 993 562 556**

(as amended in extraordinary general meeting February 16th 2022)

§1.

The name of the company is Bonobo AS. The company is a limited liability company and shall not be registered in the Norwegian Registry of Securities.

§2.

The object of the company is to engage consultancy and advisory business, and to invest in and manage shares, securities, real estate and other business naturally associated with this.

§3.

The registered office of the company is in the municipality of Oslo.

§4.

No other than Morten Klein, his spouse or life heirs in the direct descent line can be a shareholder in the company. There are exceptions for shareholders approved pursuant to the third paragraph of this section.

The Board of Directors assesses whether consent to transfer shall be granted and shall not approve transfers in violation of the Articles of Association. In addition, consent may be refused if there is a factual reason for it. The fact that a person does not meet the requirement to be a shareholder is regarded as a factual reason to refuse consent for a share transition, even if the person in question is a former owner's personal close associate.

The general meeting may decide that other than those who may be shareholders in the company pursuant to the first paragraph, shall be allowed to acquire shares. The shareholder who wishes to transfer shares to a shareholder who must be approved pursuant to this section shall not participate in the decision, unless all shareholders wish to transfer all or part of their shares.

The shareholder who is or is to become married/a partner must establish a special company that includes the shares but may decide that the shares shall be included in a change of residence until their own life heirs are of legal age. The Board of Directors shall not approve transfers of shares to persons who have not established a special property as described above.

§5.

The company's share capital is NOK 456,000 divided into 400 A-shares, a total of NOK 45 600 in share class A, each giving 15 votes and a total of 6 000 votes, and 1 800 B-shares, a total of NOK 205 200 in share class B, each giving 2 votes and a total of 3 600 votes, and 1 800 C-shares, totaling NOK

[Office translation]

205 200 in share class C, each giving 1 vote. In total 11 400 votes. All 4,000 shares' nominal value are NOK 114.

The A-shareholder(s) decide by majority decision within their class alone whether dividends shall be distributed, and how the dividend shall be distributed among the shareholders, however, so that the B- and C-shares shall have a minimum of half of the dividends they would have calculated according to their share of capital. In any case, within the framework of the act, a dividend shall always be decided that covers the shareholders' maximum wealth tax on the shares calculated as if the shareholders are in a full wealth tax position, grossed up to the net amount after dividend tax as a personal shareholder. The B- and C-shares cannot be pledged without the consent of A shareholders.

In the event of Morten Klein's demise, the voting and dividend preference of the shares ceases automatically, and from then on, the A-shares have a total of 1 vote per share, a total of 400 votes, and only the right to their share of capital equal to the B- and C-shares. B- shares retain their voting weight by 2 votes per share.

§6.

The Norwegian Limited Liability Companies Act's rules on pre-emption rights apply with the special provisions laid down in these articles of association. In the event of a conflict, the articles of association take precedence.

The pre-emption rights of holders of A-shares take precedence over the pre-emption rights of holders of B- and C-shares in the event of transfer of A-shares, while in the event of transfer of B- and C-shares, all shareholders have equal pre-emption rights based on shareholdings in the company.

Pre-emption rights cannot be exercised at the time of the share transition to the former owner's life inheritance provided that the acquirer can be a shareholder pursuant to section 4 first sentence. Pre-emption rights can thus also be applied to former owners' close associates or relatives who are not the heir to life by Morten Klein.

Pre-emption rights may be exercised for a smaller number of shares than the number of shares for which the right may apply.

§7.

If a shareholder seeks to transfer shares, or ownership of the shares is transferred to persons other than persons specified in section 4, the company may request to redeem the shares upon closing the share capital.

In the event of forced collection to a shareholder's shares, the company has the right to redeem the shares.

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The company's right to redemption only applies to the extent that shareholders do not exercise pre-emption rights.

The redemption price is determined in the following the provisions of section 8.

§8.

In the exercise of pre-emption rights and right of redemption pursuant to sections 6 and 7, the redemption price per share shall be determined at the assumed fair value of the shares taking into account the limitations in voting and dividend rights, as well as ownership restrictions and prohibitions on collateral to which the B- and C-shares are subject to these articles of association. If there is a dispute about the valuation of the shares, the redemption price shall be determined with the final effect of a state-authorised auditor appointed by the Norwegian Auditors' Association.

§9.

Shareholders wishing to dispose of shares must notify the company of this. Within two months of such written notice, the Company must exercise its right of redemption pursuant to Section 7. A share transfer that takes place before the expiry of this deadline is not valid.

With the exception of section 8, the Rules of the Norwegian Limited Liability Companies Act apply to the procedure for exercising pre-emption rights correspondingly for the company's exercise of redemption rights.

§10.

The company's B- and C-shares cannot be pledged without the consent of the A-shareholders.

§11.

The company's board of directors consists of from 1 to 5 members who are elected by the general meeting for two years at a time. The general meeting decides which of the members will be the chairman of the board.

The company is subscribed by the Chairman of the Board alone or by two board members jointly. The Board of Directors may notify procurator fiscal.

§12.

The annual general meeting is held every year before the end of June.

An extraordinary general meeting is held when it is decided by the board of directors or when it is demanded by a board member or by one or more shareholders who, pursuant to the Norwegian Limited Liability Companies Act, are entitled thereto, or by the company's auditor.

[Office translation]

The general meeting is summoned by the Chairman of the Board or in his maturity by the other Board of Directors with at least 8 days' notice. An extraordinary general meeting is convened with the same deadline.

The Chairman of the Board or in his due date another board member chairs the general meeting.

The shareholder may vote by proxy who has a written authorisation.

§13.

The following matters shall be addressed and decided on at the ordinary general meeting:

- Approval of the financial statements and the report from the board of directors, including distribution of dividend.
- Any matters that are referred to the annual general meeting by the law or the articles of association.