

The Undersigned:

Cornelia Alfonsina Petronella Baaten, LL.M., a civil law notary,
practicing in Curaçao, herewith certifies:

that she has compared the attached document with the original
document and that the attached document is a true photocopy of
the original document;

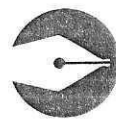
that she has affixed her official seal of office on the back of
each page of the attached photocopy as proof of authenticity.

Thus signed in Curaçao on this 11th day of March, 2024.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, written in a cursive style, extending to the right of the notary seal.

statutenwijziging
27.02.2020
van Starbet naar Bizbon N.V.

 Kleinmoedig
& Alexander
NOTARISKANTOOR

T.W.M. TRUST N.V.





 **Kleinmoedig
& Alexander**
CIVIL LAW NOTARY OFFICE

GENERAL PRACTICE

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The Undersigned:

Natasja Michaela Alexander, LL.M., a deputy civil law notary,
residing in Curaçao, legally deputizing for Johnny Ronald Edward
Kleinmoedig, LL.M., a civil law notary, practicing in Curaçao,
herewith certifies that attached hereunto are the governing
articles of association of "Bizbon N.V.", a limited liability
company with statutory seat in Curaçao.

Curaçao, February 27th, 2020



K2444/NMA/js



Name and Registered Office

Article 1

1. The company bears the name: "**Bizbon 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. _____

Object

Article 2

1. The object of the company is to organize, market, promote, manage, _____
support and operate all types of remote gaming activities, comprising of _____
all types of games, betting and other operation of betting exchange, _____
interactive casinos, bingos, lotteries, poker and other interactive games. _____
2. The business of the company shall exclusively be conducted in an _____
economic zone as expressed in the National Ordinance dated the twelfth
day of February two thousand and one (P.B. 2001, number 18). _____

Capital and Shares

Article 3

The capital of the company consists of shares with a nominal value of one _____
United States Dollar (USD. 1.00) each. _____

Article 4



1. All shares shall be registered by name and shall be numbered in the manner determined by the board of managing directors.
2. Share certificates may be issued on request of a shareholder.

Article 5

1. a. 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 executed by the company and the acquires of shares.
- b. The general meeting shall determine both the issue price and the conditions for issue in accordance with these articles.
2. 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.

Article 6

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

Register of Shares

Article 7

1. The board of managing directors shall keep a register of shares in which the name and address of every shareholder, together with the date on which the holder's shares were acquired and the date of acknowledgement or service, the paid up value of each share and the obligation to pay a capital surplus, if any, as well whether or not a share certificate has been issued, shall be entered. The register shall be regularly maintained.
2. The register shall also contain the name and address of every person who possesses a usufructuary right in respect of shares or a pledge of shares, together with the date on which the such right or pledge was acquired and the date of acknowledgement or service;
3. In respect of any person entered in the register as possessing a usufructuary right in respect of shares or a pledge of shares, the register shall specify which person is entitled to vote on the shares.
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 entered in the register of shares is obliged to ensure that the company is in possession of his address.
6. The board of managing directors shall issue upon request to every person entered in the register of shares a share certificate or an extract from the register of shares pertaining to that person's rights in respect of shares. If a usufructuary right in respect of shares or pledge exists the extract shall specify the information referred to in paragraph 3 above.
7. The board of managing directors shall keep the register of shares at the office of the company for inspection by shareholders

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 person communicated to the company in writing.

Acquisition of own shares

Article 10

1. The acquisition by the company of shares in its capital that have not been fully paid up shall be void.
2. Fully paid up shares in the company may be acquired by the company only 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 at least equal to or more than the total nominal capital;
 - c. after the acquisition of the shares by the company at least one share shall remain outstanding with others than the company itself.
3. The general meeting has the power to resolve to cancel one or more shares of the company held in its own capital.
4. The general meeting has the power to resolve to wholly or partially pay back to the shareholders the amount of the paid in capital surplus or to exempt the shareholders from their obligation to pay a capital surplus, provided that after such repayment or exemption the equity of the company is at least equal to or more than the total nominal value of the issued capital.

Transfer of Shares

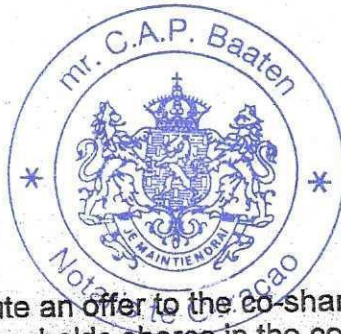
Article 11

1. A transfer of shares or of a restricted right thereto requires a deed of transfer, which transfer shall be recognised by the company or served by a bailiff on the company.
2. In case a share certificate has been issued, the transfer may be endorsed on the share certificate and shall be recognised by the company on the same certificate or by written recognition of the transfer to the acquirer of the shares. The managing board may decide that the share certificate be handed over to the company and to issue new share certificate(s) to the acquirer(s).

Restrictions of transfer/general duty of notification

Article 12

1. A transfer of shares is contingent on the shares first having been offered for sale to the shareholders in the manner prescribed in the following paragraphs.
2. The shareholder, hereinafter referred to as "offeror", shall notify the board of managing directors of the shares he wishes to transfer.



3. Such notification shall constitute an offer to the co-shareholders to sell — the shares. Where the company holds shares in the company's capital it — shall be understood as being a co-shareholder only if the offeror in his — offer has agreed thereto. —
The share price shall, unless the shareholders unanimously agree — otherwise, be determined by one or more independent experts to be — appointed by the shareholders by mutual agreement. If the shareholders fail to reach agreement on this matter within six weeks of receipt of — notice of the offer referred to in paragraph 5 below, a petition to appoint — three independent experts shall be brought by either party before the — Court of First Instance in Curaçao. —
4. The experts referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be empowered — to inspect the books and documents of the company and to obtain any — information assisting the task of valuation. —
5. The board of managing directors shall within fourteen days of receipt of — the notification referred to in paragraph 2 notify the co-shareholders of — the offer made by the offeror and shall notify each shareholder of the — share price within fourteen days of the share price being established by — the experts or agreed by the shareholders. —
6. Notwithstanding what is provided in paragraph 8, the board of managing — directors, if notified by each co-shareholder within the period stipulated — in that paragraph, shall without delay notify the offeror that the offer has — not or not fully been taken up. —
7. Shareholders who intend to purchase the shares offered for sale shall — notify the board of managing directors of that intention within thirty days — of receiving notification of the share price in accordance with paragraph — 5. —
8. The board of managing directors shall allot the offered shares to the — applicants and shall notify the offeror and each shareholder of the — allocation within fourteen days of expiry of the period specified in — paragraph 7. —
To the extent that the shares have not been allotted the board of — managing directors shall notify the offeror and each shareholder of that — fact within the period referred to in this paragraph. —
9. The shares shall be allotted by the board of managing directors as — follows: —
 - a. pro rata to the nominal value of the shares held by the applicants; —
 - b. shares may be allotted to the company only if no application for such — shares has been made by the other co-shareholders; —
 - c. to the extent that shares cannot be allotted on the basis of — proportionality the allotment shall be determined by the drawing of — lots; —on the understanding in all matters that no-one may be allotted a greater number of shares than that applicant has applied for. —

10. The offeror may withdraw his offer at any time provided he does so — within one month after he has been notified of the shareholders to whom and at what price he may sell the shares offered. —
11. The shares sold shall, against immediate payment of the purchase price, be transferred within eight days of expiration of the period during which — the offer may be withdrawn. —
12. The offeror may freely transfer the offered shares within a period of three months following the notification referred to in paragraph 8 has been — given that the offer has not or not fully been taken up. —
13. The experts referred to in paragraph 3 shall determine fairly who shall — bear the costs of valuation. They may determine that the company shall — bear the costs wholly or in part. —
14. The provisions of this Article shall, as far as possible, apply mutatis — mutandis to the disposal of shares purchased or otherwise acquired by — the company. —
15. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to transfers to which every — shareholder has notified the company that observance of the provisions — may be waived. —
Transfers of shares may then take place only within the succeeding — period of three months. —

Special duty of notification

Article 13

1. 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 — shares shall be offered to the company in accordance with the following — paragraphs. —
2. If an obligation exists to offer shares for sale the provisions of Article 12 — shall apply mutatis mutandis except that the offeror: —
 - a. shall not have the right to withdraw the offer in accordance with — paragraph 10 of that Article; —
 - b. may retain the shares where the offer has not or not fully been taken — up. —
3. The person under an obligation to offer for sale one or more shares shall — within thirty days of the obligation arising - in the case referred to in — paragraph 6 under b, upon expiration of the period of time referred to in — that paragraph - notify the board of managing directors of the offer to — sell. In the absence of notification the board of managing directors shall — inform the person under the obligation to offer shares for sale of such — failure to notify and bring the terms of the preceding sentence to his — attention. —
If that person still fails to notify the company within eight days the — company shall offer the shares for sale on behalf of the shareholder — concerned and if all of the shares offered for sale are taken up shall —



transfer the shares to the purchaser(s) upon payment of the purchase price. The company possesses an irrevocable power so to act.

4. The company shall, in the event of a transfer of shares pursuant to the preceding paragraph, pay to the person or persons on whose behalf the offer was made the net balance of the purchase price after deduction of any costs attaching to the transaction.
5. In consequence of the obligation to offer shares for sale pursuant to the provisions of this Article and while that obligation exists, the rights attaching to a share, in so far 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. where all the remaining shareholders have given notice of waiver of the obligation to satisfy those provisions;
 - b. where, in the event of the dissolution of the matrimonial property regime otherwise than upon the death of a shareholder, the shares are transferred within a period of twenty-four months of the dissolution to the spouse to whose share of the matrimonial property the shares attach.

Management of the Company

Article 14

1. The management of the company shall be borne by the board of managing directors which shall consist of one or more managing directors. Legal entities may also act as managing directors.
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 or more persons who shall be charged with temporary management of the company. Every shareholder shall be entitled to convene such general meeting.

Representation

Article 15

1. The board of managing directors shall represent the company. The authority to represent the company shall vest in every managing director individually.
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 of the company, 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 the calendar year. _____
2. The board of managing directors shall prepare annually, within a period of eight months from the end of the company's financial year, save _____ where such period is extended by a maximum period of six 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 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. Profits shall be at the unfettered disposal of the general meeting. Each _____ share is equally entitled to the profits 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 at least equal to or more than the total nominal amount of the issued shares. _____
3. Any distribution of profits shall be made after approval of the annual _____ accounts from which it appears that any such distribution is permitted. _____
4. 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 or registered depository receipts for such shares have _____ been issued. _____
5. The board of managing directors shall not make an interim distribution of profits unless the provision of paragraph 2 has been satisfied. _____

Dividends



Article 19

The dividends paid on shares may be claimed by the shareholder one month after approval of the annual accounts unless the general meeting determines another period. Such claims shall become prescribed upon expiry of a period of five years.

A dividend not claimed within a period of five years from the moment such claim may be entered shall vest in the company.

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 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 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, unless the resolution is passed unanimously at a meeting attended by every shareholder and any other person who has a right to vote on shares, or at which such persons are represented.
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 with a detailed explanation of the business to be considered by one or more shareholders.

Convening the General Meeting

Article 21

1. Each shareholder and each managing director is entitled to attend, either in person or by written proxy, the general meeting and to address the meeting.
Shares for which no votes may be cast shall not be taken into account in determining to what extent a shareholder is present or represented.
2. The managing directors and shareholders and the persons who have a right to vote on shares shall be summoned to a general meeting by

- written notice specifying a period of summons of at least twelve days, —
excluding the day of despatch and the day of receipt. The convening —
notice shall be sent to the addresses of the shareholders and the —
persons who have a right to vote on shares entered in the register of —
shareholders. In case the address of one or more shareholders is not —
known, the convocation must be published in the official gazette of —
Curaçao. —
3. Without prejudice to the statutory provisions or the law relating to special decisions such as those in respect of legal merger and amendment of — the articles of association, the convening notice shall state the business — to be considered. —
 4. If the requirements of the paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article were not met no legally valid resolutions may be passed except unanimously at a — meeting attended by every shareholder and other persons with the right — to vote on shares or at which such persons are represented. —
 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 the secretary — appointed 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 borne by the company. —
3. If a notarial report is not executed, the minutes of the business — transacted at the general meeting shall be signed by the chairman and — by the secretary who took the minutes during that meeting as complete — and final. —
4. The board of managing directors shall keep the minutes of the general — meeting for a period of at least ten years at the office of the company for — inspection by any shareholder or any other person who has a right of — pledge or a usufructuary right on shares, at whose request a copy of — such minutes shall be issued at not more than cost price. —

Passing of resolutions

Article 23

1. Each share shall entitle the shareholder to cast one 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 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 general meeting may also be taken outside such meeting provided every person with the right to vote with regard to the proposal concerned, whether or not by any electronic means of transmission, has cast his vote. All persons with right to attend the meeting shall receive in due time a message with regard to the intended passing of resolutions without a meeting being held and they should consent thereto.

Special resolutions

Article 25

1. A resolution to amend these articles or to wind up the company shall be passed only in a general meeting at which not less than a minimum of two thirds of the issued capital is represented and by a majority of not less than three quarters of the votes cast.

A resolution to merge may only be taken unanimously at a general meeting of shareholders at which two thirds of the issued capital is represented.

2. If the capital referred to in the preceding paragraph is not represented another meeting shall be convened and shall be held within one month but not earlier than fifteen 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 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. Liquidation of the company upon its winding up shall be done by the _____ board of managing directors, unless the general meeting determines _____ otherwise.
2. These articles shall, as far as possible, remain in force during the _____ liquidation. The provisions relating to managing directors shall 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. The company shall continue to exist after winding up to the extent that _____ such continued existence shall be required for the purposes of _____ liquidating the assets of the company only.

Final Provision

Article 28

Any powers not conferred on other persons shall, within the limits set by law and these articles, be vested in the general meeting.

Final Provision

Article 28

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27 FEB 2020

