

TRANSLATION



Naamloze vennootschap
Limited Liability Company (under Belgian Law)

Registered office: De Gerlachekaai 20, 2000 Antwerpen

**Registered within the jurisdiction of the Commercial Court of Antwerp
VAT: BE 0860.402.767**

**COORDINATED ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
of 25 April 2006**

TITLE 1
LEGAL FORM - NAME – REGISTERED OFFICE – OBJECT – DURATION

Article 1. The company has the form of a limited liability company (naamloze vennootschap). Its denomination is “**EURONAV**”. It is a commercial company which does a public recourse to the savings capital.

The registered office of the company is established at Antwerp, at De Gerlachekaai 20. The registered office of the company may be transferred to any other location in Belgium by decision of the board of directors.

The board of directors is permitted to set up administrative offices, branches and agencies both in Belgium and abroad.

Article 2. The object of the company consists of all operations related to the maritime transport and shipowning, particularly chartering in and out, acquisition and sale of ships, opening and operation of regular shipping lines.

This enumeration is not restrictive.

Furthermore, the object of the company also comprises the acquisition, the management, the sale and transfer of participating interests in all existing or still to be incorporated companies, with industrial, financial or commercial activities.

The company is also authorised to associate with any private person, companies or associations having a similar object, to merge with them and to bring in or to transfer to them, temporarily or definitely, the whole or part of its assets.

The company may carry out, both in Belgium and abroad, all operations involving real and immovable property, all financial, commercial and industrial operations, which have a direct or indirect connection with its object and namely all operations concerning the transport of all kind, by air, by sea and waterways, and by land.

The company is also entitled to provide its assets as collateral security for financing granted to the group of companies to which it belongs, to the extent that such financing is useful for its activity or the activity of the companies belonging its group or the realisation of its corporate objects.

The general meeting of shareholders is entitled to modify the object under the conditions of the Code of Companies.

Article 3. The company is founded for an unlimited period of time.

The company may be wound up by decision of the general meeting of shareholders taken in accordance with the prescriptions required for an amendment of the articles of association.

TITLE 2
SHARE CAPITAL, SHAREHOLDERS

Article 4. The share capital of the company amounts to fifty-six million two hundred and forty-seven thousand seven hundred US Dollars and eighty cents (USD 56,247,700.80) and is represented by fifty-two million five hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-two (52,518,862) shares without par value. This capital is paid up in full.

The reference value of the capital by implementation of the Code of Companies amounts to forty-three million twelve thousand six hundred and ninety-four euro and sixty-five cents (EUR 43,012,694.65). This value is based on the exchange rate of the US Dollar on the twenty-second of April two thousand and five (14h15) published by the European Central Bank, as it appears from the bank statement delivered by the Fortis Bank on the twenty-fifth of April two thousand and five, attached to the authentic deed executed on the twenty-sixth of April two thousand and five before the Civil Law Notary De Cleene, in Antwerp, containing modification of the articles of association and authorisation to the board of directors to increase the share capital.

The board of directors may authorise the division of shares into denominations.

Article 5. By decision of the shareholders' meeting held on the twenty-sixth of April two thousand and five, the board of directors has been authorised to increase the share capital of the company in one or several times by a total maximum amount of twenty-one million (21,000,000) US Dollars during a period of five years as from the date of publication of such decision, subject to the terms and conditions to be determined by the board of directors.

The reference value of the capital by implementation of the Code of Companies amounts to sixteen million fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine euro and seven cents (EUR 16,058,729.07). This value is based on the exchange rate of the US Dollar on the twenty-second of April two thousand and five (14h15) published by the European Central Bank, as it appears from the bank statement delivered by the Fortis Bank on the twenty-fifth of April two thousand and five, attached to the authentic deed executed on the twenty-sixth of April two thousand and five before The Civil Law Notary De Cleene, in Antwerp, replacing the Civil Law Notary Patrick Van Ooteghem of Temse, unable to so act by reasons of *ratione loci*).

This amount constitutes the authorised capital. It is to be distinguished from the issued share capital of the company.

Within the above-mentioned limits, the board of directors may decide to increase the share capital of the company, either by way of a contribution in cash, or, subject to relevant legal restrictions, by way of a contribution in kind, or by way of an incorporation of

reserves of any kind and/or issue premiums into the share capital, all the foregoing with or without the issuing of new shares.

The board of directors may enter into agreements with respect to the paying up of the capital increase which it has decided upon.

In the event the board requires the subscribers to the capital increase to pay a share premium, such premium shall be automatically recorded in the company's accounts as an unavailable reserve called "share premium", which shall form part of the shareholders' equity in the same way as the company's share capital, and which can only be reduced or deleted by a decision of the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Companies, except if it is incorporated in the company's share capital, which decision can be taken by the board of directors.

In accordance with the provisions of the Code of Companies, the board of directors has the authority to limit or abolish the preferential right of the shareholders in the interest of the company; this limitation or abolition can also be decided upon in favour of one or more particular persons other than members of the personnel of the company or one of its subsidiaries.

When abolishing the preferential right of the shareholders, the board of directors may give priority to the existing shareholders for the allocation of the newly issued shares.

Within the limits of the authorised capital, the board of directors is also competent to issue convertible bonds or warrants.

When issuing convertible bonds, the limitation or abolition of the preferential right can be decided upon by the board of directors in favour of one or more particular persons other than members of the personnel of the company or one of its subsidiaries.

The board of directors is also competent to make use of the authorisation to increase the company's share capital by virtue of this article after the date on which the company has been notified by the Banking, Finance and Insurance Commission that a public purchase offer has been launched on its securities, provided that the decision to increase the capital has been adopted by the board of directors before the first of December two thousand and seven and without prejudice to all relevant legal provisions.

Article 6. Whenever the capital is increased, and except when the remuneration of contributions in kind is concerned, the owners of shares will have an application right for new shares, depending on the amount of shares in their possession.

However, notwithstanding the foregoing, the general shareholders' meeting can at all times decide, under the terms provided for amendments to the articles of association, that the whole or part of the new shares to be subscribed in cash, will not be offered by preference to the shareholders.

Whilst eliminating or limiting the preferential right, the general shareholders' meeting may give the existing shareholders a right of priority on the attribution of new shares.

In all cases, the board of directors is empowered, under the terms and conditions it thinks fit, to enter into agreements in order to ensure the subscription of the whole or part of the shares to be issued.

Article 7. The calls are done by registered letter, at least one month before their payability. The board of directors fixes the amount and the due date of the calls

By default of payment on calls on the fixed date of maturity the interest rate due to the company will be the rate of interest of the marginal lending facility of the European Central Bank increased by one per cent, to be calculated as from the date of payability, without summons nor claims before court. In case the payment is not carried out within one month from the date of payability and within a week after the publication of a simple notice in the Belgian Official Gazette, the board of directors is empowered to have the shares that are in arrears with calls to be sold on the stock exchange through a stockbroker, for account and risk of the defaulting shareholders.

The defaulting shareholders will have to make up for the difference between the subscription price and the price obtained, less the payments already made.

The right to have the shares sold will not bar the company to exercise simultaneously other means provided by law.

Article 8. The shares are registered, bearer or dematerialised shares, at the choice of the holder; they remain registered shares until they are fully paid up.

Article 9. A share register is kept at the registered office of the company.

Certificates stating the inscription are delivered to the shareholders; these certificates are signed by two directors.

The transfer and pledge of registered shares can only be made by entry in the share register.

Article 10. The bearer share must show the signature of two directors; stamped signatures can take the place of signatures in writing. The transfer of a bearer share is made by simple transmission.

The dematerialised share is represented by an entry on the named account of the owner or holder with a recognised settlement organisation. The dematerialised share is transferred by transfer from one account to another.

Article 11. The owners of shares are only liable for the loss of the amount of their subscription.

The possession of a share implies the agreement with the articles of association and with the decisions of the general shareholders' meeting.

Article 12. The rights and obligations attached to a share follow the latter in whatever hands same may pass. The company recognises only one owner for each share.

In case several persons are the owners of a share, the company is entitled to suspend the exercise of the rights attached thereto until one person only has been appointed to act as the owner of the share in respect of the company.

The heirs, assigns, or creditors of a shareholder can under no circumstances cause the sealing of the goods and values of the company, nor in whatever way interfere in its management. In order to exercise their rights they must abide by the company's balance sheets and by the decisions of the general shareholders' meeting.

Article 13. The company is authorised to issue bonds or certificates, whether on mortgage or not, by decision of the board of directors. The latter fixes the interest rate, the amount of the issue and of the refund, the duration and the manner of amortisation and of refund, the guarantees given to the certificates as well as any other condition regarding the issue of same.

Article 14. Every individual person or body corporate acquiring securities which may or may not represent the capital of the company, and to which voting rights accrue, must notify the company and the Banking, Finance and Insurance Commission of the number of securities which he possesses when the voting rights, accruing to these securities, have reached a proportion of five percent or more of the total number of voting rights existing at the time when the situation is created which gives rise to this notification.

The same notification must be made in the event of the additional purchase of securities as defined in the first paragraph, when as a consequence of this purchase, the voting rights accruing to the securities he possesses, reach a proportion of ten, fifteen and twenty percent, and so on for each increment of five percentage points of the total number of voting rights existing at the time when the situation is created which gives rise to this notification.

The same notification must be made in the event of the transfer of securities, when as a consequence of this transfer, the voting rights fall below the thresholds referred to in paragraphs one and two.

When a natural person or body corporate acquires or transfers the direct or indirect control, whether in law or in fact, of a company which possesses at least five percent of the voting rights of the company, it must give notice of this to the company and the Banking, Finance and Insurance Commission.

The notifications referred to above should be addressed to the Banking, Finance and Insurance Commission, and by registered letter to the company, at the very latest on the second working day

following the day of the realisation of the acquisition or the transfer which creates the requirement to do this, without prejudice to the special arrangements provided for by law for securities acquired by inheritance.

No person may participate in the voting at the general shareholders' meeting for a number of votes above the number of votes accruing to the shares the possession of which has, pursuant to above paragraphs, been notified at least twenty days before the date of the general shareholders' meeting.

The notifications provided for in this article are subject to the entirety of the provisions of Chapter One of the Law of the second of March nineteen hundred and eighty-nine on the disclosure of major holdings in companies quoted on the stock exchange, as amended by the Law of the second of August two thousand and two modifying the Code of Companies and the Law of the second of March nineteen hundred and eighty-nine on the disclosure of major holdings in companies listed on the stock exchange and on the regulation of take-over bids, and of its implementation decree, subject to the provisions contained in the preceding paragraphs.

Article 15. Pursuant to a decision of the extraordinary shareholders' meeting of thirtieth November two thousand and four which has been adopted in accordance with the relevant legal provisions, the company has been authorised, during a period of three years as from the publication of the decision in the Annexes to the Belgian Official Gazette, to acquire the company's own shares or profit shares, whether or not the holders of the latter are entitled to vote, by way of a purchase or an exchange, directly or through the intermediary of a person acting in its own name but for the account of the company. Such acquisition may be decided upon by the board of directors if the acquisition is necessary to prevent imminent and serious harm to the company. When deciding upon the acquisition of own shares or profit shares, the applicable legal provisions shall be complied with.

In such case the first shareholders' meeting following such acquisition shall be informed by the board of directors of the reasons for the acquisition and the objectives pursued, as well as of the number and nominal value or, in the absence of a nominal value, the accountable par of the acquired securities, of the proportion of the subscribed capital which they represent, and of the consideration for these shares.

The voting rights to which the shares or profit shares forming part of the company's assets are entitled, shall be suspended. They shall not be taken into account for the purpose of determining a quorum.

Article 16. The board of directors can, in accordance with the Code of Companies, without prior permission of the general meeting, sell the acquired shares of the company which are quoted on the first market of a stock exchange or on the official quotation of a stock exchange of a Member State of the European Union.

The board of directors can, in accordance with the Code of Companies, without prior permission of the general meeting, to prevent imminent and serious harm to the company, sell acquired shares or profit shares of the company, during a period of three years as from the publication of the decision in the Annexes to the Belgian Official Gazette, on the stock exchange or as a consequence of an offer to sell, addressed to all shareholders on the same conditions.

SECTION THREE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

Article 17. The company is managed by a board of at least five directors, whether shareholders or not, appointed for a term of maximum three years by the general shareholders' meeting and at any time removable by it.

They are re-eligible. The mandates of the retiring directors come to an end immediately after the ordinary general shareholders' meeting.

At least three of the thus appointed directors shall meet the criteria stated in the Code of Companies with respect to independent directors.

If a directorship is entrusted to a body corporate, it appoints one physical person as its permanent representative in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Companies, subject to acceptance of this person by the other members of the board of directors of the managed company.

Article 18. On proposal of the board of directors, the general shareholders' meeting may grant to the resigning directors the title of honorary chairman, honorary vice-chairman, honorary managing director, or honorary director of the company.

Whenever he deems it advisable, the chairman of the board of directors may invite the honorary directors to attend the meetings of the board, but with advisory vote only.

Article 19. In case of vacancy of a director's mandate due to the death, resignation or another reason, the remaining members of the board of directors may provisionally fill the vacancies until the following general shareholders' meeting when the final replacement may be proceeded to.

A director nominated under the circumstances mentioned here above, is only appointed for the time required to terminate the office of the director whose place he takes.

Article 20. The board of directors elects a chairman among its members and may also elect one or more vice-chairmen.

The board of directors has the power to set up in its midst and under its responsibility one or more advisory committees, such as an audit committee and a nominating and remuneration committee. The board decides on the composition, powers, tasks and, if necessary, the remuneration of these committees and determines their working procedures.

The board of directors can delegate its management powers to an executive committee in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Companies, provided that this delegation does not relate to general company policy or any activities reserved for the board of directors pursuant to other legal provisions. The board itself, however, remains competent to perform all acts for which it may have delegated powers to the executive committee.

If an executive committee is set up, the board of directors is charged with its supervision. The executive committee is accountable to and reports to the board of directors at each board meeting.

The executive committee consists of at least two members, who may or may not be directors. The powers, the conditions for the appointment of the members of the executive committee, their dismissal, their remuneration, the term of their appointment, the discharge and the working procedures of the executive committee are determined by the board of directors.

If a body corporate is appointed as a member of the executive committee, it appoints one physical person as its permanent representative in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Companies, subject to acceptance of this person by the other members of the board of directors of the managed company.

Moreover, the board of directors may delegate the daily management of the company, as well as the representation of the company regarding this management to one or more delegates, whether directors or not, also entrusted with the execution of the decisions of the board, delegate the management of the whole or of a definite part or a specific branch of the company's affairs to one or more managers and delegate specific powers to any proxy.

The board determines their powers, duties, salaries or allowances. These agents, delegates, managers or proxies are responsible for their management. The board may dismiss them at any time.

Article 21. The board of directors meets at the request and under the chairmanship of its chairman, or in case of impediment of the latter, of a vice-chairman, or in their absence, of a director who is appointed by his colleagues, whenever this is required by the company's interest and whenever three directors at least are requesting it.

The meetings are held at the place mentioned in the convening notices.

Article 22. Except for cases or circumstances beyond one's control, the board of directors can only deliberate and decide validly when at least half of its members are present or represented. However, this requisite

has not to be met in the cases where the legal provisions concerning conflicting interests of a financial nature are applicable.

A director, who is prevented or absent may give a proxy in writing, or by telegram, telex or telefax to any of his colleagues of the board to represent him at a determined meeting of the board and to vote in his place.

However, no member is allowed to represent more than one director in this way.

A director is equally permitted, but only in cases when at least half of the members of the board are present in person, to give his opinion and express his vote in writing or by telegram, telex or telefax.

All decisions of the board of directors are taken by absolute majority of the votes. In case of equality of votes he who chairs the meeting of the board has a casting vote.

In exceptional circumstances, when required by urgent necessity and in the interest of the company, a written decision, signed and approved by all directors, is as valid and binding as a decision taken in a meeting of the board of directors, regularly convoked and held; any such decision may be constituted out of several documents, in similar form, each signed or authenticated by one or more directors. A written decision is not permitted for establishing the annual accounts and for the application of the authorised capital. A fax from a director is equal to a written decision; however, its text will have to be signed afterwards by this director. When a director is legally prevented from participating in the deliberation and/or voting (for instance when provisions concerning conflicting interests of a financial nature are applicable), the written board decision shall be adopted and signed by the other directors who are not prevented from participating. A copy of the adopted decision shall be sent to the director(s) who could not participate for his (their) information.

Article 23. If a member of the executive committee has a direct or indirect interest which conflicts with a decision or activity falling within the scope of the powers of the executive committee, the executive committee will follow the procedure stated in §1 and §3 of article 524ter of the Code of Companies.

Article 24. With respect to intra-group transactions and decisions, in particular, the transactions of the company with an affiliated company (other than a subsidiary), and the transactions between a subsidiary of the company and a company affiliated with that subsidiary (other than a subsidiary of the latter), the procedure stated in the Code of Companies is applied.

All decisions and transactions of a non-listed subsidiary of the company with companies affiliated with the company may only be taken or take place after prior approval by the board of directors of the company, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Companies.

The procedure mentioned does not apply to the exceptions stated in the Code of Companies.

Article 25. The deliberations of the board of directors are recorded in minutes, signed by the members who took part in the deliberation and taken down in a special register kept at the registered office of the company.

The copies and extracts of the minutes of meetings, to be produced in court cases or elsewhere, are certified and signed by the chairman, by two directors or by the secretary general.

Article 26. The board of directors has the power to carry out all acts necessary or useful to the realisation of the company's object with the exception of those reserved by law to the general shareholders' meeting. The board of directors remains competent to perform all acts for which it may have delegated powers to the executive committee in accordance with article twenty of these articles of association.

Article 27. The representation of the company in all deeds or in court is ensured either by two directors, or by one director and one member of the executive committee, or, in the event of delegation of powers to an executive committee, pursuant to article twenty of these articles of association, by two members of the executive committee, or by any other persons appointed for this purpose.

Article 28. The control over the financial situation, the annual accounts, and the regularity, from the legal point of view and according to the articles of association, of the transactions to be recorded in the annual accounts, is entrusted to one or several auditors.

The auditors are appointed by the general shareholders' meeting among the members, individuals or body corporates – provided that a permanent representative is appointed -, of the Institute of Auditors.

The auditors are appointed for a period of three years and are re-eligible.

The number of auditors and their allowance are determined by the general shareholders' meeting. The allowances will only consist in a fixed amount determined by the general shareholders' meeting at the beginning and for the duration of the mandate. They can only be altered with the agreement of the parties involved.

The mandates of the retiring auditors expire immediately after the ordinary general shareholders' meeting.

Article 29. Independently from the share in the profits stipulated by article forty, the directors and the auditors may receive a fixed allowance to be charged to the general expenses, which amount is fixed by the general shareholders' meeting.

The board of directors is empowered to grant allowances to directors who are entrusted with special functions or missions; these will be charged to the general expenses.

Article 30. The directors, members of the executive committee and auditors are not bound by any personal obligation regarding the commitments of the company.

They are only responsible for the execution of their mandate and for the shortcomings which occurred during the execution of their task, in accordance with the legal provisions.

SECTION FOUR

GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Article 31. The regularly convened general shareholders' meeting represents the whole of the shareholders. Its decisions are binding upon all of them, even upon the absent or dissenting shareholders.

Article 32. The ordinary general shareholders' meeting is held in Antwerp, on the last Tuesday of the month of April, at eleven a.m., in the place mentioned in the convening notices.

If that day is a legal holiday, the meeting will be held on the first following working day.

Article 33. The board of directors or the auditors may convene a general shareholders' meeting.

The board of directors and the auditor(s) need to convene a general shareholders' meeting at the request of one or more shareholders, who represent – alone or together - one fifth of the share capital. The request to convene a shareholders' meeting should mention the items to be put on the agenda of the meeting.

Any shareholder representing 5% of the share capital may put forward agenda items for the general shareholders' meeting. These agenda items will be discussed at the first shareholders' meeting convened by the board of directors after receipt of this request.

Article 34. General shareholders' meetings are convened in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Code of Companies.

To be admitted to the general meeting, the holders of bearer shares, must deposit their shares or the certificate of deposit of these shares at the company's registered office or at such other place as mentioned in the convening notices, at least four working days before the meeting, the day of the meeting not included. Upon depositing their shares, the shareholders shall be given a receipt which will serve as admission card to the meeting

The holders of registered shares are only permitted to the general meeting if their shares are registered in the share register at least four working days before the meeting, the day of the meeting not included. Moreover, at least four working days before the meeting, the day of the meeting not included, the holders of registered shares or their representatives must notify the company of their intention to attend the meeting by simple letter to be addressed to the registered office of the company; the date of the postmark is determining for the compliance with this obligation.

The holders of dematerialised shares, must deposit a certificate establishing the unavailability of these shares until the general meeting at the company's registered office or at such other place as mentioned in the convening notices, at least four working days before the meeting, the day of the meeting not included.

No transfer of registered shares will be registered in the share register during the four days preceding the date of the general shareholders' meeting, the day of the general shareholders' meeting included.

Every owner of a share can appoint a special proxy to the general meeting, provided the latter himself is a shareholder.

Minors, persons under judicial disability and body corporates however, can be represented by a proxy not being a shareholder himself, and each partner of a married couple can be represented by the other party.

The joint owners, usufructuaries and bare owners, the pledgees and the pledgors must respectively be represented by one and the same person.

The board of directors is entitled to decide on the form of the proxies and to stipulate that same be deposited at the place it indicates and within the period it fixes.

Article 35. The chairman of the board of directors or another member of the board delegated for this purpose by his colleagues, presides over the general shareholders' meeting; he appoints the secretary and the meeting chooses two tellers among its attendants. The other attending directors complete the bureau.

An attendance sheet showing the identity of the shareholders and the number of shares they represent, must be signed by each of them or by their proxy before entering the general meeting.

The minutes of the general shareholders' meeting are signed by the chairman, the secretary, the two tellers and by those shareholders who ask to do so.

The board of directors has the right to adjourn at once for a maximum of three weeks, any general meeting, whether ordinary or extraordinary. This adjournment has no consequences for the decisions already adopted, unless the general meeting decides otherwise.

Article 36. In the votes at the general meeting, each share entitles to one vote, subject to the application of the provisions of the Code of Companies.

Except for the cases referred to in article thirty-eight hereafter, the decisions are taken, whatever the number of shares being presented at the meeting, at the absolute majority of the votes participating at the voting.

The voting is done by show of hands or by call-over, unless the general meeting would decide otherwise by the majority of the votes.

In case of an appointment and when no candidate secures the absolute majority at the first voting, there will be a second balloting among the two candidates who secured the highest number of votes. In case of equality of votes, after a second balloting, the elder candidate is chosen.

Article 37. The general shareholders' meeting deliberates on all the proposals of the board of directors, of the examining auditor(s) or of the other auditors provided that these items figure on the agenda and are inserted in the convening notices.

Article 38. Subject to the provisions provided in the Code of Companies when the general shareholders' meeting has to decide on : 1. an amendment to the articles of association; 2. an increase or reduction of the company's share capital; 3. the merger of the company in accordance with article two of the present articles of association, or of the total alienation of its property; 4. the dissolution of the company; 5. the transformation of the company into another of a different form; 6. the issuing of convertible bonds or of bonds with application right; it can only validly deliberate or decide under the following conditions:

Those who attend the meeting or are represented at the meeting must account for at least half of the number of shares.

Should these conditions not be fulfilled, a second convocation is necessary and the new meeting deliberates validly whatever the quorum of capital present or represented might be.

In either case the decision is only valid when it is taken at a three fourth majority of the votes participating at the voting.

SECTION FIVE

BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT, APPROPRIATION OF RESULTS

Article 39. The financial year begins on the first of January and ends on the thirty-first of December of each year. The documents required by law are prepared within the prescribed terms through the care of the board of directors.

Moreover, in relation with these documents and within the legal terms, the inspection and communication measures prescribed by the Code of Companies, will be undertaken.

The annual accounts, the directors' report and the auditors' report are sent, together with the convening notice, to the registered shareholders.

Each shareholder has the right to receive free of charge, a fortnight before the meeting, on presentation of his share, a copy of the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 40. The credit balance of the income statement is the net profit. From this profit, a minimum of five percent shall first be taken of for the legal reserve; this deduction is no longer compulsory when the reserve reaches one tenth of the company's share capital.

The board of directors may propose to the general shareholders' meeting to allocate the whole or part of the profit, after deduction for the legal reserve, either to a balance brought forward, or to the formation of a special reserve fund.

The dividends are paid at the times and places indicated by the board of directors. On his own responsibility, the latter can decide to distribute interim payments on dividends, subject to the provisions provided in the Code of Companies.

SECTION SIX

DISSOLUTION, POWERS OF THE LIQUIDATORS

Article 41. In case of dissolution of the company, irrespective of whether carried out by court order or following a decision of the general meeting of shareholders, it continues to exist as a legal person for the purpose of its liquidation until the liquidation is closed.

In case of premature dissolution, the general shareholders' meeting has the widest powers to regulate the mode of dissolution, to choose the liquidators and to fix their powers.

After the settlement of all debts and charges, as well as of the liquidation expenses or after deposits which have been made to provide therefore, the net assets are divided among all the shares in cash or in securities.

In case all the shares should not be paid-up to an equal extent, the liquidators, prior to proceeding to the division foreseen in the preceding paragraph, will take this diversity into account and restore the balance by putting all the shares on an absolute equality, either by making complementary callings on the insufficiently paid-up shares or by means of preliminary refunds, in cash or in securities, to the shares that are paid-up to a higher proportion.

SECTION SEVEN

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 42. For the purpose of the implementation of the present articles of association, every director, member of the executive committee, auditor and liquidator, residing abroad, hereby elects domicile at the registered office of the company where all communications, summons, demands or notifications may be validly sent to him, without any other obligation for the company than to hold such documents at the disposal of the addressee.

Article 43. The shareholders undertake to abide entirely by the Code of Companies, and in consequence, the provisions of these acts that are not licitly departed from by the present articles of association, are deemed to be contained therein, and the clauses that might be contrary to the imperative provisions of said acts are regarded as not having been written.

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