

AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

On this twenty-first of September two thousand and twenty-six appeared before me, Mariska Daniëlle Maria Adegeest, LLM, a civil-law notary practising in The Hague:

- Mr Philippus Johannes Martinus Jozef Huijts, LLM, employed at Notariskantoor Adegeest B.V., address: Van Alkemadeaan 139, 2597 AD The Hague, born [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
acting for the purpose of this document with written power of attorney from:

- Mrs **Nadia Tagriet van der Linde**, born in [REDACTED], living at [REDACTED], married; acting for the purpose of this document in her capacity as (temporary) sole officer/officer authorised to act independently of, and as such duly representing:

- the association with full legal capacity: **WO=MEN, Dutch Gender Platform**, with its registered office in The Hague and its principal place of business at Korte Poten 9 B, 2511 EB The Hague, listed in the Commercial Register of the Chamber of Commerce under number 27293385.

The person appearing, acting in the stated capacity, declared as follows:

General.

- The association was formed on the second of November two thousand and six.
- The association's articles of association were most recently amended by a notarial deed executed before J.H.T. Brouwers, LLM, a civil-law notary practising in Amersfoort, on the twenty-eighth of October two thousand and sixteen.
- The association's general meeting, held on the thirty-first of August two thousand and twenty-six, legally resolved to amend the articles of association, a copy of the minutes of which meeting has been appended to this deed.

Amendment to the articles of association.

In execution of the above resolution of the association's general meeting, the person appearing declared, acting in the stated capacity, to amend the association's articles of association and adopt them again as follows:

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Article 1 - Name and registered office

1. Name and designation

The name of the association is: **WO=MEN, DUTCH GENDER PLATFORM.**

It may be referred to as: WO=MEN.

2. Registered office

It has its registered office in The Hague.

Article 2 - Objects

1. Objects



The association's objects are: promoting gender justice and putting it on the agenda. In doing so, specific attention will also be paid to masculinities and intersectional analysis.

Even though a significant part of the association's resources may come from government funds, the association monitors its independence from that government at all times.

2. Resources

Among other things, the association tries to achieve these objects by:

- ensuring the effective operation of the network as coordination mechanism and professional point of contact for gender equality and international collaboration;
- enhancing mutual contact between members, their expertise and commitment to gender equality, masculinities, intersectional analysis and international collaboration, by means of 'linking and learning';
- enhancing knowledge within the network and network resources by providing advice and training;
- increasing the attention of the Dutch government, politicians and development organisations and groups with regard to the rights of women, men, and non-binary persons, and gender equality by means of lobbying, monitoring, enhancing support and promoting gender accountability.

3. Definitions

In these articles of association and the regulations to be adopted pursuant to these articles of association, the stated terms have the following meaning:

- General Meeting:
The general membership meeting of the association WO=MEN, Dutch Gender Platform
- Committee:
The officer of WO=MEN appointed by the General Meeting, also acting under the title of: 'General Manager'.
- Supervisory Board;
The Supervisory Board of WO=MEN.

Article 3 - Membership

1. Members

Members of the association may include:

Natural persons and legal entities, who endorse the association's objects and articles of association.

Membership is personal and non-transferable.

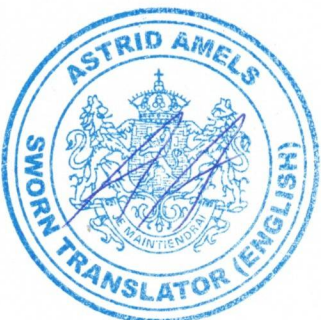
2. Application and admission as a member

Members are those who have applied as a member to the Committee and who have been admitted as such to the association by the Committee. If they are not admitted by the Committee, the General Meeting may as yet resolve to admit these persons.

3. Membership register

The Committee is responsible for keeping a/the membership register in which the names and addresses of all members have been recorded.

4. Suspension



After the prior approval of the Supervisory Board, the Committee may suspend a member for a maximum period of three months if the member fails to fulfil their membership obligations after three demands to that effect, or if the member has seriously harmed the interests of the association due to their acts or behaviour. The member may not exercise their membership rights during this suspension period.

5. Appeal to the General Meeting

Within one month of the member having been informed of the resolution to suspend, such member may appeal in writing against that resolution to the General Meeting and may subsequently put forward a defence. The General Meeting resolves during the meeting whether the suspension remains in effect. If the next meeting takes place after the term of the suspension period, the Committee decides on the appeal after having obtained the Supervisory Board's prior approval.

The member stays suspended during the appeal period and the appeal.

Article 4 - End of membership

1 End

Membership ends upon:

- a. the member's death; If a legal entity is a member of the association, their membership ends when they cease to exist, even if such ceasing to exist is the consequence of a merger or demerger;
- b. the member's termination by giving notice;
- c. the Committee's termination by giving notice;
- d. disqualification.

2. The member's termination by giving notice

The member may only terminate the membership by giving notice as at the end of the calendar year, unless the member declares that they want the termination by giving notice to take effect within a shorter period.

The membership fee for the current year remains payable by the member. Late termination by giving notice entails that the membership - including the associated financial obligations - does not end until the end of the current association year, unless the Committee decides otherwise on account of special circumstances.

Subject to the provisions of the next paragraph, termination by giving notice does not enable a member to evade a decision increasing the financial obligations of members.

A member may give notice to terminate their membership with immediate effect within one month after they have been informed of a resolution for conversion of the association into another legal form or for a merger. In that case, they must still pay the membership fee that has originally been determined for that year.

3. The Committee's termination by giving notice

Termination by giving notice by the Committee is only possible after the Supervisory Board has given its prior written approval.



The Committee must terminate by giving notice by means of a written notification to the member, stating the reason/reasons for the termination by giving notice. Termination by giving notice is possible:

- if it becomes evident that a member does not meet or no longer meets the statutory requirements for the membership;
- if a member - in spite of proper demands - does not fulfil their obligations towards the association; or
- when the association cannot reasonably be required to have the membership continue.

The date of termination of the membership is also established in the resolution to terminate by giving notice. The membership fee for the current year remains payable.

4. Disqualification

Disqualification from membership by the Committee is only possible after the Supervisory Board has given its prior written approval.

Disqualification from membership takes place by the Committee, by means of a written notification to the member, stating the reason/reasons for the disqualification.

Disqualification is possible if a member acts or has acted contrary to the articles of association, regulations or resolutions of the association, or if the member unreasonably prejudices or has prejudiced the association.

The disqualification takes effect immediately. The membership fee for the current year remains payable.

5. Appeal to the General Meeting

Within one month of the member having been informed of the resolution for termination by giving notice or disqualification, such member may appeal against that resolution to the General Meeting and may put forward a defence. During the next General Meeting, this appeal is discussed and the General Meeting resolves whether the appeal is upheld. The member is suspended during the appeal period and pending the appeal, which suspension is not bound by the period stated in Article 3.4.

Article 5 - Donors

1. Donors

A donor is an organisation or a person who makes a contribution to the association, possibly in excess of the membership / in excess of the graduated scale, and who is unable to derive any rights or additional rights from this.

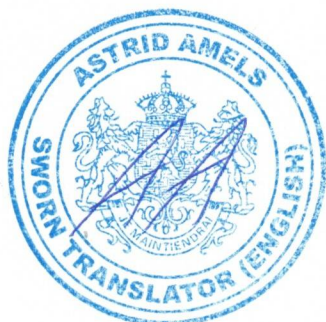
Donors are those who have been admitted as such by the Committee.

Donors are bound by the articles of association and the resolutions of the Committee and the General Meeting. They only have access to the General Meeting if that meeting so resolves. They have no voting rights at such meeting.

2. Admission, termination by giving notice

The arrangements made for members in these articles of association regarding admission and termination by giving notice and the consequences thereof also apply to donors as much as possible.

3. Financial contribution



The General Meeting determines the minimum amount that is payable by a donor to the association, either per association year or as a lump sum.

Moreover, donors may be asked to give a direct debit mandate for the periodic contribution.

4. Register of donors

The Committee keeps a register in which the names and addresses of the donors have been recorded.

Article 6 - Funds

1. Income

The association's funds consist of:

- membership fees;
- donations and legacies;
- subsidies;
- sponsor funds;
- acquisitions under the law of succession or as a gift;
- income from activities of the association and its assets;
- testamentary dispositions, only to be accepted under the benefit of inventory;
- other income.

2. Financial year

The financial year coincides with the calendar year.

3. Reserve

A positive result is to be used to accrue a reserve. This reserve is intended to absorb future unforeseen negative results and for a general settlement in the event of an emerging end of the activities.

Article 7 - Membership fee

1. Determination

Members pay an annual membership fee, the amount of which is determined by the General Meeting.

To that end, members may be classified in categories that pay a different membership fee.

2. Exemption

The Committee is authorised to grant a member full or partial exemption from paying the membership fee in any year on account of special circumstances.

3. Direct debit

The General Meeting may resolve that the annual membership fee may be paid in instalments, such, however, subject only to the condition that the member give a direct debit mandate to that end.

Article 8 - Committee

1. Number of Committee members

The association is managed by a Committee consisting of an officer with the title: 'general manager'.

2. Appointment of Committee members

The General Meeting appoints the Committee members.



3. Nomination for appointment to the Committee

Committee members are appointed on the basis of a nomination. Committee members are appointed from a binding list of candidates drawn up by the Supervisory Board.

The Committee's nomination is announced in the notice convening the General Meeting.

4. Term

Committee members are appointed for a period of four years. A Committee member may only be reappointed consecutively once.

The general membership meeting may extend a term under special circumstances.

5. Support Office

The Committee is supported in its duties on a daily basis by a support office.

Article 9 - End of Committee membership; suspension

1. End of Committee membership

Committee membership ends:

- upon retirement (automatically at the end of a term, or at their own request);
- upon death or placing under curatorship;
- if an administrator or protector is appointed on account of a mental disorder;
- upon dismissal pursuant to a resolution by the General Meeting, after prior advice from the Supervisory Board;

all this with due observance of the provisions stated below.

2. Suspension by the General Meeting

A Committee member may at all times be suspended by the General Meeting, after prior advice from the Supervisory Board, by a resolution adopted by a majority of at least two thirds of the votes cast.

The suspension amounts to a maximum of three months and may be extended once by the General Meeting by that same period. If a dismissal does not follow during the suspension, the suspension has ended after the end of the period.

The Committee member is given the opportunity to account for themselves at the relevant General Meeting and may in this respect be assisted by counsel.

Article 10 - Committee positions

The officer with the title of General Manager is responsible for all Committee positions and Committee duties.

Article 11 - Committee duty

1. Duty

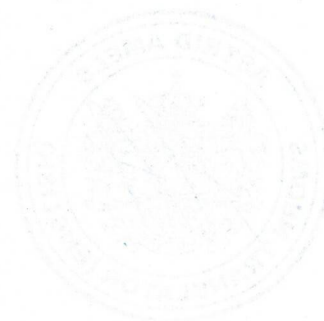
The Committee is responsible for managing the association.

2. Support Office

The Committee may appoint members of the support office, after prior advice from the Supervisory Board. Duties are recorded when the members of the support office are appointed.

The General Meeting may set further rules for the day-to-day support by the support office and the job description, which will be based on the internal regulations.

3. Administrative authority



The Committee is authorised to resolve to enter into agreements to acquire, dispose of, and encumber property subject to registration, and to enter into agreements in which the association commits itself as surety or as joint and several debtor, warrants performance by a third party or provides security for the debt of a third party.

The Committee requires the approval of the Supervisory Board for decisions to enter into agreements as described above. This limitation of the Committee's authority may be enforced against third parties.

The General Meeting may give a general or special power of attorney to the Committee to perform legal acts or to enter into agreements as described above.

The Committee is not authorised to accept estates, unless such is done under the benefit of inventory.

4. Obligation to obtain approval

The General Meeting may, after prior advice from the Supervisory Board, in a resolution to that effect, subject clearly to be described resolutions of the Committee to its approval. Such a resolution by the General Meeting is communicated to the Committee immediately. The absence of this approval cannot be invoked against and by third parties.

Regulations may provide that specific decisions of the Committee must be subjected to the prior written approval of the Supervisory Board.

5. Provision of information

The Committee provides the Supervisory Board with the necessary information required for the proper functioning of the Supervisory Board in good time.

Article 12 - Supervisory Board

1. The association has a Supervisory Board consisting of a minimum of three members and a maximum of seven members. If the number of members of the Supervisory Board has fallen below three, the Supervisory Board continues to be deemed to be complete, but the Supervisory Board will take measures to supplement the number of members as soon as possible and within four months at the latest.
2. The Supervisory Board determines the number of members and chooses a chairperson from their number.
3. The members of the Supervisory Board may not be members of the Committee.
4. The members of the Supervisory Board are appointed by the General Meeting based on the procedure established in the regulations of the Supervisory Board and for a period of four years, subject to the proviso that the membership of the Supervisory Board may end by dismissal granted by the joint other members of the Supervisory Board and by acceptance of an appointment as Committee member. The first members of the Supervisory Board establish a rotation schedule in the regulations of the Supervisory Board. Members appointed in the interim take the place of the predecessor in the established rotation schedule, unless it was decided to deviate from this upon their appointment. Retiring members may only be reappointed once.
5. Meetings of the Supervisory Board may be held by telephone or video conference, or by any other means of communication, provided that each participating member of the Supervisory Board can be heard simultaneously by all others.



If so requested, the officers will attend the meetings of the Supervisory Board; they have an advisory vote in such case.

Article 13 - The Supervisory Board's duties and powers

1. The duties of the Supervisory Board are to supervise the policy of the Committee and the general course of events of the association in full. It furthermore advises the Committee. In the performance of its duties, the Supervisory Board is guided by the interest of the association and monitors the normative framework within which the Committee acts.
2. The Supervisory Board's duties and powers include:
 - giving advice to the General Meeting about the procedure for appointing the members of the Committee;
 - giving a binding recommendation for the appointment of a person to the General Meeting for the appointment of the officer;
 - giving advice to the General Meeting for the suspension and dismissal of the officer;
 - giving advice to the Committee with respect to a proposal for determining the membership fee; and
 - determining a remuneration for the members of the Committee.
3. The Supervisory Board or one or more members to be appointed by it have access to all premises of the association and have the right to inspect all records, books and correspondence of the association at all times. In doing so, the Supervisory Board may be assisted by the association's registered accountant, who is appointed and dismissed by the Supervisory Board.
4. On its own initiative, the Committee provides the Supervisory Board in good time with all information necessary for the performance of its supervisory and advisory duties, and with all information requested by the Supervisory Board in that respect. The Supervisory Board has the right and authority to request information within the organisation and from parties that the organisation works with.
5. When granting or withholding its approval, the Supervisory Board must act in accordance with the requirements of reasonableness and fairness, and such with due observance of the above provisions of Article 12.1.
6. One particular duty of the chairperson of the Supervisory Board, together with another member of the Supervisory Board, is to represent the association in case of a conflict of interest, or at the Committee's request.
7. In case of the absence or inability to act of all Committee members, the Supervisory Board appoints a third party as temporary officer and arranges temporary substitution. The members of the Supervisory Board will not hold the position of officer themselves, unless a situation occurs within the meaning of the previous paragraph of this article.
In these articles of association, inability to act in any event includes the circumstance that
 - a. the officer cannot be reached due to illness or other causes for a period of more than seven days; or
 - b. the officer has been suspended.
8. The members of the Supervisory Board always have access to the meetings between the Committee and the support office.



9. The members of the Supervisory Board will treat confidentially all information and documentation that they receive in the context of the performance of the supervisory duty and that may be considered to be confidential, and will not disclose such outside the Supervisory Board and the Committee, not even after they have retired.
10. If one or more members of the Supervisory Board is absent or unable to act, the remaining member/members of the Supervisory Board is/are responsible for the supervision.
The General Meeting ensures that a person is appointed who in the case of the absence or inability to act of all members of the Supervisory Board or of the sole member of the Supervisory Board carries out the supervision temporarily.
In these articles of association, inability to act is understood to include the circumstance that (a) the member of the Supervisory Board cannot be reached due to illness or other causes for more than 1 (one) month, or (b) the member of the Supervisory Board has been suspended.
11. If only one member of the Supervisory Board is in office, all powers and obligations that these articles of association have assigned to and imposed on the Supervisory Board and its chairperson are vested in them.
12. The members of the Supervisory Board are obliged to attend the General Meeting, unless a member has a valid reason for not attending, of which the Committee has been informed in advance.
They have an advisory vote at the General Meeting.

Article 14. - End of membership of the Supervisory Board

Membership of the Supervisory Board ends upon:

- a. retirement;
- b. retirement by rotation, in accordance with the rotation schedule;
- c. dismissal;
- d. death;
- e. loss of the right to dispose of their property;
- f. no longer meeting the quality requirements stated in the Supervisory Board profile;
- g. acceptance of an appointment as Committee member.

Article 15 - Representation

1. Power of representation under the articles of association

The association is represented at law and otherwise by:

- the officer with the title: General Manager, or
- a member of the association or another natural person as specifically described in the Internal Regulations.

2. Entry in the Commercial Register

The Committee ensures that the entry in the Commercial Register is kept up to date.

3. Representation by power of attorney

The Committee may grant power of attorney to one or more third parties to represent the association within the limits of that power of attorney.

Article 16 - Reporting and Accountability

1. Association year



The association's financial year coincides with the calendar year.

2. Accounts

The Committee keeps the association's finances up to date and accounts for them in such a manner that the association's rights and obligations can be known from them at any time. The Committee takes care of a statement of income and expenditure in an association year and a statement of its assets and liabilities at the start and end of that year, to be referred to jointly as the annual report and accounts.

The Committee must keep the financial records for at least ten years.

3. Audit by the Supervisory Board

The Committee is obliged to allow the Supervisory Board to inspect all accounts and the records pertaining to the accounts, and to provide it with all information it requires. The Supervisory Board may be assisted by an external expert if it considers this necessary for a proper performance of its duties.

The Supervisory Board reports its findings to the General Meeting, together with an opinion on whether or not to approve the annual report and accounts.

4. Approval of annual report

The Committee submits the annual report and accounts to the General Meeting for approval, after having obtained the Supervisory Board's prior written approval.

If an auditor's opinion on the accuracy of these documents within the meaning of Section 2:393 (1) of the Dutch Civil Code is not submitted, then the prior audit of the annual report and accounts by the Supervisory Board is sufficed with.

5. Discharge

After the General Meeting has approved the annual report and accounts, a motion is made to discharge the Committee for the account rendered by it.

Article 17 - The General Meeting

1. General Meeting

The General Meeting is the highest body of WO=MEN.

2. Authority

The General Meeting is entitled to all powers within the association that have not been assigned to the Committee by law or under the articles of association. The General Meeting may grant the Committee a general or specific power of attorney to represent the association within the limits of that power of attorney. Additional conditions or provisions in that respect may be recorded in the Internal Regulations.

3. Meeting

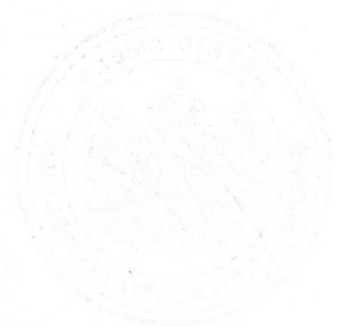
The General Meeting is convened by the Committee.

4. Resolutions

The General Meeting may only adopt legally valid resolutions relating to subjects stated on the agenda for the relevant meeting.

5. Annual meeting

A General Meeting - the annual meeting - is held annually, no later than six months after the end of the association's financial year. The subjects discussed at the annual meeting include:



- a. the Committee's report on the past year;
 - b. the motion on whether or not to approve the annual report and accounts for the past year;
 - c. the motion to discharge the Committee;
 - d. the appointment of Committee members if there are vacancies on the Committee;
and
 - e. motions of the Committee or the members, as announced in the notice convening the meeting.
6. Budget
- The Committee makes the budget for the next association year available for inspection by the members no later than one month before the end of the association year.

Article 18 - Convening the meeting

1. Number

The Committee convenes the General Meeting as frequently as it deems such desirable or when it is obliged to do so by law or under the articles of association.

2. Convocation by members

A number of members, together authorised to cast at least one tenth of the votes, may request the Committee in writing to convene a General Meeting within four weeks of that request. If the Committee has not sent the notice convening the meeting within fourteen days of receipt of that request, those requesting the meeting may convene it themselves.

3. Method of convocation

The General Meeting is convened by means of:

 - a publication in the association body; or
 - written notice to the addresses of the members according to the membership register.

4. Period for convening a meeting

The period for convening a meeting amounts to a minimum of fourteen days, not counting the day of the notice and the day of the meeting.

5. Content

In addition to the location, date and time of the meeting, the notice convening the meeting must also include an agenda that lists the subjects to be discussed.

Article 19 - Access and voting rights

1. Access

All non-suspended members of the Committee and of the association have access to the General Meeting. They are authorised to address these meetings. The meeting may also resolve to admit other persons to all or part of the meeting. Suspended members have access to that part of the meeting in which the appeal to the General Meeting within the meaning of Article 3.6 (suspension) and Article 4.5 (termination by giving notice or disqualification by the Committee) is discussed.

2. Voting rights

Members have voting rights at the general membership meeting. This right takes effect on the first reference date after the start of the membership. Reference dates are the first of January and the first of July.



Each ordinary member of the association who is a natural person has one vote. Each ordinary member of the association who is a legal entity has two votes. A suspended member has no voting rights.

An officer has an advisory vote.

3. Proxy voting

A voting member may give power of attorney to another voting member to vote on their behalf. This power of attorney must be given in writing and submitted to the Committee before the vote. One member may not represent more than two other members. A given power of attorney is non-transferable.

4. Internal regulations

Insofar as the rights and obligations of the members arising from the membership are not provided for in the articles of association, they are provided for in the internal regulations and in other regulations of WO=MEN to be adopted by the General Meeting.

Article 20 - Adoption of resolutions by the General Meeting

1 Absolute majority

To the extent not provided otherwise in these articles of association, a resolution is adopted by an absolute majority of votes of the members present and represented at the meeting, regardless of their number.

Blank votes and invalid votes do not count for the adoption of resolutions, but do count to determine the quorum prescribed in these articles of association.

2. The quorum is made up of at least 5 members who are not on the Committee.

3. Determination of voting result

The opinion of the chairperson pronounced at the meeting about the outcome of a vote is decisive. The same applies to the content of a resolution that has been adopted insofar as voting was on a motion that had not been recorded in writing. If the correctness of the chairperson's opinion is challenged immediately after it has been pronounced, a new vote is taken if the majority of the meeting or, if the original vote was not taken by roll call or ballot, one person entitled to vote who is present so desires. This new vote nullifies the legal consequences of the original vote.

4. Election of persons

If a majority is not obtained in a vote on the election of persons during the first vote, a new vote will be taken.

If a majority is not obtained again, an interim vote will decide between which persons the revote will take place.

5. Tie in voting

A motion is rejected in the event of a tie in voting.

6. Method of voting

All votes are cast orally, unless the chairperson informs or at least three members inform before the meeting that they require a written vote.

Written votes must be cast by means of sealed and unsigned ballots. Resolutions may be adopted by acclamation, unless a member requires a vote by roll call.



7. Adopting resolutions outside a meeting

A unanimous resolution of all members, whether or not a meeting is held, has the same force as a resolution of the General Meeting, provided that it is adopted with the prior knowledge of the Committee and the Supervisory Board.

8. Adopting resolutions on subjects that have not been announced

If all members are present or represented at a meeting, valid resolutions may be adopted on all subjects that come up for discussion, provided that this is done unanimously, even if the subject has not been announced or has not been announced in the manner prescribed in the notice.

9. If the Committee has determined in the notice convening a General Meeting that the General Meeting will either also or exclusively be accessible electronically, members are authorised to exercise their authority to attend the General Meeting, address the meeting and, to the extent that they have voting rights, exercise their right to vote, by means of an electronic means of communication, provided that (i) members can be identified via the electronic means of communication, (ii) members can exercise their voting rights, to the extent that they are entitled to vote, (iii) members can directly observe the proceedings at the meeting via a two-sided audiovisual means of communication, and (iv) members can directly participate in the deliberations.

The Committee may set conditions for the use of the electronic means of communication, such as the technical requirements and the security and reliability of communications.

The convening notice states that the General Meeting is either also or exclusively accessible electronically, as well as the procedure for participating in the General Meeting electronically, exercising the voting rights by means of an electronic means of communication, and the conditions set for the use thereof.

10. If the Committee has opened the possibility to do so in writing, votes may be cast prior to the General Meeting through an electronic means of communication, but no earlier than on the thirtieth day prior to that of the meeting, via an e-mail address designated especially for that purpose. These votes are considered equivalent to votes that are cast at the General Meeting.

Article 21 - Chairing the meeting; minutes

1. Chairing the meeting

The meetings of the members are chaired by the association's officer. If a chairperson cannot be appointed in this way, the Supervisory Board will appoint the chairperson of the General Meeting. This person may also be a member of the Supervisory Board.

2. Minutes

The person designated for that purpose by the chairperson of the meeting prepares minutes of the proceedings at each meeting, which are adopted and signed by the chairperson and the minutes secretary.

Article 22 - Amendment to the articles of association; legal merger; legal demerger

1. Announcement

The association's articles of association may be amended by means of a resolution of the General Meeting. If a motion to amend the articles of association is made to the General Meeting, this must always be included in the notice convening the General Meeting.



2. Motion

Those who have convened the General Meeting to deal with a motion for amendment to the articles of association must make a copy of that motion, in which the proposed amendment is included verbatim, available for inspection by the members at least five days before the meeting at a suitable location. This copy must be available for inspection until after the end of the day on which the meeting is held.

3. Special majority and quorum requirement

A resolution to amend the articles of association must be adopted by a majority of at least two thirds of the votes cast.

At least 51% (fifty-one percent) of the members must be present or represented at that meeting. If the required number of members is not present or represented, a new General Meeting may be convened in which the resolution may be adopted by a majority of at least two thirds of the votes cast, regardless of the number of members who are present or represented at this meeting. The notice convening the new meeting must state that and why a resolution may be adopted, regardless of the number of members who are present or represented at the meeting.

The second meeting referred to above is not held earlier than two weeks and not later than four weeks after the first meeting.

4. Implementation

An amendment to the articles of association takes effect immediately after it has been laid down in a notarial deed. Any officer is authorised to record an amendment to the articles of association by notarial deed.

An officially certified copy of the deed of amendment and the continuous text of the amended articles of association must be filed with the Commercial Register.

5. Legal merger; legal demerger

The provisions of these articles of association on a resolution to amend the articles of association apply accordingly to a resolution for a legal merger or legal demerger.

Article 23 - Dissolution

1. Resolution to dissolve

The association may be dissolved by a resolution of the General Meeting. The provisions of these articles of association on a resolution to amend the articles of association apply accordingly to a resolution to dissolve.

If at the time of its dissolution the association has no assets, it will cease to exist. In that case, the Committee informs the Commercial Register.

The books and records of the dissolved association are kept by the person designated by the Committee in the resolution to dissolve for seven years after the association has ceased to exist. The designated custodian must state their name and address to the Commercial Register within eight days of the commencement of their custodianship.

2. Other cause

Moreover, the association is dissolved:

- by insolvency after the association has been put into liquidation or by completion of the liquidation because of the condition of the assets and liabilities;
- by a court decision to that effect in the cases provided for by law.



Article 24 - Liquidation

1. Liquidators

The Committee is responsible for the liquidation of the association's assets, to the extent that no other liquidator has/liquidators have been appointed in the resolution to dissolve.

2. Association in liquidation

The association is being wound up after the resolution to dissolve.

The association continues to exist after its dissolution if and to the extent necessary for the winding-up of its affairs.

During liquidation the provisions of the articles of association remain in force as far as possible and necessary.

Documents and notices sent by the association must contain the words 'in liquidation' after the association's name.

3. Destination of liquidation balance

Any assets left after liquidation will be spent according to the association's objects, such in accordance with the rules of the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration for Public Benefit Organisations that apply at the time. At present, this means that any liquidation surplus of the dissolved association will be spent for the benefit of a public benefit organisation that is exclusively or almost exclusively aimed at the common good.

This destination is established upon the resolution to dissolve or, in the absence thereof, by the liquidator/liquidators.

The liquidation is completed when the liquidators are satisfied that all assets are accounted for.

In case of a liquidation, the association ceases to exist at the time of completion of the liquidation.

The liquidators will inform the Commercial Register of this.

Article 25 - Regulations

1. Internal regulations

The General Meeting may establish internal regulations.

2. Supervisory Board regulations

The General Meeting may establish regulations in which more detailed rules are included about the functioning of the Supervisory Board.

3. Content

Regulations may provide more detailed rules on matters such as decision-making, the profile of members, officers and members of the Supervisory Board, the membership fee, the activities and the division of duties of all this.

4. Scope

Regulations may not be contrary to the law or the articles of association and may not contain provisions that should be arranged in the articles of association.

Article 26 - Other provisions

Information management.

1. Personal data kept within WO=MEN are used exclusively for the activities of WO=MEN. They are only communicated to those who need to have such data for said activities.



2. The Committee may offer members options for digital communications and may attach further conditions to it.
3. Where a written exchange of information is prescribed in or pursuant to the articles of association, the internal regulations or the regulations established by the General Meeting, the Committee may determine that any forms of digital communications to be designated by it are considered equivalent to this as additional option.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

The above power of attorney is evidenced by a private instrument, which will be attached to this deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THIS DEED

was executed in The Hague on the date stated at the beginning of this deed.

The person appearing has sufficiently proved his identity to me, the civil-law notary. The contents of the deed have been communicated and explained to him. The person appearing declared that he did not require the deed to be read out in full, to have taken note of the contents of the deed within the specified time before execution of the deed and to agree to the contents of the deed. Immediately thereafter, the deed was read out in part and signed by the person appearing and by me, the civil-law notary.

Signatures.

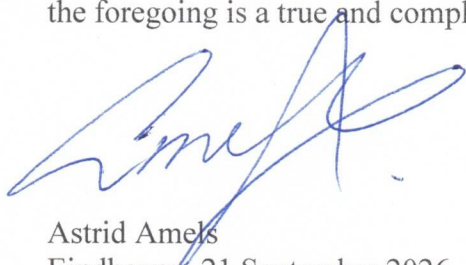
ISSUED AS A TRUE COPY
21 SEPTEMBER 2026

[stamp: M.D.M. Adegeest, LLM, civil-law notary practising in The Hague]

[signature]



I, Astrid Amels, authorised by the Court of 's-Hertogenbosch in the Netherlands to act as a sworn translator for the English language (listed in the Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators under number 515), hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing is a true and complete translation of the attached Dutch document.



Astrid Amels
Eindhoven, 21 September 2026

