

Notarial Deed

written on behalf of Mgr. Petr Diviš, a notary based in Prague, his representative appointed in accordance with § 24 of the Notary Code, notary candidate JUDr. Adélou Fleischer (hereinafter also referred to as "Notary") in the text of the notary record, in the office at Purkyňova 2121/3, Prague, Nové Město, on October seventeenth, two thousand twenty-four (October 17, 2024). -

The founder is present –the company KKCG AG, with its registered office in the Swiss Confederation, 6004 Luzern, Kapellgasse 21, registered in the commercial register maintained for the canton of Luzern under registration number CHE-326.367.231 (further on in the text of the notary record also simply "KKCG AG" or simply "Founder"), whereas according to the power of attorney dated October 7, 2024 (the attachment to this notary record) acts legally for her representative M.Sc. Matej Rídký, date of birth December 6, 1991, residence Krnov, Pod Bezručovým vrchem, Sv. Ducha 70/1, attorney with registered office at Evropska 866/71, Vokovice, 160 00 Prague 6, IČO 179 70 385, registered in the list of attorneys maintained by the Czech Bar Association under registration number 20698, which declares that the company KKCG AG exists and is registered in of the Swiss commercial register maintained for the canton of Luzern, which he proves by submitting an extract from this commercial register. The representative declares that he and the Founder are competent to act independently within the scope of the legal action, which is notarized. The representative proved his identity to the Notary with a valid official ID card and proved his authority to legally act on behalf of the Founder with the power of attorney cited above, which the representative declared that he had accepted and that it had not been revoked, limited or otherwise changed by any decision of the Founder or by any other legal action until today and the authorization to act legally on behalf of the Founder continues to this extent. -----

The founder expressly declares that he has all consents to the legal action contained in this notary record, if such consents were required according to applicable legal regulations. -----

The founder further declares that on October 8, 2024, he accepted in the form of a notarial deed Mgr. Petr Diviš, a notary based in Prague, registered under no. j.NZ 862/2024, N 903/2024, articles of association of the joint-stock company Maritime Holding as, while the registration of this company in the commercial register has not yet taken place. The founder intends to adopt the new full wording of the articles of association of Maritime Holding as with this notarial deed, based on which the trading company, the number of members and the method of meeting of the board of directors and the composition of the members of the company's bodies will be changed. -----

The founder declares that he accepts the new complete wording of the statutes of this wording:-----

STATUTES OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Azur as

Part I.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 1

Establishment of the company

- (1) The trading company KKCG AG, with its registered office at Kapellgasse 21, 6004 Luzern, Swiss Confederation, registered in the Swiss Commercial Register of the Canton of Luzern under the registration number CHE-326.367.231 (hereinafter referred to as the "founder") is in accordance with the provisions of Act no. 90/2012 Coll., on business companies and cooperatives (Act on Business Corporations), as amended (hereinafter referred to as the "Act on Business Corporations") and Act No. 89/2012 Coll., Civil Code, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the "Civil Code") by the sole shareholder of Azur as (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"). -----
- (2) The founder preliminarily estimates the amount of costs that will arise in connection with the establishment of a joint-stock company at an amount not exceeding CZK 50,000 (in words: fifty thousand Czech crowns). -----

Art. 2

Business name, seat and duration of the Company

- (1) The Company's trading name is: Azur as -----
- (2) The seat of the Company is in the municipality: Prague. -----
- (3) The company is established for an indefinite period. -----

Art. 3

Subject of business and subject of activity of the Company

- (1) The Company's business is: -----
 - a. rental of real estate, apartments and non-residential premises; and -----
 - b. holding shares and participations in domestic and foreign companies, enterprises and other entities doing business in various fields. -----
- (2) The subject of the Company's activity is the management of its own property. -----

Part II.

SHARE CAPITAL

Art. 4

Share capital

- (1) The Company's share capital amounts to CZK 2,000,000 (in words: two million Czech crowns) and is divided into 2 (in words: two) pieces of registered ordinary shares as registered shares with a nominal value of CZK 1,000,000 (in words: one million Czech crowns) each.-----
- (2) Voting rights are associated with shares. Each share with a nominal value of CZK 1,000,000 (in words: one million Czech crowns) is entitled to 1 (in words: one) vote. The total number of votes in the Company is 2 (in words: two) votes.-----

Part III.

SHARE

Art. 5

Share

- (1) The company issued all shares as securities. -----
- (2) The Company's shares were not immobilized or issued as book-entry securities. -----

Art. 6

Massive share

- (1) The Board of Directors of the Company may decide that exchangeable shares will be issued as collective certificates replacing individual shares (hereinafter referred to as "collective shares"). In addition to the legal requisites of shares, a collective share contains at least an indication of how many shares and what type they replace, including their numerical designation.-----
- (2) The owner of a collective share has the right to exchange it for individual shares or to exchange it for collective shares replacing a different number of shares. The request for exchange is submitted to the Company's Board of Directors in writing.-----
- (3) The company is not authorized to carry out the exchange under paragraph (2) of this article before the collective share to be exchanged is presented to it. -----
- (4) The exchange of collective shares will be carried out at the expense of the applicant. --

Art. 7

Transfershares

- (1) Registered shares are transferred by handwritten signature, which clearly identifies the transferee. In order for the transfer of a registered share to be effective against the Company, notification of a change in the person of the Company's shareholder and presentation of the share in the Company's name is required. -----

- (2) The transferability of shares is subject to the approval of the Company's general meeting, the contract for the transfer of these shares will not take effect before consent is granted. If the consent is not granted within 6 (in words: six) months from the date of conclusion of the transfer agreement, the same effects occur as in case of withdrawal from the agreement, unless otherwise specified in the transfer agreement. -

**Part IV.
OTHER SECURITIES**

Art. 8

Convertible and senior bonds

- (1) Under the conditions set by the Law on Business Corporations, the Company may, based on a decision of the general meeting, issue bonds with the right to exchange them for shares, or priority bonds, which include the right to preferential subscription of shares. -----

Art. 9

Temporary leaves

- (1) The rights and obligations associated with outstanding shares are attached to the interim letter. -----

**Part V.
DEPOSIT OBLIGATION, PROFIT SHARE AND LIQUIDATION BALANCE**

Art. 10

Deposit obligation

- (1) The shareholder shall repay the issue price of the shares subscribed by him no later than 1 (in words: one) year from the effective date of the capital increase. -----
- (2) A shareholder who is in arrears with the payment of the issue price shall pay the Company interest on the amount owed in the amount of twice the rate of interest on arrears established by the relevant legal regulation. Other consequences associated with a delay in the repayment of the issue price of the shares are determined by the Law on Business Corporations. -----
- (3) The method of fulfilling the deposit obligation is fully governed by the Law on Business Corporations. -----

Art. 11

Profit share and on other own resources

- (1) The shareholder has the right to a share of the profit and other own resources, which the general meeting approved for distribution among the shareholders, in the proportion of

- the ratio of the nominal value of the shares owned by the shareholder to the share capital. If the general meeting so decides, the share of profit and other own resources can also be distributed among other persons. -----
- (2) The share of profit and other own resources is paid in money. -----
 - (3) The board of directors decides on the payment of the profit share and other own resources. If the distribution is in violation of the Law on Business Corporations, shares of profits or other own resources will not be paid. -----
 - (4) The company will pay out the share of profit and other own resources at its own expense and risk only by non-cash transfer to the shareholder's account listed in the list of shareholders. The share of profit and other own resources is payable within 3 (in words: three) months from the date of adoption of the decision of the general meeting on its distribution, unless the general meeting determines otherwise. -----
 - (5) The decisive day for exercising the right to a share in profit or other own resources is the decisive day for participation in the general meeting that decided on the distribution of profit or other own resources. -----
 - (6) The right to share in the profit or other own resources is separately transferable from the day the general meeting decided on the distribution of the profit or other own resources. -----
 - (7) A share of profit or other own resources is not returned, unless the person to whom the share was paid knew or should have known that the conditions established by these articles of association and the law were violated during the payment about business corporations; in doubt, good faith is assumed. The statute of limitations for the right to return a share of profit or other own resources according to the previous sentence begins on the day of payment. This paragraph shall not apply to deposits under paragraph (8) of this article. -----
 - (8) Deposit the profit share can only be paid out on the basis of interim financial statements, which show that the Company has sufficient resources to distribute the profit. The sum of the advances on the profit share cannot be higher than the sum of the current accounting period's operating result, the operating result of previous years and other funds formed from the profit that the business corporation may use at its discretion, reduced by allocations to reserve and other funds in accordance with the law and the social contract. -----
 - (9) The company may not distribute profit or other own resources if, on the day of the end of the last accounting period, the equity capital resulting from the regular or extraordinary financial statements or the equity capital after such distribution is reduced below the amount of the subscribed share capital increased by funds that cannot, according to the Law on Business Corporations or of these articles of association to be distributed among the shareholders. -----
 - (10) The company may not pay out a share of profits or other own resources, nor pay advances on them, if this would bring about bankruptcy according to a special law. ----

Art. 12

Share of liquidation balance

- (1) When the Company is dissolved by liquidation, each shareholder is entitled to a share of the liquidation balance. The share of the liquidation balance is paid in cash. -----
- (2) The right to share in the liquidation balance is separately transferable from the day the Company entered liquidation. -----

Part VI.
OTHER RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Art. 13

Rights and obligations of shareholders

- (1) Each shareholder is the bearer of the rights and obligations arising from these articles of association and the relevant legal regulations, in particular the Act on Business Corporations and the Civil Code. -----

Art. 14

The right to vote and the right to be explained

- (1) The shareholder is entitled to participate in the general meeting and to vote at it, in the manner specified in these articles of association and in the Law on Business Corporations. -----
- (2) The shareholder is entitled to request and receive from the Company an explanation of matters concerning the Company or persons controlled by it at the general meeting, if such explanation is necessary for assessing the content of the matters included in the general meeting or for the exercise of his shareholder rights at it. The shareholder may submit the request in writing. The request must be submitted after the invitation to the general meeting has been published and before it takes place. -----

Art. 15

The right to exercise proposals and counter-proposals

- (1) The shareholder is entitled to apply proposals and counter-proposals to matters included on the agenda of the general meeting. -----

Art. 16

Rights of Qualified Shareholders

- (1) Under the conditions set by the Law on Business Corporations, qualified shareholders may request the board of directors to convene a general meeting to discuss matters proposed by them. In the request, they shall state the draft resolution on the proposed matters or it is justified. -----

- (2) If a qualified shareholder so requests, the board of directors will include a matter designated by him on the agenda of the general meeting, provided that a resolution is also proposed for each of the matters or its inclusion is justified.-----

Art. 17

Shareholder lawsuit

- (1) Under the conditions set out in the Law on Business Corporations, every qualified shareholder is entitled to claim compensation for damages against a member of the board of directors or the supervisory board on behalf of the Company, or the fulfillment of their possible obligations arising from the contract for the settlement of damages caused by a breach of due diligence, or the repayment of the share price against a shareholder who is in arrears with its repayment, and in this proceeding represent the Company; this applies similarly to the subsequent execution of the decision. -----

Art. 18

Preemptive right of shareholders to subscribe for new shares

- (1) Each shareholder has a preferential right to subscribe for part of the Company's new shares subscribed to increase the share capital in the ratio of the nominal value of his shares to the share capital, if their issue price is to be paid in money.-----
- (2) Each shareholder has a preferential right to subscribe even for those shares that, in accordance with the Business Corporations Act, have not been subscribed by another shareholder.-----

Part VII.

COMPANY BODIES

Art. 19

The system of the internal structure of the Company

- (1) The Company's bodies are the general meeting, the board of directors and the supervisory board. -----
- (2) The internal structure of the Company is based on a dualistic system. The rules for determining the number of members of the board of directors and the supervisory board are set out in Art. 34 paragraphs (1) and Art. 39 paragraphs (1) of these statutes.-----

Art. 20

Decision of the body of the Company

- (1) The decision of a body of the Company is regarded as if it had not been adopted, among other things, if its content is vague or incomprehensible or if it obligates to impossible fulfillment.-----
- (2) The decision of the Company's body is effective against the Company at the moment of acceptance. The decision of a single shareholder within the scope of the Company's

body is effective against it as soon as it is made. Decisions of the Company's body apply to third parties from the moment they learned about it or could have learned about it. --

Art. 21

Resignation of a member of an elected body

- (1) A member of the Company's body may resign from his position. The resigning member shall notify his resignation to the body of the Company that elected him (hereinafter referred to as "**competent authority**"). His function ends on the day when the resignation was discussed or should have been discussed by the general meeting. The General Meeting is obliged to discuss the resignation without undue delay, but no later than at its next meeting after the resignation has been delivered to the Company. If the resigning member announces his resignation at the meeting of the general meeting, the performance of the office ends after the expiration of 2 (in words: two) months after such notification, unless the general meeting approves another moment of termination of the office at his request. If the competent body is a sole shareholder, the position of a member of the body shall end upon the expiry of 2 (in words: two) months from the date of delivery of the notice of resignation to the sole shareholder, unless another moment of termination of the position is approved at the request of the resigning member of the body. -----

**PART VIII.
GENERAL MEETING**

Art. 22

Status of the general meeting

- (1) The General Assembly is the highest body of the Company. -----
- (2) Shareholders exercise their right to participate in the management of the Company at or outside the general meeting. -----
- (3) Voting at the general meeting and making decisions outside the general meeting is also possible with the use of technical means. The terms of this vote or decision shall be determined by the Board of Directors in such a way as to enable the Company to verify the identity of the person authorized to exercise the voting right and to determine the shares with which the exercised voting right is associated. -----
- (4) The shareholder participates in the general meeting in person or by proxy. The power of attorney for representation at the general meeting must be in writing and must indicate whether it was granted for representation at one or more general meetings. -----

Art. 23

Convocation of the general meeting

- (1) The board of directors convenes the general meeting at least once per accounting period. In the event that the Company does not have an elected board of directors or the elected board of directors does not fulfill its duties for a long time and the general meeting is not convened by its member either, the supervisory board shall convene the general meeting; it can also convene a general meeting if the interests of the Company require it. At the same time, the Supervisory Board will propose the necessary measures. If the supervisory board does not convene the general meeting, it can be convened by any member of the supervisory board.-----
- (2) The general meeting is convened by the board of directors, or its member, if the board of directors does not convene it without undue delay and the law on business corporations requires the convening of a general meeting, or if the board of directors is unable to reach a resolution for a long time, unless otherwise stipulated by the law on business corporations.-----
- (3) Board members always attend the general meeting. A board member must be given the floor whenever he or she requests it.-----
- (4) The Board of Directors shall convene a general meeting without undue delay after finding that the total loss of the Company based on the financial statements has reached such an amount that if it were to be paid from the available resources of the Company, the unpaid loss would reach half of the share capital or this can be expected, taking into account all the circumstances, or for another serious reason, and will propose to the general meeting the dissolution of the Company or the adoption of another appropriate measure.-----
- (5) The general meeting will discuss the regular financial statements no later than 6 (in words: six) months from the last day of the previous accounting period. -----
- (6) At least 30 (in words: thirty) days before the day of the general meeting, the convenor shall publish the invitation to the general meeting on the Company's website and at the same time send it to the shareholders at the address indicated in the list of shareholders.-----
- (7) Sending the invitation to the address of the shareholder according to the previous paragraph (6) can be replaced by sending the invitation in electronic form to the e-mail address of the shareholder listed in the list of shareholders. In such a case, the invitation is deemed to have been delivered on the next working day after sending.-----
- (8) The invitation to the general meeting must contain at least the following details:-----
 - a) company and registered office of the Company, -----
 - b) place, date and time of the general meeting, -----
 - c) indicating whether a regular or substitute general meeting is being convened,-----
 - d) the agenda of the general meeting, including the name of the person, if proposed as a member of the elected body of the Company, -----
 - e) the decisive day for participation in the general meeting, if it has been determined, and an explanation of its significance for voting at the general meeting,-----
 - f) draft resolution of the general meeting and its justification,-----
 - g) voting conditions at the general meeting using technical means determined by the board of directors pursuant to Art. 22 paragraph (3) of these statutes,-----

h) the deadline for delivering the shareholder's comments on the agenda of the general meeting, if correspondence voting is allowed, which must not be shorter than 15 (in words: fifteen) days; the delivery of the invitation to the shareholder is decisive for the beginning of its term.-----

If a draft resolution is not submitted according to paragraph (8) letter f) of this article, the invitation to the general meeting contains the statement of the Company's board of directors on each proposed matter. -----

If a change to the articles of association is on the agenda of the general meeting, the invitation to the general meeting must contain at least a brief and concise description and justification of the proposed changes to the articles of association. The board of directors will publish the full draft of the amendment to the articles of association together with the invitation to the general meeting on the Company's website.-----

In the invitation to the general meeting, the company informs the shareholder that he can inspect the draft amendment to the articles of association at the company's headquarters within the period specified in the invitation to the general meeting. -----

- (9) The place, date and time of the general meeting shall be determined in such a way that it does not unreasonably restrict the shareholder's right to participate in it. -----
- (10) Matters that were not included on the agenda of the general meeting can be discussed at the general meeting discuss or decide on the meeting only if all shareholders agree to it. -----
- (11) The general meeting can decide that some of the matters included in the agenda of the general meeting will be postponed to the next general meeting or that they will not be discussed. This does not apply if the general meeting is held at the request of a qualified shareholder, unless this shareholder agrees. -----
- (12) The Company shall notify the shareholders of the cancellation or postponement of the general meeting in the manner established by the Act on Business Corporations and these articles of association for convening the general meeting, at least 1 (in words: one) week before the originally announced date of the general meeting, otherwise the shareholders who attend the general meeting shall be paid they arrived according to the original invitation, and the related costs were purposefully incurred. -----
- (13) If the general meeting was convened at the initiative of qualified shareholders, its cancellation or postponement is only possible if these shareholders agree to it. -----
- (14) If a new location, date and time of the general meeting is determined, the time limits set by these articles of association or the Act on Business Corporations for sending out invitations to the general meeting and for convening the general meeting at the initiative of qualified shareholders are not affected. -----
- (15) A general meeting may be held without meeting the requirements of the Law on Business Corporations and these Articles of Association for convening it, if all shareholders agree. -----

Quorum of the general meeting and the list of those present

- (1) The general meeting is able to reach a resolution if shareholders owning shares whose nominal value exceeds 30% (in words: thirty percent) of the share capital are present. -
- (2) In the case of shareholders present, the Company will enter them in the list of those present-----
 - a) name and place of residence or registered office, -----
 - b) data according to letter a) of this paragraph concerning the proxy, if the shareholder is represented, or the person according to § 399 par. 2 of the Act on Business Corporations, if the person is present at the general meeting, -----
 - c) stock numbers,-----
 - d) the nominal value of the shares or the number of individual shares that entitle the shareholder to vote, or information that the share does not entitle the shareholder to vote. -----
- (3) In case of refusal to register a certain person in the list of those present, the fact of the refusal and the reason for it will be stated in the list of those present.-----
- (4) The convenor or a person designated by him confirms the correctness of the list of attendees with his signature. -----

Art. 25

Substitute general meeting

- (1) If the general meeting is unable to reach a resolution, the board of directors shall convene a replacement general meeting with the same agenda without undue delay in the manner established by the law on business corporations and these articles of association, if it is still necessary; the substitute general meeting is able to resolve regardless of Art. 24 paragraph (1) of these statutes; the deadline for sending out invitations is reduced to 15 (in words: fifteen) days, and the invitation does not have to contain the justification of the draft resolution of the general meeting or the statement of the Company's board of directors on each proposed matter included on the agenda of the general meeting according to Art. 23 paragraph (8) letter d) of these statutes. -----
- (2) The invitation to the substitute general meeting shall be sent to shareholders no later than 15 (in words: fifteen) days from the day on which the original general meeting was convened, and the substitute general meeting must be held no later than 6 (in words: six) weeks from the day on which it was the original general meeting was convened. --
- (3) Matters that were not included in the proposed agenda of the original general meeting can only be decided at the replacement general meeting if all shareholders agree.-----

Art. 26

General meeting decisions

- (1) The general meeting takes decisions by a majority of the votes of the shareholders present, unless the Law on Business Corporations requires a different majority.-----

- (2) To the decision according to Art. 28 paragraph (2) letter m) of these articles of association, on the decision to amend the articles of association or as a result of which the articles of association are changed, on the decision on the authorization of the board of directors to increase the share capital, on the possibility of setting off a monetary claim against the Company against the claim for repayment of the issue price, on the issue of convertible or priority bonds, on the cancellation The company in liquidation and the decision on the distribution of the liquidation balance require the consent of at least a two-thirds majority of the votes of the shareholders present.-----
- (3) Decision of the general meeting on facts according to Art. 26 paragraph (2) of these articles of association and other facts, the effects of which only take effect upon entry in the commercial register, are certified by a public document. The content of the public document also includes the approved text of the amendment to the statutes, if they are amended.-----
- (4) To the decision according to Art. 28 paragraphs (2)letter m) these articles of association and the change in the amount of the share capital also require the consent of the shareholders for each type of shares whose rights are affected by this decision; in-kind voting requires at least a two-thirds majority of the votes of the shareholders present.--
- (5) The decision to change the type or form of shares, to change the rights associated with a certain type of shares, or to limit the transferability of registered shares also requires the consent of at least a three-quarter majority of the votes of the present shareholders owning these shares. -----
- (6) To decide on the exclusion or limitation of the preferential right to obtain exchangeable or priority bonds on enabling the distribution of profit or other own resources to persons other than shareholders pursuant to § 34 par. 1 of the Act on Business Corporations, on the exclusion or limitation of the shareholder's preferential right when increasing the share capital by subscribing new shares and increasing the share capital by non-monetary contributions, the consent of at least a three-quarter majority of the votes of the present shareholders is required. If the Company has issued shares of different types, these decisions also require the consent of the shareholders for each type of shares whose rights are affected by this decision; in-kind voting requires at least a three-quarters majority of the votes of the shareholders present.-----
- (7) The decision to combine shares or to change the type of shares to shares with no voting rights also requires the consent of all affected shareholders.-----

Art. 27

Decision making per rollam

- (1) The decision of the general meeting may be taken outside the general meeting (hereinafter referred to as "decisionper roll"). The person authorized to convene the general meeting will send the draft decision per rollam to all shareholders at the address indicated in the list of shareholders. -----
- (2) In the case of per rollam decision-making using technical means, the person authorized to convene the general meeting will send the draft decision in electronic form to the e-mail address indicated in the list of shareholders. In such a case, the draft decision is deemed to have been delivered on the next working day after sending.-----
- (3) The draft decision contains:-----

- a) the text of the proposed decision and its justification, -----
 - b) 15 (in words: fifteen) day deadline for delivering the shareholder's statement, or 7 (in words: seven) day period in the case of decision-making per rollam using technical means according to paragraph (2) of this article; delivery of the proposal to shareholders is decisive for the beginning of its term and -----
 - c) the documents necessary for its acceptance, and possibly -----
 - d) conditions of decision-making per rollam with the use of technical means determined by the board of directors according to Art. 22 paragraph (3) of these statutes. -----
- (4) If the shareholder does not deliver within the period according to paragraph (3) letter b) of this article to the person authorized to convene the general meeting to agree to the draft resolution, it is valid that he does not agree to the draft. -----
 - (5) If the Law on Business Corporations or these articles of association requires that the decision of the general meeting be certified by a public document, such decision cannot be taken per rollam. -----
 - (6) The decisive majority is calculated from the total number of votes of all shareholders.-
 - (7) The result of the per rollam decision, including the date of its adoption, will be announced by the person authorized to convene the meeting in the manner established by the Business Corporations Act and these articles of association for convening the general meeting to all shareholders without undue delay. -----

Art. 28

Power and authority of the general meeting

- (1) The General Assembly decides by resolution. -----
- (2) To the powers of the general meeting include:-----
 - a) deciding on a change in the articles of association, if it is not a change as a result of an increase in the share capital authorized by the board of directors or a change that occurred on the basis of other legal facts, -----
 - b) deciding on a change in the amount of the share capital and authorizing the board of directors to increase the share capital,-----
 - c) deciding on the possibility of setting off a monetary claim against the Company against a claim for repayment of the issue rate, -----
 - d) deciding on the issue of convertible or priority bonds, -----
 - e) election and dismissal of board members, -----
 - f) election and dismissal of members of the supervisory board, -----
 - g) approval of regular, extraordinary or consolidated financial statements and, in cases where their preparation is stipulated by the relevant legal regulation, also interim financial statements, -----
 - h) a decision on the distribution of profit or other own resources, or on the payment of a loss,-----

- i) deciding on the submission of an application to accept the Company's participating securities for trading on the European regulated market or on the exclusion of these securities from trading on the European regulated market, -----
- j) the decision to dissolve the Company with liquidation, -----
- k) appointment and dismissal of the liquidator, -----
- l) approval of the final report on the progress of the liquidation and the proposal for the use of the liquidation balance, -----
- m) approving the transfer, lease or stoppage of the plant or such part of the property, which would mean a substantial change in the actual object of the Company's business or activity, -----
- n) the decision to take over the effects of actions taken on behalf of the Company before its establishment,
- o) approving the silent partnership agreement and other agreements establishing the right to share in the Company's profits or other own resources, -----
- p) issuing strategic instructions to the Board of Directors that do not interfere with the business management of the Company, except in cases where a member of the Board of Directors requests such an instruction regarding business management, -----
- q) approving the principles of the supervisory board's activity, -----
- r) approving the Company's legal actions, which it is entitled to prohibit by law, -----
- s) other decisions that the law or these articles of association entrust to the competence of the general meeting. -----

The General Assembly cannot reserve for itself the decision of cases that are not entrusted to its jurisdiction by the Law on Business Corporations or these articles of association. -----

Art. 29

Proceedings of the general meeting and minutes of the meeting

- (1) The general meeting elects the chairman, the recorder, the verifier of the minutes and the person or persons entrusted with counting the votes. Until the chairman is elected, the proceedings of the general meeting are managed by the convenor or a person designated by him. The same applies if the chairman of the general meeting was not elected. If the recorder, verifier of the record or the person in charge of counting the votes is not elected, they will be appointed by the convenor of the general meeting. The general meeting can decide that the chairman of the general meeting and the verifier of the minutes will be one person.-----
- (2) The general meeting can decide that the chairman of the general meeting also counts the votes, if this does not jeopardize the orderly course of the general meeting.-----
- (3) Voting at the general meeting is done publicly through ballots or in another way designated by the convenor or chairman. -----
- (4) The recorder shall draw up the minutes of the general meeting within 15 (in words: fifteen) days from the date of its termination. The minutes are signed by the recorder,

the chairman of the general meeting or the convener and the verifier or verifiers of the minutes. -----

- (5) The entry includes: -----
- a) company and registered office of the Company, -----
 - b) place and time of the general meeting,-----
 - c) the name of the chairman, the recorder, the verifiers of the record and the person or persons entrusted with counting the votes, -----
 - d) a description of the discussion of individual matters included on the agenda of the general meeting,-----
 - e) resolution of the general meeting stating the voting results and -----
 - f) the content of a protest by a shareholder, member of the board of directors or the supervisory board regarding the resolution of the general meeting. -----

Submitted proposals, statements and a list of those present shall be attached to the minutes. -----

- (6) A shareholder may request the board of directors to issue a copy of the minutes or part of them during the entire existence of the Company. If the record or part of it is not published within the deadline according to paragraph (4) of this article on the Company's website, a copy of it is obtained at the Company's expense. -----

- (7) A shareholder does not exercise his voting right:-----
- a) if he is in arrears with the fulfillment of the deposit obligation, to the extent of the arrears, -----
 - b) if the general meeting decides on his non-monetary contribution,-----
 - c) if the general meeting decides whether he or a person with whom he is acting in concert should be excused from fulfilling the obligation, or whether he should be dismissed from the position of a member of the Company's body for breach of duties in the performance of his duties,-----
 - d) in other cases established by the Business Corporations Act or other legal regulation or these articles of association. -----

- (8) Restrictions on the exercise of voting rights according to paragraph (7) letter b) to d) of this article also applies to shareholders who act in concert with a shareholder who cannot exercise voting rights. Restrictions on the exercise of voting rights according to paragraph (7) letter b) to d) of this article do not apply if all shareholders act in unison.

Art. 30

Sole shareholder

- (1) If the Company has a single shareholder, this shareholder exercises the authority of the general meeting. -----
- (2) If the law on business corporations or another legal regulation requires that the decision of the general meeting be certified by a public document, the decision of the sole shareholder must be in the form of a public document. -----

- (3) If the Company has a sole shareholder, then the contract concluded between the Company represented by the sole shareholder and this shareholder requires a written form with officially verified signatures. This does not apply if the contract is concluded in the course of ordinary business dealings based on the conditions customary in it. ----

Art. 31

Invalidity of the resolution of the general meeting

- (1) Each shareholder, member of the board of directors, supervisory board or liquidator may invoke the invalidity of the resolution of the general meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code on the invalidity of the resolution of the members' meeting of the association for violation of legal regulations or articles of association. -----
- (2) The reason for the invalidity of the resolution of the general meeting is also the contradiction of this resolution with good morals.-----
- (3) If the decision was taken outside the general meeting, the right to submit a proposal expires after 3 (in words: three) months from the day the proposer learned or could have learned about the adoption of the decision according to Art. 27 paragraph (7) of these statutes, but no later than 1 (in words: one) year from the adoption of this decision. The same applies if a decision was made within the scope of the general meeting by a single shareholder.-----
- (4) If the right according to paragraph (1) of this article was not exercised within the statutory period, or if the proposal to declare invalidity was not granted, the validity of the resolution of the general meeting cannot be reviewed, unless the relevant legal regulation provides otherwise.-----
- (5) The shareholder cannot invoke the invalidity of the resolution of the general meeting if no protest was filed against the resolution of the general meeting, unless the petitioner filed the protest for a serious reason. -----
- (6) The invalidity of decisions of other bodies of the Company may be invoked by persons pursuant to paragraph (1) of this article only if these decisions were made within the scope of the general meeting, if a decision was made to exclude a shareholder from the Company or to declare a share or temporary certificate invalid; the provisions of paragraphs (1) to (4) of this article shall be applied accordingly. -----
- (7) The court will not invalidate the decision if there has been a violation of the law or the articles of association without serious legal consequences, and if it is in the interest of the Company that it is worthy of legal protection not to declare the decision invalid. The court will not declare the decision invalid even if it would substantially affect the right of a third party acquired in good faith. -----
- (8) If the Company violated the shareholder's rights in a serious way when convening the general meeting or during it, the shareholder has the right to reasonable satisfaction. If the Company objects, the court will not grant the right to satisfaction to the shareholder, unless: -----
 - a) within the time set for filing a motion to declare the decision invalid, or -----
 - b) within 3 (in words: three) months from the effective date of the decision to reject the proposal, if this proposal was rejected according to paragraph (7) of this article.----

Part IX.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Art. 32

Position of the Board of Directors

- (1) The position of the board of directors is governed by the law and these articles of association. -----
- (2) The Board of Directors is the statutory body of the Company. -----

Art. 33

Authority of the Board of Directors

- (1) The Board of Directors is responsible for the business management of the Company and all other powers that these articles of association, the law or the decision of a public authority do not entrust to another body of the Company. -----
- (2) The Board of Directors follows the principles and instructions approved by the General Meeting, as long as they are in accordance with legal regulations and these articles of association. However, no one is authorized to give instructions to the board regarding business management. This does not affect the right of a member of the board of directors to request the general meeting of the Company to issue an instruction regarding business management. -----
- (3) The board of directors ensures proper accounting, submits to the general meeting for approval regular, extraordinary, consolidated or interim financial statements and, in accordance with the articles of association, also a proposal for the distribution of profit or other own resources or the payment of losses. -----
- (4) The board of directors will send the financial statements to the shareholders at the address indicated in the list of shareholders or in electronic form to the e-mail address indicated there, at least 30 (in words: thirty) days before the day of the general meeting, indicating the time and place where the financial statements can be viewed; publication according to § 436 of the Act on Business Corporations is not required. Together with the financial statements, the board of directors will also send a report to the shareholders on the Company's business activities and the state of its assets; this report is part of the annual report according to another legal regulation, if it is processed. -----
- (5) The Board of Directors ensures the management of the list of shareholders and the operation of the Company's website. -----

Art. 34

Election and composition of the board of directors

- (1) The board of directors has 2 (words: two) members.-----

- (2) The members of the board of directors are elected and dismissed by the general meeting of the Company. -----
- (3) The board of directors elects and dismisses its chairman, whose vote is decisive in the event of a tie. -----
- (4) The term of office of the board members is 5 (in words: five) years. Re-election of board members is possible. -----
- (5) In the event of the death of a member of the board of directors, resignation, recall or other termination of his office, or in the event of the demise of a legal entity that is a member of the board of directors without a legal successor, the competent authority shall elect a new member of the board of directors within 2 (in words: two) months. If, for the reasons stated in the first sentence, the board of directors is unable to fulfill its functions, the court appoints the missing members at the proposal of a person who has a legal interest in it, for the period until the missing member or members are duly elected, otherwise the court may cancel the proposal and order its liquidation. The function of a member of the board of directors also ceases if a new member is elected to replace him. -----
- (6) The board of directors, whose number of members has not fallen below half, can appoint substitute members until the next meeting of the general meeting. The period of performance of the function of a substitute member of the board of directors is not included in the period of performance of the function of a member of the board of directors. -----
- (7) The General Meeting may appoint a substitute for an incumbent member of the Board of Directors, with the provision that the substitute will be appointed in relation to a specific member of the Board of Directors. -----
- (8) If a legal entity that is a member of the board of directors ceases to exist with a legal successor, its legal successor becomes a member of the board of directors.-----

Art. 35

Board decision making

- (1) The Board of Directors makes decisions by the majority of votes of the members present. Each board member has 1 (in words: one) vote. For these purposes, a member of the board of directors who participates in the meeting remotely using technical means, including correspondence voting, is also considered present. With the use of technical means, all members of the board of directors can also participate remotely in board meetings.-----
- (2) Minutes signed by the chairman and the recorder are taken about the proceedings of the board of directors and their decisions; the list of attendees is attached to the minutes. In the minutes, the members of the board of directors who voted against individual decisions or abstained from voting will be listed by name; members not listed are deemed to have voted to adopt the decision. -----
- (3) The Board of Directors can take decisions even outside the meeting, in written form or using technical means (per rollam), provided that no member of the Board of Directors expresses their disagreement with this method of decision-making in a specific case. A majority vote of all members of the board is required to adopt a board decision per rollam. The conditions of per rollam decision-making and the deadline for comments in such a case are determined by the member of the board of directors who submits the

draft decision to all other members of the board of directors. If a member of the board of directors does not express his opinion within the specified period, he is considered to have voted against. A record of the adopted decision per rollam is made, signed by the member of the board of directors who submitted it. In the minutes, the members of the board of directors who voted against individual decisions or abstained from voting will be listed by name; members not listed are deemed to have voted to adopt the decision. The member of the board of directors who submitted the draft decision per rollam shall immediately notify the other members of the board of directors of the result of the vote.

Art. 36

Representation of the Company

- (1) The company is represented by two members of the board together.-----
- (2) Signing on behalf of the Company takes place in such a way that the person or persons authorized to represent the Company appends their signature to its name, as well as an indication of their function. -----

Art. 37

Conflict of interest and non-competition

- (1) A member of the board of directors is obliged to comply with the rules on conflict of interest and to maintain the prohibition of competition to the extent established by the Law on Business Corporations. -----

Part X.

SUPERVISORY BOARD

Art. 38

Position of the Supervisory Board

- (1) The Supervisory Board is the controlling body of the Company. -----

Art. 39

Election and composition of the supervisory board

- (1) The Supervisory Board has 1 (in words: one) member. -----
- (2) The members of the supervisory board are elected and dismissed by the general meeting. -----
- (3) The only member of the supervisory board currently serves as its chairman. -----
- (4) The term of office of a member of the supervisory board is 5 (in words: five) years. Re-election of a member of the supervisory board is possible. A member of the supervisory board may not simultaneously be a member of the board of directors or another person

authorized to act on behalf of the Company according to the entry in the commercial register.-----

- (5) In the event of the death of a member of the supervisory board, resignation, dismissal or other termination of his position, or in the event of the demise of a legal entity that is a member of the supervisory board, without a legal successor, the competent authority shall elect a new member of the supervisory board within 2 (in words: two) months. If, for this reason, the supervisory board is unable to fulfill its functions, the court appoints the missing members at the proposal of a person who has a legal interest in it, for the period until the missing member or members are duly elected, otherwise the court can dissolve the company even without a proposal and order its liquidation.-----
- (6) The function of a member of the supervisory board also ceases if a new member is elected or appointed in his place, unless something else follows from the decision of the general meeting. -----

Art. 40

Competence of the Supervisory Board

- (1) The Supervisory Board supervises the performance of the Board of Directors' powers and the Company's activities. ----
- (2) The Supervisory Board is guided by the principles approved by the General Meeting, unless they conflict with the Law on Business Corporations or these Articles of Association. Violation of these principles has no effect against third parties.-----
- (3) No one is authorized to give instructions to the supervisory board regarding its legal duty to control the powers of the board of directors. -----
- (4) The Supervisory Board is entitled to inspect all documents and records relating to the Company's activities and to check whether the accounting records are kept properly and in accordance with the facts and whether the Company's business or other activities are carried out in accordance with other legal regulations and these articles of association. Members of the supervisory board can use this authorization only on the basis of a decision of the supervisory board, unless the supervisory board is unable to perform its functions.-----
- (5) The Supervisory Board reviews the regular, extraordinary, consolidated, and possibly also interim financial statements and the proposal for the distribution of profit or other own resources or for the payment of a loss and submits its comments to the general meeting. -----
- (6) The Supervisory Board shall designate its member who represents the Company in proceedings before courts and other authorities against a member of the Board of Directors.-----
- (7) The members of the supervisory board attend the general meeting, and the authorized member of the supervisory board acquaints it with the results of the supervisory board's activities. Members of the Supervisory Board must be given the floor whenever they request it.-----

Supervisory board meeting

- (1) The Supervisory Board makes decisions by a majority of the members present. Each member of the supervisory board has 1 (in words: one) vote. For these purposes, a member of the Supervisory Board who participates in the meeting remotely using technical means (including correspondence voting) is also considered to be present. With the use of technical means, all members of the supervisory board can participate remotely in the meeting of the supervisory board at the same time. -----
- (2) Minutes signed by the chairman are taken about the proceedings of the supervisory board and its decisions; the list of attendees is attached to the minutes. The minutes shall include the members of the supervisory board who voted against the adoption of individual decisions or abstained from voting; members not listed are deemed to have voted to adopt the decision. The minutes will also include the opinions of a minority of members, if they request it. -----
- (3) The Supervisory Board may also take decisions outside the meeting, in written form or using technical means (per rollam), provided that no member of the Supervisory Board expresses their disagreement with this method of decision-making in a specific case. A majority vote of all members of the Supervisory Board is required for the adoption of the decision of the Supervisory Board by per rollam. The conditions of per rollam decision-making and the deadline for comments in such a case are determined by the member of the supervisory board who submits the draft decision to all other members of the supervisory board. If any member of the supervisory board does not express his opinion within the specified period, he is considered to have voted against. A record is made of the adopted decision per rollam signed by the member of the supervisory board who submitted it. The minutes shall include the members of the supervisory board who voted against individual decisions or abstained from voting; members not listed are deemed to have voted to adopt the decision. The member of the Supervisory Board who submitted the proposal for a per rollam decision shall immediately announce the result of the vote to the other members of the Supervisory Board. -----

Art. 42

Conflict of interest and non-competition

- (1) A member of the supervisory board is obliged to comply with the rules on conflicts of interest and to maintain the prohibition of competition to the extent stipulated by the Law on Business Corporations. -----

Part XI.

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

Art. 43

Accounting period

- (1) Accountantthe period of the Company is the calendar year. -----

Art. 44

Financial assistance

- (1) Financial assistance can be provided by the Company under the conditions set by the Law on Business Corporations. -----

Art. 45

Reserve fund

- (1) A reserve fund is not created. -----

Part XII.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Art. 46

List of shareholders

- (1) The company keeps a list of shareholders. The name of the type of share, if shares of different types are to be issued, its nominal value, name and residence or registered office of the shareholder, e-mail address of the shareholder, bank account number, numerical designation of the registered share and changes to the entered data are entered in the list of shareholders. -----
- (2) In relation to the Company, a shareholder is deemed to be one who is entered in the list of shareholders. -----
- (3) The company will enter the new owner in the list of shareholders without undue delay after the change in the shareholder's identity is proven to it. -----
- (4) The company will issue to each of its shareholders, upon their written request and for payment of costs, a copy of the list of all shareholders who own shares in their name, or the required part of the list, without undue delay from the delivery of the request. The bank account number entered in this list will be provided by the Company only under the conditions specified in paragraph (5) of this article. -----
- (5) The Company will provide other persons with the data entered in the list of shareholders under the conditions set by the law governing business on the capital market for the provision of data by the person in charge of the register of investment instruments or if the shareholder to whom the entry relates agrees. -----
- (6) The Company may use the data entered in the list of shareholders only for its needs in relation to shareholders. The Company may use this data for other purposes only with the consent of the shareholders to whom the data relates. -----
- (7) If a shareholder ceases to be a shareholder, the Company will delete him from the list of shareholders without undue delay. -----

Art. 47

Procedure for changes to the articles of association

- (1) The decision of the general meeting, the consequence of which is a change in the content of the articles of association, replaces the decision to change the articles of association. Such a decision of the general meeting is certified by a public document. -----
- (2) If it is not clear from the decision of the general meeting how the articles of association are changed, their content will be changed by the board of directors in accordance with the decision of the general meeting. The decision of the board of directors to change the content of the articles of association is certified by a public document.-----
- (3) In the event that there is a change in the content of the articles of association, the board of directors shall draw up the complete text of the articles of association without undue delay after any of its members becomes aware of the change.-----

Art. 48

Appointment of the first members of the Company's bodies by the founder

- (1) The founder determines the first members of the board of directors:-----
 - Mr. Michal Tománek, date of birth 19 August 1974, residence Jeseniova 500/8, Žižkov, 130 00 Prague 3,-----
 - **MrKamil Zeman**, date of birth September 15, 1991, residence Urxova 702/4, 624 00 Brno-Komín. -----

The founder took note of the sworn declarations of the members of the Company's board of directors regarding their ability to perform the function of a member of the Company's board of directors. -----

- (2) The founder determines the first member of the supervisory board:-----
 - **MsKatarina Kohlmayer**, date of birth December 26, 1967, residence at Široká 118/20, Staré Město, 110 00 Prague 1. -----

The founder took note of the sworn statement of the member of the supervisory board of the Company on the competence to perform the function of the member of the supervisory board of the Company. -----

Art. 49

Subscription of shares by the founder, issue price of shares and deposit manager

- (1) The founder subscribes for 2 (in words: two) pieces of ordinary shares in his name as registered shares with a nominal value of each share of CZK 1,000,000 (in words: one million Czech crowns), the transferability of which is limited by the approval of the Company's general meeting, at the issue price in the amount of CZK 1,000,000 (in words: one million Czech crowns) for each subscribed share and undertakes to repay with a cash deposit in the total amount of CZK 2,000,000 (in words: two million Czech crowns) within 90 (in words: ninety) days from today to a bank account established by the deposit manager. -----

- (2) At the time of the establishment of the Company, 100% (in words: one hundred percent) of the share capital in the amount of CZK 2,000,000 (in words: two million Czech crowns) must be repaid. -----
- (3) The company is created at the moment of registration in the commercial register. The proposal for registration of the Company in the commercial register must be submitted within 6 (in words: six) months from the date of its establishment, otherwise the same effects will occur as in case of withdrawal from the contract. -----
- (4) It is determined by the deposit manager Mr. Petr Luňák, date of birth March 17, 1973, residence at V kališti 1662/2a, Dubeč, 107 00 Prague 10.-----

Art. 50

- (1) The effectiveness of Article 1 par. (2), Article 48 and Article 49 of the Articles of Association is bound to the fulfillment of the last of the following conditions: (a) the establishment of the company and (b) the full fulfillment of the deposit obligation by the founder or his legal successor. By fulfilling the last of the stated conditions, Article 1 para. (2), Article 48 and Article 49 of the Articles of Association of the Company shall cease to exist. -----

Notary public in accordance with the provisions of § 70 et seq. of Act no. 358/1992 Coll., on notaries and their activities (notary regulations), as amended, expresses the fulfillment of the prerequisites for drawing up a notary record as follows: -----

- a) the legal action is in accordance with the legal regulations and possibly with other documents with which the compliance of the legal action requires a special legal regulation, -----
- b) the legal action meets the requirements and conditions established by a special legal regulation for registration in the public register and -----
- c) the formalities have been fulfilled, if they are stipulated by a special legal regulation for legal proceedings or for registration in the public register, or the fulfillment of these formalities has been documented by the Notary. -----

A copy of this notary record is issued to the Founder and/or the company Azúr as (formerly Maritime Holding as). -----

This notarial note was drawn up, read by the Founder and approved by him. -----

for KKCG AG

M.Sc. Matej Řídký

M.Sc. Matěj Řídký vr

LS No. 1 Mgr. PETR DIVIŠ NOTARY IN PRAGUE
JUDr. Adéla Fleischer, notary candidate,
representative Mgr. Petr Diviš, a notary based in Prague
JUDr. Adéla Fleischer incl