

BYLAWS ORYGEN PERÚ S.A.A.

TITLE I

NAME, REGISTERED OFFICE, DURATION, AND PURPOSE

ARTICLE 1:

The company is named "Orygen Perú S.A.A.", and it started its activities on January 1, 1994.

ARTICLE 2:

The corporate purpose of the company is, in general, to engage in activities related to the generation of electric power, in accordance with the current legislation.

In order to carry out its corporate purpose and practice the activities related thereto, the company may perform all acts and enter into all contracts permitted to public limited companies under Peruvian law.

ARTICLE 3:

The Company's registered office is the city of Lima, and it may establish agencies, branches, and offices in any location within the Republic of Peru or abroad, by resolution of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 4:

The company has an indefinite duration.

TITLE II

CAPITAL AND SHARES

ARTICLE 5:

The share capital is S/3,134,886,677 (three billion one hundred thirty-four million eight hundred eighty-six thousand six hundred seventy-seven and 00/100 soles) represented by 3,134,886,677 (three billion one hundred thirty-four million eight hundred eighty-six thousand six hundred seventy-seven) shares with a par value of S/1.00 (one and 00/100 sol) each, fully subscribed and paid, all with equal rights and privileges.

(Article 5 text according to amendment by JOA 10/02/2023 and E.P. 10/18/2023).

ARTICLE 6:

The liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of their contribution, in accordance with the par value of the shares held.

ARTICLE 7:

Shares shall be represented by certificates issued in stubbed books, by book-entry, or in any other form permitted by law. The company may issue provisional share certificates. A single certificate may represent one or more shares belonging to a single owner or co-owners.

Whether provisional or definitive, certificates shall be signed by two directors and shall contain the information required by Article 100 of the General Corporations Law.

ARTICLE 8:

The company shall recognize as the owner of each share the person recorded as such in the share register, which shall be maintained in a special book, on duly legalized loose-leaf pages, by book-entry, or in any other form permitted by law, in which the shares and the name of each respective shareholder shall be recorded. Successive transfers of shares shall also be recorded.

ARTICLE 9:

The transfer of shares must be communicated in writing to the company and recorded by the company in the share register.

ARTICLE 10:

Each share entitles the holder to one vote, except as provided in Article Thirty-Five of these bylaws. Shares are indivisible and may be represented by only one person.

ARTICLE 11:

In the event of loss or destruction of share certificates, new certificates shall be issued under such guarantees as the Board of Directors deems appropriate. The costs shall be borne by the applicant.

ARTICLE 12:

Every holder of shares, by virtue of their status as such, are subject to the bylaws of the company and to the resolutions of the general shareholders' meetings adopted in accordance with these bylaws and the General Corporations Law.

TITLE III**CORPORATE BODIES****ARTICLE 13:**

The corporate bodies of the company are the General Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors, and the Management, the latter two being the administrative bodies.

TITLE IV**GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS MEETING****ARTICLE 14:**

The General Shareholders' Meeting is the supreme body of the company and decides on all matters within its competence.

ARTICLE 15:

The General Shareholders' Meeting shall be held in the city of Lima, at the location specified in the notice of the meeting. At the written request of shareholders representing no less than three-fourths of the paid-in share capital, or by resolution of the Board of Directors adopted unanimously by the votes of those attending, the General Shareholders' Meeting may be held at a location other

than the city of Lima, whether within the country or abroad.

Likewise, the General Shareholders' Meeting may hold virtual meetings, with the same validity as in-person meetings, using electronic means or other similar methods that ensure the identification, communication, participation, and the exercise of shareholders' or their representatives' rights to speak and vote, as well as the proper conduct of the meeting and the authenticity of resolutions. Any reference in these bylaws to the shareholders' participation or attendance or their representatives shall also include virtual General Shareholders Meetings in accordance with the rules established in these bylaws and those set by the Board of Directors in each notice of meeting. **(Article 15 text according to amendment by JGA 02/23/2022 and E.P. 04/11/2022).**

ARTICLE 16:

The General Meeting is required to meet at least once a year within three months following the end of each fiscal year.

If, for any reason, the mandatory annual general meeting is not held at the time indicated in the preceding paragraph, or if it is held but does not address the matters set forth in Article Twenty-Eight of these bylaws, the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 253 of the General Corporations Law shall apply.

ARTICLE 17:

The Board of Directors shall convene a General Meeting whenever required by law, by resolution of the Board, or at the written request of shareholders representing no less than 5% of the subscribed shares with voting rights.

ARTICLE 18:

Notices of the General Shareholders' Meeting shall be issued by the Board of Directors through a one-time publication in the official gazette "El Peruano" and in one of the newspapers with the largest circulation in Lima, indicating the place, date, and time of the meeting, as well as the matters to be addressed.

The notice must be published not less than twenty-five days prior to the date of the General Meeting. The notice may state the date on which, if applicable, the meeting shall be held on second or third notice, with no less than three days and no more than ten days between meetings.

Virtual General Shareholders' Meetings may be convened through electronic means or other similar methods that allow verification of receipt, or through other mechanisms provided in the General Corporations Law. In the event that there is no information that allows sending a notice to all shareholders by electronic means, this must necessarily be done through the publication of notices in accordance with the provisions of Article 43 of the General Corporations Law or its replacement or amendment.

The technological or telematic means defined by the Board of Directors and indicated in the notice of meeting for the holding of virtual General Shareholders' Meetings must allow, at a minimum, the simultaneous transmission of voice and sound to enable participation of attendees in the meeting. **(Article 18 text according to amendment by JGA 02/23/2022 and E.P. 04/11/2022).**

ARTICLE 19:

If the general meeting is not held on first notice and the date of the second notice has not been provided, the second notice must be announced with the same publicity requirements as the first notice, and with the indication that it is a second notice of meeting, within ten days following the date of the meeting not held and at least three calendar days but not more than seven calendar days prior to the date of the second meeting.

Exceptionally, in the event that the general meeting intends to address the matters mentioned in Article 126 of the General Corporations Law, and the dates of the first, second and third notice have not been fixed simultaneously, the general meeting on second notice must meet within 30 days after the first date. In the event that this is not held on the second date either, the general meeting on third notice must be held within thirty days after the second date.

ARTICLE 20:

The General Shareholders' Meeting may only address the matters indicated in the notice, except as provided in Article Twenty-Two of these bylaws.

ARTICLE 21:

From the date of publication of the first notice, the documents, motions, and proposals related to the purpose of the respective meeting shall be made available to shareholders for examination at the company's office during business hours.

The Board of Directors shall be obliged to provide the shareholders, within said period, or during the course of the general meeting, with all reports and explanations requested by them, except in those cases in which it considers that the disclosure of the data would be detrimental to the company's interests. Even in these cases, the Board of Directors shall be obliged to provide the requested information if the requesting shareholders represent at least one fourth of the subscribed shares with voting rights.

ARTICLE 22:

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding articles, the meeting shall be deemed duly convened and validly constituted if shareholders representing the entirety of the subscribed shares with voting rights are present and the attendees unanimously agree to hold the meeting and to discuss the matters proposed.

ARTICLE 23:

Shareholders registered in the share register at least ten days prior to the meeting shall have the right to attend the General Shareholders' Meeting, with the right to speak and vote.

Directors and managers of the company who are not shareholders may attend the General Shareholders' Meeting, with the right to speak but not to vote.

Likewise, attorneys, auditors and officers of the company who are not shareholders may attend the General Shareholders' Meeting at the invitation of the meeting or the Board of Directors, as well as such other persons as the meeting may determine, all of whom shall have the right to speak but not to vote.

ARTICLE 24:

Shareholders may be represented at general meetings by simple letter, cable, telex, telefax or any

other means of communication that leaves a written record, which must be submitted to the company at least 24 hours prior to the scheduled time of the meeting. Representation applies to each meeting, except in the case of powers granted by public deed.

Shares held by legal entities shall be represented at the general meetings by their managers or by duly authorized proxies for that purpose.

In the case of virtual General Shareholders' Meetings, the notice shall indicate the requirements for the registration of the corresponding powers of representation. **(Article 24 text according to amendment by JGA 02/23/2022 and E.P. 04/11/2022).**

ARTICLE 25:

For the holding of general meetings on the first notice, when the matters referred to in the following article are not at issue, the attendance of shareholders representing at least half of the subscribed shares with voting rights is required.

On second and third notice, the attendance of any number of subscribed shares with voting rights shall be sufficient.

Resolutions shall be adopted by the favourable vote of shareholders representing the absolute majority of the subscribed shares with voting rights represented at the general meeting.

ARTICLE 26:

For the holding of the general meeting concerning the increase or reduction of share capital; issuance of debentures; disposal, in a single transaction, of assets whose book value exceeds fifty percent of the company's capital; transformation; merger; demerger; reorganization; dissolution or liquidation of the company; and, in general, any amendment to the bylaws, the attendance of shareholders representing at least fifty percent of the subscribed shares with voting rights is required on the first notice.

On second notice, the attendance of shareholders representing twenty-five percent of the subscribed shares with voting rights shall be sufficient. If this quorum is not reached, a third notice will be held, the attendance of any number of subscribed shares with voting rights shall be sufficient.

For the validity of resolutions, in any case, the favourable vote of shareholders representing at least the absolute majority of the subscribed shares with voting rights represented at the meeting is required.

ARTICLE 27:

The General Shareholders' Meeting shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Board of Directors; in their absence or incapacity, the meeting shall be presided over by the Vice Chairman of the Board or by a person designated by the meeting from among the attending shareholders. The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall act as Secretary of the general meeting; in the absence or failure to appoint the Secretary of the Board, the General Manager shall act as Secretary, and in the absence of both, the Secretary shall be appointed by the meeting from among the attending shareholders. **(Article 27 text according to amendment by JGA 03/26/2009).**

ARTICLE 28:

The Annual Mandatory General Meeting shall:

1. Pronounce on the company's management and the financial results of the preceding fiscal year as reflected in the financial statements;
2. Resolve on the application of profits, if any;
3. Determine the remuneration of the Board of Directors;
4. Elect the members of the Board of Directors as required;
5. Appoint or delegate to the Board of Directors the appointment of external auditors; and
6. Resolve on other matters within its authority under these bylaws and on any other matters stated in the notice of the meeting.

ARTICLE 29:

It also corresponds to the General Meeting to:

1. Remove members of the Board of Directors and elect their replacements;
2. Amend the bylaws;
3. Increase or reduce the share capital;
4. Issue debentures;
5. Approve the disposal, in a single transaction, of assets whose book value exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the company's capital;
6. Order investigations, special audits, and financial statements;
7. Transform, merge, spin off, reorganize, dissolve, and liquidate the company; and
8. Resolve in those cases in which the law or these bylaws provide for its intervention and in any other cases required by the company's interest.

ARTICLE 30:

Resolutions adopted at the General Shareholders' Meeting shall be recorded in a minutes book or on loose-leaf pages in a mechanized system, legalized in accordance with the law or in any other form permitted by law. The regulations set forth in Article 135 of the General Corporations Law shall apply to the minutes.

If the General Shareholders' Meeting is held virtually, this shall be recorded in the minutes, along with the method used to hold the meeting.

Minutes of virtual General Shareholders' Meetings shall be signed by those required under law or these bylaws and inserted into the corresponding minutes book. Additionally, the minutes may be stored in electronic or similar media that ensure the preservation of the records as well as the authenticity and validity of the resolutions adopted.

(Article 30 text according to amendment by JGA 02/23/2022 and E.P. 04/11/2022).

ARTICLE 31:

Any shareholder, whether or not they attended the meeting, as well as those attending the meeting in representation of shareholders or on their own behalf, shall have the right to receive a certified copy of the minutes in full or of the parts indicated.

The copy shall be issued by the General Manager of the company within no more than five days from the date of the respective request.

ARTICLE 32:

The General Shareholders' Meeting, held in accordance with the provisions of these bylaws and the General Corporations Law, legally represents all of the Company's shareholders and its resolutions are binding on all of them. That is, even to dissidents and those who did not attend the meeting.

TITLE V**BOARD OF DIRECTORS****ARTICLE 33:**

The Board of Directors shall consist of seven members elected by the General Shareholders' Meeting, pursuant to the provisions of Articles 153 and 164 of the General Corporations Law.

(Article 33 text according to amendment by JGA 03/26/2019).

ARTICLE 34:

Directors shall be elected for terms of three (3) years, except for appointments made to complete unexpired terms.

Directors may be re-elected.

In the event of the absence or impediment of a director, he/she may be represented by another director through a proxy granted by any written means, including e-mail, addressed to the secretary of the Board of Directors or, in the absence of the secretary, to the General Management. The term of office of the Board of Directors ends when the Annual Mandatory General Shareholders' Meeting resolves on the financial statements of the last fiscal year and elects the new Board of Directors; however, directors shall remain in office, even if their term has expired, until new directors are elected and the elected persons accept the position.

(Article 5 text according to amendment by JOA 03/25/2022 and E.P. 05/19/2022).

ARTICLE 35:

When the election of the Board of Directors is held by the General Shareholders' Meeting, each share shall grant as many votes as the number of directors to be elected.

Each shareholder may cumulate his/her votes in favour of a single person or distribute them among several.

Those who obtain the highest number of votes shall be proclaimed as Directors, in descending order of votes.

If two or more persons obtain an equal number of votes and all of them cannot form part of the Board of Directors because the number of directors established in these bylaws does not allow it, it shall be decided by drawing lots which of them shall be the directors.

ARTICLE 36:

The following persons may not serve as Directors:

- a. Persons lacking legal capacity.
- b. Bankrupt persons.

- c. Persons who, by reason of their duties, are prohibited from engaging in commerce.
- d. Public officials and servants employed in public entities whose main duties are directly related to the economic sector in which the Company carries out its business activities, unless they represent the State's interest in such companies.
- e. Persons who have a pending lawsuit against the Company as plaintiffs or are subject to a corporate liability action brought by the Company, as well as those prohibited under a precautionary measure ordered by judicial or arbitral authority.
- f. Persons who are directors, officers, legal representatives, or attorneys-in-fact of companies, or partners in partnerships, which have permanent interests opposed to those of the Company, or who personally maintain permanent opposition to it.

ARTICLE 37:

Persons falling under any of the prohibitions set forth in the preceding Article may not accept the position of Director, and Directors so elected must immediately resign if the impediment arises after their appointment.

ARTICLE 38:

The position of Director shall terminate:

- a. Upon death, illness, legal incapacity, or any other cause that permanently prevents them from performing their duties;
- b. Upon resignation;
- c. Upon failure to immediately rejoin the Board of Directors after the expiration of an authorized leave of absence;
- d. Upon the occurrence of any of the causes indicated in Article Thirty-Six;
- e. By resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting in the manner provided in paragraph 1 of Article Twenty-Nine.

ARTICLE 39:

Directors may be removed at any time by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

In the event of a vacancy in the position of one or more Directors, the Board itself may elect replacements to complete its number for the remainder of the term.

In the event of a vacancy of directors in such number that the Board of Directors cannot validly meet, the qualified Directors shall provisionally assume management and shall immediately notice a General Shareholders' Meeting to elect a new Board.

If such notice is not made, or if the position of all Directors becomes vacant, the General Manager shall immediately notice to the General Shareholders' Meeting. If the aforementioned notice is not made within ten (10) days after the vacancy referred to above, any shareholder may request the judge to order it, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Corporations Law.

(Article 39 text according to amendment by JGA 03/26/2019).

ARTICLE 40:

The Board of Directors shall elect from among its members a Chairman, who shall preside over its meetings and the General Shareholders' Meetings, and a Vice-Chairman, who shall perform the same duties in the event of the Chairman's absence or impediment.

The sole exercise of the Chairman's duties by the Vice-Chairman is full proof of the absence or

impediment of the Chairman.

If neither the Chairman nor the Vice-Chairman attends a meeting of the Board of Directors, the Director elected by the Directors in attendance shall preside at such meeting.

The Board of Directors shall also elect a Secretary, who need not be a member of the Board. If such appointment is not made, the office of Secretary shall be performed by the General Manager. Whoever acts as Secretary of the Board shall also serve as Secretary of the General Shareholders' Meeting in accordance with Article Twenty-Seven of the Bylaws.

ARTICLE 41:

The Chairman of the Board of Directors or whoever acts in his/her stead, or the Secretary of the Board as instructed by the Chairman or whoever acts in his/her stead, must convene the Board of Directors at least once every three months, whenever deemed necessary, or when requested by any Director or by the General Manager. The notice of meeting shall be made by written notice with acknowledgment of receipt or by email, stating the place, which may be within the national territory or abroad, date, time of the meeting, and matters to be discussed.

Notice shall be given at least three days prior to the scheduled meeting date.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Board of Directors shall be deemed duly convened and validly constituted if all Directors are present and unanimously consent to hold the meeting and to address the matters proposed therein.

Resolutions adopted outside the meeting of the Board of Directors, by unanimous vote of its members, shall have the same validity as if they had been adopted at a meeting, provided they are confirmed in writing.

Virtual meetings of the Board are permitted, through written, electronic, or other means that allow communication and ensure the authenticity of the resolution.

(Article 5 text according to amendment by JOA 03/25/2022 and E.P. 05/19/2022).

ARTICLE 42:

The quorum of the Board of Directors shall be the next whole number above half of its members. Each director has one vote. Board resolutions must be adopted by an absolute majority of the votes of the Directors in attendance. In the event of a tie, the presiding officer shall decide.

ARTICLE 43:

The resolutions of the Board meetings shall be recorded in minutes entered in a special book or on loose sheets using a duly mechanized system legalized in accordance with the law or in any other form permitted by law and, exceptionally, in accordance with Article 136 of the General Corporations Law.

The minutes of the Board of Directors must state the date, time, and place of the meeting, the names of the attendees, the matters discussed, the number of votes cast in each case, the resolutions adopted, and any statements that the Directors wish to have recorded.

The minutes shall be signed by those who acted as Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, or by those expressly designated for such purpose. Any Director shall have the right to be provided with an authenticated copy of the minutes in full or in the part requested, which shall be issued by the

General Manager.

Any Director who has an interest contrary to that of the Company must disclose it to the Board of Directors and abstain from participating in the deliberation and resolution concerning such matter. A Director who contravenes this provision shall be liable for damages caused to the Company and may be removed by the Board or by the General Shareholders' Meeting at the request of any shareholder or Director.

ARTICLE 44:

the Board of Directors shall:

- a. Direct and control the business and activities of the Company, as well as enact such internal regulations as it may deem necessary.
- b. Regulate its own operation.
- c. Approve the Company's annual budget.
- d. Establish branches, agencies, and offices of the Company anywhere in the country or abroad, as well as to modify and eliminate them.
- e. Appoint and remove the General Manager, other managers, attorneys-in-fact, representatives, and any other officer serving the Company; grant them such powers as it deems appropriate; define their obligations; and limit or revoke the powers previously granted to them.
- f. Appoint such committees comprised of directors as may be necessary for the proper operation of the Company, delegating to them such duties and powers as it may deem convenient.
- g. Take notice of the resignation of its members and act as provided in Article Thirty-Nine of these Bylaws.
- h. Order the acquisition of treasury shares whenever deemed convenient to the interests of the Company, within the limits established under applicable regulations or the corresponding resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting, as applicable.
- i. Prepare the annual management report and the financial statements to be submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- j. Propose to the General Shareholders' Meeting the amount of the final dividends to be distributed.
- k. Oversee corporate governance practices and establish such policies and measures as may be necessary for their best implementation.
- l. Propose to the General Shareholders' Meeting such other resolutions as it may deem convenient to the company's interests.
- m. Resolve on the amount and timing of interim dividend distributions, whenever the General Shareholders' Meeting has delegated such authority.
- n. Exercise such powers as may be delegated to it by the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- o. Delegate all or part of the powers referred to in the foregoing subparagraphs, except for those referred to in paragraph (i), those granted by the General Shareholders' Meeting to the Board of Directors, unless expressly authorized by the General Shareholders' Meeting, as well as

those that cannot be delegated by law. Any permanent delegation of powers of the Board of Directors and the appointment of the directors to exercise them shall require the favourable vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors, and must be registered with the Registry of Legal Entities, without which it shall not be valid.

- p. Discuss and resolve all other matters which, according to these bylaws, are not reserved to the decision of the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- q. Exercise any other powers that may correspond to it in accordance with the applicable regulations.

TITLE VI

MANAGEMENT

ARTICLE 45:

The Company shall have a General Manager appointed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 46:

The General Manager shall have the capacity assigned to managers under Article 185 of the General Corporations Law and shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 186 and subsequent articles of the same law.

If a legal entity is appointed General Manager, it shall immediately appoint one or more natural persons to represent it for such purpose.

ARTICLE 47:

The powers of the General Manager shall be set forth in the power of attorney granted by the Board of Directors; however, in any case, the General Manager shall be the legal representative of the company, with the general and special powers provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure.

ARTICLE 48:

The Board of Directors may also appoint one or more Special Managers and Deputy Managers, who shall have such duties as are assigned to them in their respective appointments or by separate resolution.

TITLE VII

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, ANNUAL REPORT, DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

ARTICLE 49:

Within a maximum period of 90 calendar days after December 31 of each year, the Board of Directors shall prepare the annual report and financial statements of the Company as of December 31 of the preceding year, as well as a proposal for the allocation of profits. These documents shall be submitted for approval at the Annual Mandatory General Meeting.

The financial statements shall be signed by the accountant and countersigned by the Chairman of

the Board of Directors or the General Manager.

ARTICLE 50:

Profits resulting from each annual balance sheet, after deducting all expenses and after deducting the penalties required by law, will be applied as follows:

- a. A minimum of ten percent (10%) of the distributable profit for each fiscal year, net of income tax, shall be allocated to a legal reserve, until it reaches an amount equal to one-fifth of the capital.
- b. The amount corresponding to the Board of Directors per diem shall be deducted in accordance with the law.
- c. Provision shall be made for the various taxes on profits.
- d. The available balance shall be distributed as a dividend among the shareholders in proportion to the paid-in capital.

The General Shareholders' Meeting may resolve that all or part of the balance available after taxes be allocated to reinvestments or capitalizations. However, the distribution of cash dividends is mandatory up to an amount equal to one-half of the distributable profit for each fiscal year, after deduction of the mandatory legal reserve, provided it is requested by shareholders representing at least 20% of the total subscribed voting shares.

ARTICLE 51:

The agreement to distribute interim dividends referring to the current fiscal year according to periodic financial statements is valid, subject to the provisions of Article Fifty of these Bylaws, as applicable.

TITLE VIII

ARBITRATION

ARTICLE 52:

Any disputes or controversies between the shareholders and the Company and its Board of Directors, even if they are no longer members of the Company, whether during the corporate term or during liquidation, regarding the interpretation or application of these Bylaws, shall be resolved by final and binding arbitration administered by the Lima Chamber of Commerce, in accordance with the rules of said Chamber.

TITLE IX

DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION OF THE COMPANY

ARTICLE 53:

The company is dissolved in the event of the occurrence of any of the causes set forth in Article 407 of the General Corporations Law. The general meeting shall adopt the resolution of dissolution or the corresponding measures.

Once the company is dissolved, the liquidation process begins.

The liquidation shall be carried out by the liquidators, subject to the provisions of the applicable law.

ARTICLE 54:

In the liquidation of the company, the provisions of the General Corporations Law shall apply and the entity or person responsible for the safekeeping of the Company's documents after its dissolution shall be designated.

TITLE X

FINAL PROVISIONS

FIRST. -

The participation of Edegel S.A.A. employees in the profits, management, and ownership of the Company shall be governed by the applicable legal provisions in force.

SECOND. -

In all matters not provided for in these Bylaws, the General Corporations Law shall be applied supplementary.

THIRD. -

Any other amendments, if any, that may be necessary to these Bylaws by virtue of the creation of the two classes of shares shall be approved in due course by the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company.

FOURTH.-

Once a period of five (5) years has elapsed as from the execution of the purchase agreement for class "a" shares with the winner of the public bidding, that is, as from December 1, 2000, the class "a" and "b" shares will be automatically converted into common shares, giving their holders, consequently, equal rights and obligations.

At that time, all the provisions of these Bylaws related to the existence of these two classes of shares shall cease to apply.

In due course, the General Shareholders' Meeting shall proceed to approve the new text of the Bylaws reflecting the above.