

Issuers with their registered office outside of Austria shall disclose on their websites the valid provisions of company law that applies to them relating at the least to the provisions listed below and shall maintain the information up to date.

<i>Annex A item</i>	<i>Dutch Corporate law reference</i>
<p><b>Ban on subscribing to own stocks</b> The company shall not be permitted to subscribe to own stocks. A subsidiary, in its function as a founder or subscriber to stocks or when it is exercising subscription rights, shall not be permitted to acquire stocks of the company.</p> <p>The effectiveness of such an acquisition shall not be affected by a breach of this rule. Any person with the function of founder or subscriber or exercising subscription rights that has acquired stocks for the account of the company or of a subsidiary shall not be able to claim that he/she has not acquired stocks for his/her own account. Such person shall be liable for the full amount paid in irrespective of any agreement with the company or with a subsidiary. Such person shall not be entitled to any rights granted by the stock before the acquisition of the stock for his/her own account.</p>	<p>Sections 2:95 and 2:98d of the Dutch Civil Code (“DCC”)</p>
<p><b>Profit distribution to stockholders</b> The share in the profit claimed by stockholders is defined by the percentages they hold in the stock capital of the company. If the paid-in amounts on the stock capital have not been paid in on all stocks in equal proportions, then the stockholders shall receive an amount in advance of the distributable profit of four percent of the amount paid in; if the profit is not sufficient, the amount to be paid out shall be fixed according to a lower rate. Paid-in amounts that have been effected in the course of a business year are taken into account proportionally according to the time expired since the payment. The articles of association may define another type of profit distribution.</p>	<p>Section 2:105 DCC</p>
<p><b>No repayment of paid-in amounts</b> No repayment of amounts paid in by stockholders shall be permitted; for as long as the company exists, stockholders shall only have the right to claim a share in the net profit reported in the financial statements unless distributions are ruled out by law or by the company’s articles of association. The payment of the acquisition price in the case of permissible acquisitions of own stocks shall not be considered repayment of paid-in amounts.</p>	<p>Sections 2:99, 2:100 and 2:121 DCC</p>
<p><b>Changes to the articles of association</b> Any change to the articles of association shall require a resolution by the general stockholders’ meeting. The right to make changes, which refer only to the version, may be delegated by the general stockholders’ meeting to the supervisory board. The resolution may only be reached if the intended change to the articles of association has been explicitly notified with respect to its material content and announced in a timely manner. The legal validity of any definitions regarding special privileges, foundation expenses, contributions in kind and acquisitions in kind may be changed only after a</p>	<p>Sections 2:121 — 2:124 and 2:126 DCC</p>

<p>period of one year has expired. The resolution by the general stockholders' meeting shall require a majority of at least three-quarters of the stock capital represented at the time the resolution is reached. The articles of association may replace this majority by another majority of the stock capital represented, but the object of business of the company can only be changed by majority that represents a higher share in the capital. The articles of association may also define other conditions. If the effective distribution proportion applicable to several classes of stocks is to be changed to the disadvantage of one class of stocks, the resolution of the general stockholders' meeting shall require the approval of the disadvantaged stockholders by a separate vote of said stockholders for the resolution to become effective; the provisions of sentence 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph shall apply to these stockholders. The disadvantaged stockholders may only reach such resolution if the separate vote has been explicitly notified and announced in a timely manner.</p>	
<p><b>Exclusion of subscription rights</b> In the case of a capital increase, every stockholder must be allotted upon his/her request a percentage of the new stocks that corresponds to the share held in the stock capital of the company up to that time. The right to subscribe to new stocks may be excluded in full or in part only in the resolution on the increase of the stock capital. In such case, the resolution shall, in addition to the requirements of the law or articles of association regarding capital increases, require a majority of the votes that corresponds to at least threequarters of the stock capital represented at the time of passage of the resolution. The articles of association may replace this majority by a larger majority in the stock capital and also define other requirements.</p>	Section 2:96a DCC
<p><b>Acquisition of own stocks</b> The Issuer shall disclose the applicable national laws regarding the acquisition of own stocks.</p> <p>The following information shall be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The purposes for which the acquisition of own stocks is permitted;</li> <li>• The maximum amount of the permissible share in the stock capital of the company when acquiring own stocks according to national law;</li> <li>• Provisions regarding the duration of a stock buyback program;</li> <li>• The required resolutions including those of the competent bodies pursuant to national law and the percentage majority needed for the required resolutions;</li> <li>• The mandatory disclosures relating to the acquisition of own stocks;</li> </ul> <p>The same shall apply accordingly to the selling of own stocks.</p>	Sections 2:98 and 2:98a DCC