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ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

of

Burckhardt Compression Holding Ltd., Winterthur ZH

I. NAME, REGISTERED OFFICE, AND DURATION OF THE COMPANY

Art. 1

A joint-stock company called

**Burckhardt Compression Holding AG
Burckhardt Compression Holding SA
Burckhardt Compression Holding Ltd.**

has been established in Winterthur, Canton of Zurich, for an indefinite period in accordance with these articles of incorporation and Chapter 26 of the Swiss Code of Obligations ("CO").

II. PURPOSE OF THE COMPANY

Art. 2

The purpose of the Company is to acquire, manage and sell participating interests in other companies, in particular technology companies, as well as other assets of any kind in Switzerland and abroad.

The Company can set up branch offices, establish companies and businesses and take participating interests in such companies and businesses, and engage in all transactions and enter into all contracts that are associated with the Company's purpose.

III. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARES

Art. 3

The share capital amounts to CHF 8,500,000 (eight million five hundred thousand Swiss francs), divided into 3,400,000 registered shares with a value of CHF 2.50 each. The shares are fully paid up.

Upon amendment of the articles of incorporation, the General Meeting may in the form of future resolutions convert registered shares into bearer shares and *vice versa*. Such amendments to the articles of require the consent of at least two-thirds of the voting shares represented (Art. 11 para. 1 of these articles of incorporation).

If the share capital is increased in the future, all new shares must be allocated to the then shareholders in proportion to their participating interests, provided that the General Meeting does not decide otherwise for good cause.

Art. 3a

The Company has a capital band between CHF 8,075,000 (lower limit) and CHF 9,350,000 (upper limit).

The Board of Directors is authorized to increase or reduce the share capital at any time, once or several times and in any amounts, to a maximum of CHF 9,350,000 up to July 1, 2028. Within the capital band, the capital can be increased by issuing up to 340,000 fully paid-up registered shares with a nominal value of CHF 2.50 each or decreased by expunging a maximum of 170,000 registered shares with a nominal value of CHF 2.50 each.

The transferability of the shares is restricted as provided for in these articles of incorporation.

Unless included in the General Meeting's authorization resolution, the Board of Directors issues the required instructions.

The Board of Directors determines the issue price, issue date, conditions for exercising the subscription right, the type of contribution in kind, if applicable, and the beginning of the dividend entitlement. The Board of Directors is entitled to exclude the shareholders' subscription right in whole or in part in favor of third parties if such new shares should be used (i) for the acquisition of companies through an exchange of shares, or (ii) to finance the acquisition of companies or parts of companies. The Board of Directors can also exclude the subscription right if the new shares are issued in the context of a public placement. Shares for which subscription rights have been granted but not exercised are allocated by the Board of Directors at its sole discretion.

Art. 4

Registered shares are issued as book-entry securities. Shareholders can request the Company to issue a confirmation of the shares registered in their names at any time. Shareholders are not entitled to have certificates printed, issued, and delivered.

Shares are deposited as intermediated securities. The Company may withdraw shares deposited as intermediated securities from the depositing system. Registered shares held as intermediated securities can only be transferred in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Act on Intermediated Securities (*Bucheffektengesetz*).

The Company can change the form of the securities managed as intermediated securities in the depositing system (security / global certificate / uncertificated right) at any time.

Art. 5

The Company keeps a ledger of registered shares, in which details of the owners, beneficiaries, and nominees are entered, including their names, addresses, and nationality (or the registered office in the case of legal entities).

As far as the Company is concerned, only those whose names are entered in the share register are deemed to be shareholders, beneficiaries, or nominees.

The shares are indivisible, and the Company only recognizes one owner, beneficiary, or representative per share. Ownership of a share implies acceptance of the Company's articles of incorporation.

Entry into the share register requires proof that the share was transferred in accordance with the formal requirements. The Company must ensure that owners, beneficiaries, and nominees can send their request for entry in the share register electronically. The Company can also refuse entry in the share register as a shareholder with voting rights if the buyer does not explicitly confirm that they have acquired the shares in their own name and for their own account.

The Board of Directors is authorized to delete entries in the share register retroactively to the date of entry if this entry was made on the basis of incorrect information. It can discuss the matter with the relevant shareholder, beneficiary, or nominee in advance. In any case, the shareholders, beneficiaries, and nominees involved must be informed immediately about the deletion.

The Board of Directors keeps a record of the uncertificated rights issued by the Company, noting the number and denomination of the issued rights and the shareholders. It also regulates those in charge of managing the register of uncertificated rights.

Art. 6

No person can be entered in the share register as a shareholder with voting rights for more than five (5) per cent of the issued share capital. This entry restriction also applies to persons who hold shares in whole or in part via nominees. Furthermore, this restriction is valid if shares are purchased when practicing subscription, warrant, and conversion rights, with the exception of shares acquired by succession, distribution of inheritance, or matrimonial regime (Art. 685 lit (d) para. 3 CO).

Legal entities and partnerships associated with each other by jointly managed capital or votes or in any other way, as well as private and legal entities or partnerships, which form an association to evade the entry restriction, are regarded as one person.

Individuals who do not declare in the application for registration that they have acquired the shares on their own behalf ("nominees") are entered in the share register with voting rights, if the nominee in question can prove that they are subject to banking and financial market supervision, and have entered into an agreement about their position with the Company's Board of Directors. Nominees holding two (2) or less than two (2) per cent of the issued shares are entered in the share register with voting rights without an agreement with the Board of Directors. Nominees holding more than two (2) per cent of the issued shares are entered in the share register with voting rights for two (2) per cent and without voting rights for the remaining shares. The Board of Directors can enter nominees with voting rights in the share register for more than this limit of two (2) per cent if the nominees disclose the names, addresses, nationality, and shareholdings of the persons on whose behalf they hold more than two (2) per cent of the issued shares.

The Board of Directors shall pass the necessary resolutions to ensure compliance with the provisions of Art. 5 and Art. 6. In special circumstances, it is authorized to approve exceptions to the statutory entry requirements set out in these articles of incorporation.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES OF THE COMPANY

Art. 7

The administrative bodies of the Company are:

- A. the General Meeting of Shareholders;
- B. the Board of Directors;
- C. the Statutory Auditor (*Revisionsstelle*).

A) The General Meeting

Art. 8

The General Meeting is the supreme governing body of the Company. The General Meeting holds the following non-transferable powers:

1. Establishing and amending the articles of incorporation and the Company's regulations issued by the General Meeting;
2. Electing and dismissing the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the members of the Board of Directors, the members of the Compensation and Nomination Committee ("NCC"), the statutory auditor, the group auditor (*Konzernprüfer*), and the independent proxy;
3. Approving the management report and the consolidated and annual financial statements, and deciding on the appropriation of the net profit, particularly the determination of dividends;
4. Determining the interim dividend and approving the required interim financial statements;
5. Deciding on the repayment of the statutory capital reserve;
6. Delisting the Company's equity securities;
7. Voting on the compensation paid to the Board of Directors and the Executive Management pursuant to Art. 24;
8. Discharging the members of the Board of Directors;
9. Passing resolutions on mergers, conversion, division, dissolution, and liquidation of the Company;
10. Approving the report on non-financial matters;
11. Passing resolutions on all matters reserved for the General Meeting by law or the articles of incorporation and regulations, or which are submitted to it by the Board of Directors or the statutory auditor.

Art. 9

The Annual General Meeting is held annually within six (6) months as of the close of the financial year. It is held at the Company's registered office or at another place in Switzerland to be determined by the governing body convening the meeting.

A General Meeting can also be held via electronic means without a meeting venue. In this

case, the Board of Directors has to ensure that (i) the identities of the participants have been established, (ii) the votes issued at the General Meeting are immediately transferred, (iii) each participant can submit proposals and take part in the discussion, and (iv) the voting results cannot be falsified. If technical problems occur during the General Meeting that prevent it from being properly held, the General Meeting must be reconvened. Resolutions passed by the General Meeting before the technical problems occurred remain valid. For meetings held via electronic means, the Board of Directors must appoint an independent proxy in the invitation.

Extraordinary General Meetings of shareholders are convened as and when required, especially in the cases provided for by law. Shareholders who together represent at least five (5) per cent of the share capital or votes may request the convocation of a General Meeting in writing, stating the items on the agenda and the motions to be put forward. General Meetings are called by the Board of Directors or, if necessary, by the Statutory Auditor or a liquidator.

Invitations have to be sent out in the form prescribed by Art. 33 of these articles of incorporation at least twenty (20) days prior to the date of the meeting. The invitation must include the following:

- a) Date, time, type, and venue of the General Meeting;
- b) The items on the agenda;
- c) The proposals of the Board of Directors, with a short description of these proposals;
- d) The proposals by shareholders, if any, with a short description;
- e) The name and address of the independent proxy, if any.

No resolutions may be passed on matters that have not been notified in this manner, except for motions to convene an extraordinary General Meeting, to carry out a special investigation, or to elect a statutory auditor.

Shareholders who together represent at least 0.5 per cent of the share capital or votes may request that an item be added to the agenda for the General Meeting. Under the same conditions, shareholders may request that motions regarding items on the agenda be included in the invitation to the General Meeting. Such requests must be received by the Board of Directors in writing at least forty (40) days before the date of the meeting, and must include the agenda item and the shareholder's proposal.

The annual report, auditor's report, and any motions to amend the articles of incorporation must be made available to the shareholders at least twenty (20) days before the Annual General Meeting. Where these documents cannot be accessed electronically, shareholders can request their timely physical delivery. A note to this effect must be included in the invitation to the General Meeting.

The General Meeting may pass resolutions regardless of the number of shareholders present and shares represented by proxy. Unless stipulated otherwise by mandatory provisions of the law or these articles of incorporation, the General Meeting passes its resolutions and carries out its elections with the majority of the voting shares represented. The provisions of Art. 11 of these articles of incorporation are reserved.

In the event of a tie in the first election, a second ballot is cast requiring a relative majority.

Voting and elections take place by open ballot as a rule. Voting and elections are held by written ballot if this is instructed by the Chairman or requested by the majority of the voting shares represented. The Chairman may allow voting and elections to be conducted by electronic means. Electronic voting and elections are equivalent to a written ballot.

The Chairman can instruct that voting or elections by open ballot be repeated as a written or electronic ballot if they believe there is reason to doubt the outcome of the voting. In this case, the prior voting or elections held by open ballot are deemed not to have taken place.

If a candidate is not elected during the first ballot and there is more than one candidate, the Chairman instructs a second ballot during which the candidate who receives the relative majority is elected.

In the event the General Meeting does not unanimously renounce, the annual balance sheet and resolution on use of the net profits may only be approved in the presence of a representative of the Statutory Auditor.

Art. 11

Amendments to the articles of incorporation require the consent of at least two-thirds of the voting shares represented. Resolutions regarding capital increases, however, are passed with the absolute majority of the voting shares represented.

Dissolution or merging of the Company requires the presence or representation of at least half of the issued shares and the approval of at least two-thirds of the present or represented share votes on the petition submitted.

Art. 704 para. 1 CO is expressly reserved. Moreover, the higher statutory quorum under Art. 18 of the Merger Act (*Fusionsgesetz*) is reserved for decisions about mergers.

Art. 12

At the General Meeting, each share is entitled to one vote.

Shareholders can be represented at the General Meeting by the independent proxy or another person with the capacity to act. Only one person can represent all of the shares held by a shareholder.

At the General Meeting, no individual shareholder can represent more than five (5) per cent of the Company's voting shares themselves, either directly or indirectly, through their own and represented shares. Natural persons or legal entities who are related parties in terms of capital or votes or who are connected by joint management are deemed to be a single person or shareholder. This voting right restriction does not apply to the exercising of voting rights by the independent proxy. Further, the voting right restriction also does not apply to shareholder groups who were established before June 23, 2006.

The Board of Directors issues the procedural provisions on participation in and representation at the General Meeting.

Persons who in one way or another participated in the management of the Company do not have the right to vote on resolutions regarding the discharge of the Board of Directors.

Art. 13

The independent proxy holder and the independent proxy holder's deputy will be elected annually by the General Meeting. If a legal entity or partnership is elected, it shall designate in consultation with the Chairman of the Board of Directors the natural person who shall serve as independent proxy holder at the General Meeting on the basis of a written power of attorney.

If the Company does not have an independent proxy or a deputy, the Board of Directors has to appoint a replacement for the next General Meeting.

Term of office of the independent proxy ends at the close of the next Annual General Meeting. Re-election is permitted. Discharge by the General Meeting takes effect at the close of such General Meeting.

Powers of attorney and instructions can only be issued for the next General Meeting. In addition to granting powers of attorney and instructions in writing, shareholders can also give the independent proxy powers of attorney and instructions by electronic means.

In preparation for a General Meeting, the Board of Directors may issue regulations on giving instructions to the independent proxy. Such regulations can in particular set out the conditions under which valid instructions are given to the independent proxy.

Art. 14

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, or, in the event of their absence, another member of the Board of Directors, presides over the General Meeting. In case of doubt, the General Meeting appoints a Chair.

The Chair appoints a Secretary and a vote counter, who do not have to be shareholders. The same person can exercise both functions. The minutes have to be signed by the person chairing the meeting and by the Secretary. The resolutions and results of elections (with the exact number of votes) are published via electronic means within fifteen (15) days of the General Meeting.

B) The Board of Directors

Art. 15

The Board of Directors consists of three (3) to seven (7) members. The Chairman and the other members of the Board of Directors are individually elected by the General Meeting every year. Term of office of the board members ends at the close of the next Annual General Meeting, at the latest. Members can no longer be elected to the Board of Directors from the year in which they turn seventy (70).

Term of office starts on the date of their election and ends at the close of the next Annual General Meeting. Where elections for a replacement are held during a term of office, the newly elected members complete the term of office of their predecessor.

Art. 16

The Board of Directors constitutes itself. It can appoint a Secretary of the Board, who need not be a member of the Board of Directors. Minutes are kept of the discussions and resolutions of the Board of Directors. The minutes must be signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Board.

Art. 17

The Board of Directors convenes at the invitation of the Chairman as often as business requires, or at the request of one of the members.

Each member may at any given time request the Chairman to convene a meeting forthwith by stating the reasons.

The Board of Directors may pass resolutions if and as long as at least the majority of its members are present. Resolutions are passed with the majority of member votes represented. Each member is entitled to one vote. The Chairman has the casting vote.

No attendance quorum is required if a meeting is solely held to confirm a share capital increase and the subsequent amendment of the articles of incorporation must be decided.

Circular resolutions may also be passed on paper or in electronic form, if none of the members requests verbal consultation. A circular resolution has been passed when it has been signed by all the members of the Board of Directors. Circular resolutions passed via electronic means do not have to be signed.

Art. 18

The Board of Directors has the following non-transferable and irrevocable obligations:

1. Managing the Company and issuing the necessary directives;
2. Determining the organizational structure;
3. Establishing the accounting system, financial controlling, and financial planning;
4. Appointing and dismissing the persons entrusted with the management of business operations and representation duties;
5. Supervising the persons entrusted with the management of business operations, in particular with regard to compliance with the law, the articles of incorporation, the organizational rules and all directives;
6. Compiling the annual report, preparing the General Meeting and implementing its resolutions;
7. Compiling the compensation report (*Vergütungsbericht*) and any other reports that may be required by law;
8. Submitting an application for a debt-restructuring moratorium and informing the judicial authorities in the event of over-indebtedness.

The Board of Directors may pass resolutions on all matters that are not reserved at law or by these articles of incorporation to another administrative body of the Company.

Art. 19

The Board of Directors may delegate the management of the Company in whole or in part in accordance with organizational rules to its Chairman, other members of the Board of Directors (Delegates), or other natural persons, who do not have to be shareholders (Directors). The management of the assets can also be delegated to legal entities. The Board of Directors also decides on other regulations, business policy guidelines, and other internal directives of the Company.

The Board of Directors appoints the persons authorized to represent the Company and

determines their signing authority.

The powers of representation are governed by the entry in the commercial register.

Art. 20

The compensation and nomination committee ("NCC") consists of at least two (2) members of the Board of Directors.

The members of the NCC are elected individually and annually by the General Meeting and their term of office shall expire at the end of the next Annual General Meeting following their election. Re-election is permitted.

The Board of Directors appoints the Chair of the NCC.

If the NCC is not complete, the Board of Directors appoints the missing members for the remaining term of office.

The Board of Directors may specify details about the organization and passing of resolutions of the NCC in the organizational rules (*Organisationsreglement*) or in other separate regulations.

Art. 21

The NCC supports the Board of Directors in determining and reviewing the compensation principles and guidelines, and in preparing the compensation report (*Vergütungsbericht*) and the proposals about the compensation to be paid to the Board of Directors and the Executive Management to be submitted to the General Meeting. It can submit proposals and recommendations about other compensation matters to the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors may assign the NCC additional tasks and powers.

Art. 22

Subject to approval by the General Meeting, the members of the Board of Directors are entitled to an annual payment determined by the same Board of Directors, as well as to compensation of their expenses.

C) The Statutory Auditor and the Group Auditor

Art. 23

The General Meeting elects every year one or more auditors as the Statutory Auditor as well as the group's auditor, whose activity complies with the legal provisions. A fiduciary company (*Treuhandgesellschaft*) may also be elected as the Statutory Auditor or as the group's auditor. The Statutory Auditor and the group's auditor can be one and the same person.

The term of office of the Statutory Auditor and the group auditor shall be one (1) year. This term starts on the date of their election and ends on the date of the next Annual General Meeting.

The Board of Directors may at all times instruct the Statutory Auditor to carry out special audits and to report on their findings.

V. COMPENSATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Art. 24

Approval of compensation by the General Meeting

The General Meeting shall approve annually and vote separately on the maximum aggregate amount of fixed compensation for the Board of Directors for the period until the next ordinary General Meeting.

The General Meeting shall also approve annually and separately the maximum aggregate amount of fixed compensation for the Executive Management for the financial year following the General Meeting as well as the aggregate amount of variable compensation for the Executive Management for the financial year(s) preceding the General Meeting. In case of a prospective vote on variable compensation, the compensation report (*Vergütungsbericht*) must be submitted to the General Meeting for a consultative vote (*Konsultativabstimmung*).

The Board of Directors may submit, for the approval of the General Meeting, additional or deviating proposals relating to the same or different periods.

If the General Meeting rejects a proposal by the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors may submit revised proposals for approval at the same General Meeting or postpone the vote on the proposed compensation to an extraordinary General Meeting or until the next Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors can make the payments, pending the subsequent approval of the fixed compensation by the General Meeting.

Art. 25

Additional amount for new members of the Executive Management

The Company or other companies controlled by it may pay an additional amount to each new person who joins the Executive Management after the date on which the General Meeting approved the fixed compensation for the compensation period that has already been approved if the compensation already approved is not sufficient to cover their compensation until the voting at the next General Meeting. The additional amount per compensation period may not exceed forty (40) per cent of the aggregate compensation for the Executive Management approved by the most recent General Meeting.

Art. 26

General compensation principles

The compensation of the members of the Board of Directors comprises a fixed basic fee, a fixed additional fee for members who sit on a formal board committee, and a fixed allowance for expenses. The fixed fee can be paid in whole or in part to the board members in the form of shares, prospective shares, or comparable instruments of the Company.

The members of the Executive Management receive a fixed and a variable compensation. The fixed compensation consists of the base salary and can also include additional compensation components and benefits. The variable compensation can include short-term and long-term compensation components. The total compensation shall take account of the recipient's function and level of responsibility. The variable compensation can be paid in whole or in part to the members of the Executive Management in the form of shares, prospective shares, or comparable instruments of the Company.

The short-term variable compensation components for the Executive Management are determined by performance scores measured against the financial objectives of the Company and/or their individual targets, the achievement of which will normally be measured over a one-year period.

The long-term variable compensation components for the Executive Management are determined by performance scores measured against the strategic and/or financial objectives of the Company, usually over a period of several years.

The Board of Directors or the NCC, in case that it has been delegated such task, determines the performance scores and the targets for the short- and long-term variable compensation components, as well as their achievement.

If a variable compensation is made in whole or in part to the members of the Executive Management in the form of shares, prospective shares, or comparable instruments of the Company, the Board of Directors determines the factors that are used to calculate the allocated units, such as the time and method of the calculation and the duration of any associated lock-up periods. The Board of Directors or the NCC, in case it has been delegated such task, can determine that if certain pre-defined events should occur, such as a change in control or the termination of an employment and mandate relationship, the vesting conditions and deadlines or lock-up periods continue to apply, are shortened or are canceled, and that payments are made on the assumption that the targets have been achieved, or the payments are canceled.

Art. 27

Contracts with regard to compensation

The Company or other companies controlled by it can enter into permanent or fixed-term (employment) contracts with members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management relating to their compensation.

Contracts with the members of the Board of Directors may be concluded, at most, for the duration of their term of office.

The maximum duration of fixed-term contracts and the notice period for permanent contracts with members of the Executive Management shall be one (1) year.

An agreement of non-compete clauses for members of the Executive Management is permissible for the time following the termination of an employment contract in the case this is commercially justified. A consideration for such a non-compete clause may be made for one (1) year at most; the amount may not exceed the average of the compensation paid to this member of the Executive Management during the last three (3) financial years prior to their departure.

VI. MANDATES OUTSIDE THE COMPANY; LOANS, CREDITS, AND PENSION BENEFITS OUTSIDE THE OCCUPATIONAL BENEFITS INSURANCE

Art. 28

Mandates outside the Company

No member of the Board of Directors may hold more than ten (10) external mandates, of which no more than four (4) may be mandates in other listed companies.

No member of the Executive Management may hold more than five (5) external mandates, of which no more than two (2) in other listed companies. Every mandate held must be approved by the Board of Directors.

The following mandates are not subject to these limitations:

- a) Mandates in business enterprises that are directly or indirectly controlled by the Company or that control the Company;
- b) Mandates held at the request of the Company or at the request of a company controlled by it; and
- c) Mandates in associations, federations, charitable organizations, foundations, trusts, and employee welfare foundations, and in organizations entrusted with the management of personal assets.

Mandates shall mean mandates in the supreme governing body of a legal entity that is required to be registered in the commercial register or a comparable foreign register. Mandates in different legal entities which are under joint control or the same beneficial ownership are deemed one (1) mandate.

Art. 29

Loans, credits, and pension benefits outside the occupational benefits insurance

The Company or companies controlled by it may issue personal loans and credits of up to CHF 200,000 each at prevailing market rates to any current and former member of the Executive Management or their related parties.

The Company or companies controlled by it can grant pension benefits outside the occupational benefits insurance to any current and former member of the Executive Management or their related parties, whereby such pension benefits may not exceed ten (10) per cent of their annual compensation.

VII. ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

Art. 30

The financial year ends on March 31 of each year. The profit-and-loss account, the balance sheet, the annex, and the consolidated financial statements must be prepared as of this date. They must be submitted within three (3) months for inspection by the Statutory Auditor.

Five (5) per cent of the annual profit must be allocated to the general reserve until this amount reaches twenty (20) per cent of the paid-up share capital.

The remaining net profit shall remain at the disposal of the General Meeting, unless otherwise provided by statutory law.

VII. DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION OF THE COMPANY

Art. 31

The General Meeting may at any time decide to dissolve and liquidate the Company or to merge

it with another Company. The quorum is determined by Art. 11 para 2 of these articles of incorporation.

Art. 32

Liquidation of the Company is conducted by the Board of Directors in compliance with the legal provisions, unless the General Meeting empowers other liquidators.

The liquidators are authorized to sell the assets privately.

After payment of the Company's debts, the remaining assets are divided among the shareholders in proportion to their paid-up share capital.

VIII. NOTIFICATIONS

Art. 33

The Swiss Official Gazette of Commerce (*SHAB*) is the official publication body of the Company. The Board of Directors may designate other publication bodies.

Notices to shareholders are published in the official publication body and, in legally prescribed cases, sent in writing to the most recent address of each registered shareholder known to the Company.
