



Transics International NV
Limited Liability Company
(*“naamloze vennootschap” / “société anonyme”*)

Ter Waarde 91
8900 Ieper
Belgium

0881.300.923
Register of Legal Entities (“RPR” / “RPM”)
Ieper

DEALING CODE

Last updated on 4 June 2007

INTRODUCTION

Anyone who is employed by or providing services to the Company or its Subsidiaries (as defined below), whether as a director, executive manager or consultant, may, in the course of normal business, make use of or gain access to Inside information (as defined below). These ‘insiders’ have an important ethical duty and a legal obligation not to engage in dealings that are banned by legislation on insider dealing. Insider trading is an offence which is sanctioned by civil, administrative and criminal sanctions.

This Dealing Code has been adopted by the board of directors of Transics International NV (“Transics”) on 11 May 2007.

The Dealing Code lays down the rules and procedures that the board of directors of Transics has established with respect to insider dealing and market manipulation by directors, executive management, and staff members. It is subject to and without prejudice to the provisions of Belgian law.

The Dealing Code applies in addition to the other guidelines and procedure that have been established within Transics with respect to confidentiality and the protection of trade secrets.

The board of directors of Transics will review this Dealing Code from time to time and make such changes as it deems necessary and appropriate.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Since Transics is a listed company, it will be important that the market of Transics shares takes place in a transparent manner. If investors believe that the trading in the Company’s shares is manipulated or that certain people closely associated with the Company take advantage of certain information that is not (yet) known to the public, this could have severe adverse effects on the reputation of the Company and on the trading of its shares. In order to deal with this concern, the Dealing Code provides for specific rules to be followed when conducting transactions in financial instruments. This code further contains a short introduction to the relevant legal rules on market abuse.

Transactions in Financial Instruments of Transics

The board of directors of Transics decided that certain rules must be followed when directors, executive managers and other staff members of Transics and its Subsidiaries wish to deal in the

financial instruments of Transics. These are further set forth in section 2 of this Dealing Code, and can be summarised as follows:

- During certain closed periods (see the definitions section), no transactions in financial instruments of Transics may be carried out, except as permitted by applicable laws and regulations;
- These rules do not only apply to directors, executive managers and staff members of Transics and its Subsidiaries, but also to the members of their household and companies or other legal entities with which they are affiliated.
- “Insiders” do not only need to comply with the above rules, but must also report their tradings in financial instruments of Transics on a monthly basis to Transics. Insiders consist of directors, executive managers and certain other staff members and third parties appointed by the board of directors that have access to inside information of Transics.

Market Abuse

In addition to the foregoing rules, directors, executive managers and other staff members must comply with the general legal rules on market abuse. These rules are further described in section 3 of this Dealing Code, and can be summarised as follows:

- In the performance of their function or mandate, directors, executive managers, and staff members of Transics and its Subsidiaries can have access to “inside information”. As a result, these persons have an important legal and moral obligation not to commit acts that could qualify as insider dealing or market manipulation.
- In addition, holders of financial instruments issued by the Company, and directors, executive managers, and staff members of Transics in particular, have to disclose certain transactions in their Transics financial instruments.
- Non-compliance with these rules could lead to administrative sanctions and civil and criminal liability.

Further Information

It should be noted that certain matters, such as insider dealing and market manipulation, are subject to frequent changes by the legislator and numerous debates in legal doctrine and case law. The summary set forth in this Dealing Code of the relevant legal provisions relating to insider dealing or market manipulation is therefore for information purposes only and should not be construed as legal advice as to the interpretation or enforceability of such provisions. In case of doubts relating to the

contents or the meaning of the information contained in this Dealing Code, you should consult an authorised or professional person specialised in advice on these matters.

Furthermore, this Dealing Code applies in addition to the other guidelines and procedures that have been established within Transics with respect to confidentiality and the protection of trade secrets. You should therefore apply both this Dealing Code and the other confidentiality guidelines within Transics.

Entry into Force

This Dealing Code will enter into force on the first date of listing of Transics' shares, expected to be 18 June 2007 (subject to early closure of Transics' IPO, in which case the first listing date will be earlier).

Governing law and jurisdiction

This Dealing Code shall be governed by and interpreted according to the laws of the Kingdom of Belgium, excluding conflicts of laws rules.

Compliance Officer

If you have further questions with respect to this Dealing Code, you can contact Valentine Vanheste of Transics, who has been appointed as the Transics Compliance Officer for the purpose of this Dealing Code.

1 CERTAIN DEFINITIONS AND EXPRESSIONS

The following terms and expressions that are not defined elsewhere in this Dealing Code shall have the following meaning in this Dealing Code, save where the context requires otherwise:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| “Business Day” | : means any calendar day, except a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday in Belgium; |
| “CBFA” | : means the Belgian Banking, Finance and Insurance Commission (“ <i>Commissie voor het Bank-, Financier- en Assurantiewezen</i> ” / “ <i>Commission Bancaire, Financière et des Assurances</i> ”), the Belgian financial supervisory authority; |
| “Closed Period” | : means any of the following periods: |

(a) the period of one month immediately preceding the (preliminary) announcement of the Company's annual results or, if shorter, the period from the relevant financial year end, up to and including the second Business Day after the day on which the announcement was made;

(b) the period of one month immediately preceding the (preliminary) announcement of the Company's quarterly results (when these are published, which is at present not anticipated to be the case) or half year results or, if shorter, the period from the relevant quarter end or half year end, up to and including the second Business Day after the day on which the announcement was made; and

(c) any other period that will be announced by the Company on the Company's intranet if there is a risk that persons Dealing during such period could abuse or put themselves under suspicion of abusing Inside Information, such as for instance periods leading up to the announcement of "occasional information"; these other periods will end at the end of the second Business Day after the day on which the announcement was made;

“Compliance officer” : means Valentine Vanheste, being the compliance officer appointed by the board of directors for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the Dealing Code;

“Deal” : means, when used with respect to Financial Instruments, to carry out any type of dealing in a Financial Instrument, whether any such transaction is carried out on or off a regulated market or stock exchange, or is to be settled by delivery of shares or other securities, in cash or otherwise or for no consideration, including but not limited to the following:

(a) to sell, or contract to sell Financial Instruments;

(b) to purchase, or contract to purchase Financial Instruments;

(c) to sell, grant or otherwise dispose of, purchase, accept or otherwise acquire, any option (whether a call, put or both, and whether by way of warrant, contractual option or convertible or exchangeable security or otherwise) to acquire or dispose of, Financial Instruments;

(d) to enter into any swap or any other transaction, of whatever kind, which directly or indirectly leads to a total or partial transfer to one or more third parties of any interest in Financial Instruments, legal or economic, or which in any way whatsoever fixes, limits or transfers any risk arising from the possibility of price movement, up or down, in respect of Financial Instruments; and

(e) to agree to do or announce any of the aforementioned transactions;

and “**dealing**” shall be construed accordingly;

- “**Financial Instrument**” : means any financial instrument (*financieel instrument / instrument financier*) as such term is defined by the Belgian Act of 2 August 2002 on the supervision on the financial sector and the financial services (as amended from time to time) that is issued by the Company or that relates to any such financial instrument;
- “**Inside Information**” : means inside information (“*voorkennis*” / “*information privilégiée*”) as such term is defined by the Belgian Act of 2 August 2002 on the supervision on the financial sector and the financial services (as amended from time to time) that directly or indirectly relates to Financial Instruments of the Company;
- “**Insider**” : has the meaning defined in section 2.2 below;

“Persons closely connected” to : means:
an Insider

(a) the spouse of the Insider, or the partner of the Insider which the law considers as equal to a spouse;

(b) the children for whom the Insider legally bears responsibility;

(c) other family members of the Insider or who at least during a year have been part of the same household as the Insider; and

(d) each legal person, trust or partnership, the management powers of which are exercised by the Insider or one of the persons referred to in (a), (b) or (c), which is directly or indirectly controlled by the Insider concerned, that has been established for the benefit of the Insider concerned or of which the economic interests are substantially equivalent to those of the Insider or concerned;

“Subsidiary” : means, when used with respect to the Company, a subsidiary of the Company within the meaning of Article 6 of the Belgian Companies Code (*“dochtervennootschap” / “filiale”*);

“Transics” or the **“Company”** : means Transics International NV, having its registered office at 8900 Ieper, Ter Waarde 91, and with company number 0881.300.923.

2 DEALINGS IN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – RULES AND PROCEDURES

2.1 Introduction

This section 2 contains the rules and procedures that need to be observed by Insiders. All Insiders will have to acknowledge that they will comply with this Dealing Code by signing an Acknowledgment substantially in the form as set forth in Schedule A hereto. Signing an Acknowledgment and complying with the Dealing Code will not entitle an Insider to any specific compensation or other benefit.

Compliance with the rules set out in this chapter does not relieve Insiders of the duty to ensure that their actions comply with the applicable rules on insider trading at all times.

2.2 Insiders

The rules and procedures set forth in this section 2 apply to all the following persons (the “Insiders”), which the Company considers to be people who are probably in regular possession of Inside Information and who must therefore be particularly vigilant with respect to their duties:

- the directors (“*bestuurders*” / “*administrateurs*”) of the Company;
- the members of the executive management of the Company and its Subsidiaries that have been appointed by the board of directors of the Company;
- certain specific employees of the Company and its Subsidiaries, designated by the board of directors of the Company as an “Insider”, such as for example certain assistants of directors and employees privy to Inside Information (including on a project specific basis);
- the third parties having access to Inside Information, designated by the board of directors of the Company as an “Insider” (including on a project specific basis).

This section 2 will apply to an Insider so long as such person is an Insider pursuant to paragraphs above. However, this section 2 will no longer apply, if he or she no longer is active for the Company or one of its Subsidiaries in one of the above capacities.

2.3 Purpose

The purpose of the rules and procedures set forth in this section 2 is to ensure that Insiders do not abuse, do not place themselves under suspicion of abusing, and maintain the confidentiality of, Inside Information that they may have or be thought to have, especially in periods leading up to an announcement of financial results.

2.4 Compliance with market abuse prohibitions

Insiders must comply with the relevant legal rules on market abuse, insider dealing and market manipulation. Accordingly, they must not:

- communicate Insider Information to a third party, save if he or she does so in order to comply with a statutory requirement or in the performance of his or her duties;

- on the basis of Inside Information recommend to a third party to Deal or not to Deal in Financial Instruments; or
- assist anyone who is engaged in any of the above activities.

2.5 **General rules for Dealings**

- An Insider will inform the Compliance Officer of Transics (or the Chairman of the board of directors in the event of a Dealing by the Compliance Officer or the Chief Executive Officer) in writing at least two Business Days in advance of his intention to Deal in any Financial Instrument of the Company.
- During a Closed Period, an Insider may not Deal in any of the Company's Financial Instruments.

2.6 **Exceptions in which the limitations on Dealings do not apply**

The restrictions and limitations on Dealings in Financial Instruments set forth in section 2.5 shall not apply to the following types of Dealings:

- accepting a public offering by the Company, or tendering a bid in a public offer by the Company, of Financial Instruments (including an offer of shares in lieu of a cash dividend), provided that a prospectus has been prepared by the Company in connection with the offering, and withdrawing such acceptance or tender;
- accepting Financial Instruments in connection with an automatic allotment or exchange by the Company of Financial Instruments;
- accepting a public takeover bid on Financial Instruments, and withdrawing such acceptance;
- accepting an offering of options or rights by the Company or one of its Subsidiaries under share based incentive schemes;
- entering into transactions with third party financial institutions to finance the costs and expenses relating to the acceptance and/or exercise of options or rights under share based incentive schemes, subject, however, to prior notice of such transactions to the Compliance Officer (or the Chairman of the board of directors in the event of a transaction by the Compliance Officer or the Chief Executive Officer).

Any of the above transactions, however, must still be in compliance with the general legal rules on market abuse, insider dealing and market manipulation, and other applicable securities regulations.

2.7 Dealings by closely connected persons

Each Insider must (so far as is consistent with his or her duty of confidentiality) seek to prohibit (by taking the steps set forth below) any Dealing in Financial Instruments during a Closed Period or at a time when the Insider is in possession of Inside Information by or on behalf of any person closely connected with him or her.

In particular, the Insiders must inform all such closely connected persons:

- of the name of the Company of which he or she is an Insider;
- of the Closed Periods during which he or she cannot Deal in the Company's Financial Instruments;
- of any other periods when the Insider knows he or she is not himself or herself free to Deal in Financial Instruments under the provisions of this section 2, unless his or her duty of confidentiality to the Company prohibits him or her from disclosing such periods.

2.8 Dealings by brokers or investment managers

Each Insider must (so far as is consistent with his or her duty of confidentiality) seek to prohibit (by taking the steps set forth below) any Dealing in Financial Instruments during a Closed Period or at a time when the Insider is in possession of Inside Information by an investment manager or broker on his or her behalf or on behalf of any person closely connected with him or her where either he or she or any person closely connected with him or her has funds under management with that investment manager or broker. This does not apply if the investments are managed by the latter on a discretionary basis.

In particular, the Insiders must inform such brokers or investment managers:

- of the name of the Company of which he or she is an Insider;
- of the Closed Periods during which he or she cannot Deal in the Company's Financial Instruments;
- of any other periods when the Insider knows he or she is not himself or herself free to Deal in Financial Instruments under the provisions of this section 2, unless his or her duty of confidentiality to the Company prohibits him or her from disclosing such periods.

2.9 **Certain specific reporting obligations for Insiders**

At the end of each calendar month, each Insider must report to the Compliance Officer (or the Chairman of the board of directors in the event of a Dealing by the Compliance Officer or the Chief Executive Officer) the Dealings that he or she or the persons closely connected to the Insider have carried out in Financial Instruments of the Company during that month.

The report must be sent by e-mail, and must contain the following information:

- the type of Financial Instrument concerned (e.g. shares, warrants or another type of Financial Instrument);
- the number of Financial Instruments concerned;
- the manner or type of the Dealing (e.g. a sale, purchase, exercise of warrants or stock options, etc.), including whether the Dealing has been carried out on or off a regulated market or stock exchange;

The report must not be sent if no Dealings have been carried out.

The Compliance Officer will maintain written records of the reports. These records will be centralised by the Audit Committee. The Company will have the right to report or disclose to the public or the authorities any Dealings that have been so reported and have been carried out by Insiders or persons closely connected to them.

2.10 **List of persons having access to Inside Information**

The Company will keep a list of all persons who work at the Company (based on an employment contract or otherwise) and who have regular or occasional access to Inside Information at the Company's registered office. This list will contain the following information:

- the identify of the persons who have access to Inside Information;
- the reason why these persons are on the list and the date as of which they gained access to Inside Information; and
- the date on which the list was drawn up and updated.

This list will be kept up to date by the Compliance Officer. Any person whose name is on the list will be informed of this immediately. The Compliance Officer shall hand over this list to the CBFA or to any other regulatory body to the extent such is required by law.

2.11 Amendments to the Dealing Code

This Dealing Code may be amended from time to time by the Company's board of directors. Amendments to the Dealing Code will be distributed to the Insiders or posted on the Company's intranet. Each Insider that has acknowledged compliance with this Dealing Code by signing an Acknowledgment shall be deemed to have agreed to comply also with the Dealing Code as amended from time to time by the board of directors.

3 MARKET ABUSE AND TRANSPARENCY IN GENERAL

3.1 Introduction

This section 3 provides a summary of the general legal framework under Belgian law that applies to market abuse and transparency. It should be noted that the legal framework is subject to frequent changes by the legislator and numerous debates in legal doctrine and case law. The summary set forth below is therefore for information purposes only, should not be construed as legal advice as to the interpretation or enforceability of the relevant legal provisions and should not be relied upon.

The summary below only relates to Belgian law. The prohibition on market abuse also applies in other jurisdictions. These foreign rules could also be relevant in case of market abuse involving different countries. In case of doubts relating to the contents or the meaning of the information contained below, you should consult an authorised or professional person specialised in advice on these matters. You are personally responsible for ensuring that your conduct complies fully the rules on insider trading at all times. For further information, you can also contact the Company's Compliance Officer.

3.2 Prohibition on insider dealing

The Belgian Act of 2 August 2002 on the supervision on the financial sector and the financial services imposes a number of specific prohibitions on insider dealing. For a definition of "inside information", see section 3.3 below.

The first set of rules applies to so-called *primary insiders* who have inside information. These primary insiders are:

- persons who possess inside information by virtue of their membership of the governing, management or supervisory bodies of the Company;
- persons who possess inside information by virtue of their holding in the capital of the Company;

- persons who possess inside information by virtue of their having access to the inside information through the exercise of their employment, profession or duties.

For the purpose of the rules relating to dealings in financial instruments of the Company as set forth in section 2, all directors, members of the executive management and employees are considered an “Insider”. See also section 2.2.1 above.

Primary insiders who possess inside information and who know or reasonably should know that the information concerned constitutes inside information, may not do any of the following:

- **no trading:** they may not use such inside information by acquiring or disposing of, or by trying to acquire or dispose of, for their own account or for the account of a third party, either directly or indirectly, the financial instruments of the Company;
- **no tipping:** they may not disclose such inside information to any other person, unless such disclosure is made in the normal course of the exercise of their employment, profession or duties;
- **no recommendation:** they may not, on the basis of inside information, recommend or induce another person to acquire or dispose of financial instruments of the Company, or to have such financial instruments acquired or disposed of by others.

The above prohibitions also apply to any other person whomsoever, whether or not active within the Company or its Subsidiaries, so-called *secondary insiders*, who possess inside information, while he or she knows or reasonable should know that it is inside information, and directly or indirectly or she comes from a primary insider.

The above prohibitions apply to any financial instrument issued by the Company (whether listed or not), such as shares, warrants and convertible bonds. They also apply to financial instruments that are not issued by the Company, but that allow the holder thereof to acquire or subscribe to financial instruments issued by the Company or exchangeable into financial instruments issued by the Company, such as call options and put options.

Also, the above prohibitions with respect to the financial instruments of the Company apply to any action whether carried out in or outside Belgium, and whether the prohibited transactions are carried out on or off a regulated market.

Non-compliance with these prohibitions could lead to criminal liability (subject to criminal fines and jail sentences) and/or administrative fines imposed by the CBFA. The criminal and administrative fines can be doubled or tripled depending on whether the person breaching the prohibition has derived financial gains from the prohibited transaction.

Currently, Belgian law provides that the administrative sanctions apply to trading by any primary or secondary insider who has inside information, regardless of whether he or she uses such inside information for his or her trading, while the criminal sanctions only apply when he or she actually uses such inside information for trading. This means that as soon one has inside information, no trading can take place whatsoever for the purpose of the administrative sanctions.

Secondly, Belgian law provides that secondary insiders are only subject to criminal sanctions if they know or ought to have known that the inside information directly or indirectly came from a primary insider. This condition does not apply to the administrative sanctions. Accordingly, any one who has inside information and carries out one of the prohibited actions could be exposed to administrative sanctions by the CBFA.

3.3 **Inside information**

For the purpose of the rules on insider dealing, “*inside information*” is defined as information of a precise nature which has not been made public, relating, directly or indirectly, to one or more issuers of financial instruments (i.e. the Company) or to one or more financial instruments and which, if it were made public, would be likely to have a significant effect on the prices of those financial instruments or on the price of related derivative financial instruments.

Information shall be deemed to be of a “*precise nature*” if it indicates a set of circumstances which exists or may reasonably be expected to come into existence or an event which has occurred or may reasonably be expected to do so and if it is specific enough to enable a conclusion to be drawn as to the possible effect of that set of circumstances or event on the prices of financial instruments or related derivative financial instruments.

“*Information which, if it were made public, would be likely to have a significant effect on the prices of financial instruments or related derivative financial instruments*” means information a reasonable investor would be likely to use as part of the basis of his investment decisions.

3.4 **Prohibition of market manipulation**

Apart from the above prohibition on insider dealing, Belgian law also contains a number of prohibitions on market manipulation:

- No one may carry out transactions or place orders:
 - that give or could give false or misleading signals with respect to the offer of, demand to or the market price of one or more financial instruments; or

- whereby one or more persons on the basis of mutual arrangements maintain the market price of one or more financial instruments on an abnormal or artificial level.
- No one may carry out transactions or place orders using fictitious constructions or any other form of fraud or deception.
- No one may disseminate information or rumors, via the media, the internet or any other channel that give or could give incorrect or misleading signals on financial instruments, whereby the person concerned knows or should have known that the information was incorrect or misleading.

Non-compliance with these prohibitions could lead to criminal liability (subject to criminal fines and jail sentences) and/or administrative fines imposed by the CBFA. The administrative fines can be doubled or tripled depending on whether the person breaching the prohibition has derived financial gains from the prohibited action or transaction.

3.5 **General transparency rules**

The Belgian Companies Code and the Company's articles of association provide that each natural person or legal entity acquiring or transferring shares or other financial instruments of the Company that entitle the holder thereof to voting rights, whether or not representing the Company's share capital (such as warrants or convertible bonds, if any), must, within two business days following the transaction, notify the Company and the CBFA of the total number of voting financial instruments held by him or her each time where as a result of the acquisition or transfer the total number of voting financial instruments held by him or her after the transaction exceeds or falls below a threshold of 3%, 5%, 10% or 15% (or every subsequent multiple of 5%) of the total number of voting financial instruments of the Company at the moment of the transaction. If the number of voting financial instruments held by him or her is equal to or in excess of 20 %, the notification must also contain a description of the policy in the framework of which the acquisition or transfer takes place, as well as how many voting financial instruments have been acquired over the last 12 months, and in which manner.

For further information with respect to this obligation, see the Company's website or contact the Company's Compliance Officer.

3.6 Specific transparency rules

(a) *In general*

Directors, executive managers, and staff members of the Company and its Subsidiaries that acquire or transfer shares or other financial instruments of the Company that entitle the holder thereof to voting rights must comply with the general transparency rules described in section 3.5.

In addition, they will have to follow the specific dealing rules set forth in section 2 of this Dealing Code.

Furthermore, persons who, by acting alone or in concert, own more than 30% of the securities holding voting rights in the Company are to submit a transparency declaration and notification with the CBFA and the Company in order to benefit from the safe harbour provisions from the Belgian Act on public takeovers of 1 April 2007.

(b) *Directors and executive managers*

Persons discharging managerial responsibilities and persons closely connected to them must notify the CBFA of any transactions carried out on their own account relating to shares or other financial instruments of the Company.

“Person discharging managerial responsibilities within an issuer” means a person who is:

- (a) a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of the issuer;
- (b) a senior executive, who is not a member of the bodies as referred to in point (a), having regular access to inside information relating, directly or indirectly, to the issuer, and the power to make managerial decisions affecting the future developments and business prospects of this issuer.

The notification must be made within five working days as of the transaction date to the CBFA, which will disclose the notification as soon as possible on its website, and must contain the following information:

- name of the person discharging managerial responsibilities within the issuer, or, where applicable, name of the person closely associated with such a person,
- reason for responsibility to notify,
- name of the relevant issuer,
- description of the financial instrument,

- nature of the transaction (e.g. acquisition or disposal),
- date and place of the transaction,
- price and volume of the transaction.

The notification can be delayed if the total amount of the transactions carried out during the calendar year is less than EUR 5,000. In that case, the transactions concerned must be notified before January 31 of the following year. As soon as the threshold of EUR 5,000 is exceeded, the CBFA must be notified 5 working days after the last transaction. The total amount of transactions is calculated by summing up the transactions that the manager carried out for his own account with the transactions that persons closely associated with him carried out for their own account.

4 **OBLIGATIONS OF INSIDERS IN RESPECT OF INSIDE INFORMATION**

Insiders will maintain the confidential nature of privileged information. With a view to this obligation they will, amongst other things:

- (i) refrain from commenting on the Company to analysts, brokers, the press, etc. and immediately refer such persons to the person designated for this purpose by the Company;
- (ii) use code names for sensitive projects;
- (iii) use passwords on the computer system to restrict access to documents containing Inside information;
- (iv) restrict access to areas where privileged information can be found or where Inside Information is discussed;
- (v) store Inside Information safely;
- (vi) not talk about Inside Information in public places (e.g. lifts, hall, restaurant);
- (vii) place the word “confidential” on documents that contain Inside Information and use sealed envelopes bearing the word “confidential”;
- (viii) copy documents containing Inside Information as little as possible;
- (ix) if appropriate, have a type of register signed by those who consult Inside Information;

- (x) keep and regularly update the list of persons who have access to confidential information, and restrict access to Inside Information to those who need to know;
- (xi) never leave Inside Information unattended;
- (xii) always remind employees who come into contact with Inside Information of the confidential nature of the information and the fact that this confidentiality must be maintained;
- (xiii) when faxing Inside Information, always check the fax number and check that someone with access to this information is present to receive it.

The above is not in any way to be considered a complete list. Insiders will always have to take all other appropriate measures, depending on the actual circumstances.

SCHEDULE A: FORM OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Acknowledgment

To: Transics International NV
for the attention of the Board
of Directors

Ladies, Gentlemen,

I understand that I am an “Insider”/have been identified by the board of directors of Transics International NV as an “Insider”, as such term is defined in the Dealing Code that has been established by the board of directors of Transics International NV.

By virtue of the this letter, I confirm and acknowledge that I have received a copy of the Dealing Code. I further confirm that I understand this Dealing Code and that I will comply, as Insider, with the terms and provisions of the Dealing Code, as will be amended from time to time by the board of directors of Transics International NV, in accordance with the provisions set forth in section 2 of the Dealing Code.

I agree that my name, other personal data and transactions can be communicated to the CBFA or any other regulatory body whenever this is mandatory by law or regulatory requirement.

I acknowledge that, without prejudice to any other remedies provided for by law, an infringement of the provisions of this Code and of the legislation on insider dealing can constitute grounds for the termination of my employment agreement, consultancy agreement or other relationship with Transics for serious cause.

Done at on

By: _____ (signature)

Name:

Address:

.....

.....

E-mail:

ANNEX TO THE DEALING CODE – December 5th of 2008

On December 5th of 2008 the Board of Directors decided to modify the Dealing Code (last updated on 4 June 2007) as follows:

1. CERTAIN DEFINITIONS AND EXPRESSIONS

The definition of “Closed period” will be replaced entirely by the following:

“**Closed period**”: means any of the following periods:

- (a) the period of one month immediately preceding the (preliminary) announcement of the Company’s annual results or, if shorter, the period from the relevant financial year end, till the first Business day after the day on which the announcement was made;
- (b) the period of one month immediately preceding the (preliminary) announcement of the Company’s quarterly results (when these are published, which is at present not anticipated to be the case) or half year results or, if shorter, the period from the relevant quarter end or half year end, till the first Business day after the day on which the announcement was made; and
- (c) any other period that will be announced by the Company on the Company’s intranet if there is a risk that persons Dealing during such period could abuse or put themselves under suspicion of abusing Inside Information, such as for instance periods leading up to the announcement of “occasional information”; these other periods will end the first Business day after the day on which the announcement was made;

2. DEALINGS IN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – RULES AND PROCEDURES

Article 2.2 will be replaced entirely by the following:

2.2 Insiders

The rules and procedures set forth in this section 2 apply to all the following persons (the “Insiders”), which the Company considers to be people who are probably in regular possession of Inside Information and who must therefore be particularly vigilant with respect to their duties:

- the directors (“*bestuurders*” / “*administrateurs*”) of the Company;
- the members of the executive management of the Company and its Subsidiaries that have been appointed by the board of directors of the Company;
- certain specific employees of the Company and its Subsidiaries, designated by the board of directors of the Company as an “Insider”, such as for example certain assistants of directors and employees privy to Inside Information (including on a project specific basis);
- the third parties having access to Inside Information, designated by the board of directors of the Company as an “Insider” (including on a project specific basis).

This section 2 will apply to an Insider so long as such person is an Insider pursuant to paragraphs above. However, this section 2 will no longer apply, three months after he or she is no longer active for the Company or one of its Subsidiaries or no longer has one of the above capacities or designations.