

of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of
Rood Testhouse International N.V.,
held on Monday 27 March 2008 at 2 pm
at the Okura Hotel, Amsterdam

1. Opening

The Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Mr Koot (CK), welcomes all present.

Subsequently, Mr Koot introduces the following persons:

- Mr Ph.M.G. Nijenhuis, Chief Executive Officer;
- Mr S.G. Hollenberg, Chief Financial Officer and secretary of the GSM;
- Mr Th. Bucksch, Chief Operations Officer;
- Mr A. Mommer, Member of the Supervisory Board;
- Mr P.J. Steman, partner of Mazars, the company's auditor;
- Mr J. Galas, partner of Mazars, the company's auditor.

Resolutions may be adopted on all items on the agenda in the correct legal manner, as convening notices were published in the Official Price Journal (Officiële Prijscourant) and Het Financieele Dagblad newspapers on 13 March 2008.

The Chairman notes that the shareholders at the meeting represent 1,323,302 shares (1,328,123 shares registered to attend the meeting), which equals 4.95% of the total number of shares issued (4.97% shares registered to attend the meeting).

2. Report of the Board of Management for the year 2007, discussion of the Annual Accounts 2007 and business update

Mr Nijenhuis presents the general state of affairs and the plans for the future. His presentation is attached to these minutes as appendix A 080327 GSM presentation of the board of management and will also be placed on the website.

Mr Nijenhuis starts his presentation with an email from Mr Ramerman, a Rood shareholder, with the following questions:

1. What is the status of current takeover/ merger?
2. What is the status of the refinancing of current short- term debt and how is Rood reducing interest expenses?
3. What is the status of issuance of new shares?
4. Can you explain any financial details of current partnerships?
5. Can you explain the development of autonomous growth and shareholder value?

Mr Nijenhuis states that these questions are very important and that he would like to talk about these matters, but due to the guidelines and regulations issued by the AFM we cannot talk about any matters, which contain new information before disclosing such information in a press release.

The presentation continues.

Mr Helder asks: What kind of cooperation are you looking for, assembly companies, or other test companies.

Mr Nijenhuis: We are looking for partners in the segments where we are already strong and which directly fit in with our present activities. There are two possible strategies. Firstly, to try to cover the total chain. Secondly to grow in the segments where we are already strong. We feel that the second strategy is to be preferred.

Mr Maas asks: Over the past three years, Rood has given us hope for rapid growth, but the figures over the past three years have been dramatic. Net profit declined from € 700k in 2003 to € 5k in 2007. What concrete measures does Rood have to achieve growth?

Mr Nijenhuis: When we talk about growth, we mean sales growth in the core businesses rather than in the equipment operations like we used to do. We started in 2004 with about € 6 million and in subsequent years we grew by 20%, 25%, 9% and 7% in 2007. So we have grown rapidly in recent years.

Mr Maas asks: But in the end it is not sales growth that matters, but growth of net profit.

Mr Nijenhuis: You are right, but at this stage of the company you have to look at EBITDA. To achieve net profit growth, you have to realize sales growth and therefore invest. This results in additional financing costs, which negatively impact net profit. So you have to look at EBITDA and the net profit growth potential in the next few years. In our sector, when you invest, the investment can only be partially exploited in the first year; the utilisation grows in the next few years. So the potential grows over the years.

Mr Maas asks: Can you tell us which customers contribute most to the result, or is Rood looking for new markets.

Mr Nijenhuis: I will come back to that question later, during the presentation of the sheets.

Mr Meuwissen asks: Can I respond to your argumentation that in the final months of the second half year lower invoicing had a negative impact on sales. When I look at the 2007 figure for debtors, I feel that the number for less than thirty and sixty days outstanding due is high. In comparison, in 2006 this position was fairly low. Last year, you stated that higher invoicing in the last months had a positive impact on sales. But when I look at the debtor figures it seems the other way around, and this year there was an impact on sales due to more invoices having been paid at the end of the year. Last year, there was a negative impact on sales due to the fact that less could be invoiced in the last months. This year, lower sales appear to have been concentrated in the third quarter. Can you clarify that?

Mr Nijenhuis: At the start of second half of the year, the market slowed down to some extent, although our customers had forecasted growth. But I do not concur with your explanation. The explanation is that some of our customers' products failed internal qualification, as a result of which we did not receive the test orders for these qualified products, which had negative impact on sales.

Mr Maas asks: You have presented some reasons for the increase in personnel and other operating expenses, as listed in sheet 15 of attachment A. Can Mr Nijenhuis make any predictions regarding these initial expenses.

Mr Nijenhuis: We have a launching customer who shall contribute about 5% to our sales. Next year, we will not show all of these initial expenses separately.

Mr Maas asks: Does this mean that these expenses are equal or have they been eliminated.

Mr Nijenhuis: Next year, we will not show all these expenses separately. I can not say any more about these figures.

Mr Van der Meer asks: So you mean that these expenses are covered by sales.

Mr Nijenhuis: Yes.

Mr Van der Meer asks: You are targeting a better result for 2008. These costs had a major impact in 2007, but the impact in 2008 will be less due to the growth in sales. Do you agree?

Mr Nijenhuis: I largely agree. This sector (Asian activities) will be the core of our activities. We are beginning with this launching customer and are already in talks with a second customer.

Mr Van der Meer asks: Is this product (a mobile phone battery charger) also accepted by the market.

Mr Nijenhuis: The product we are talking about is the second generation of an existing product with a proven market. So this product is especially interesting for us.

On a question of Mr Van der Meer Mr Nijenhuis answers:

Thank you for your question. In the supply chain we are selling our high added- value services and our test services. This means that right now we are working today for the IDM market, which is not a growth market. Our growth market is in the supply chain. We are moving away from purely subcontracting; to a situation in which we structurally receive products from Asia, which is a much better position.

Mr Van der Meer asks: What is the impact of companies moving to Asia, or do internal matters have more impact on sales.

Mr Nijenhuis: Firstly, the reorganisations that are currently under way at our customers created a situation in which we did not receive any products for testing. We expect that this will change in 2008 and we will again receive products. Secondly, we can only invoice customers when there is a finished test result. This means that a product can go through our operations a number of times, which takes time.

Mr Maas asks: In the annual report it says that further investments will be made in research and development, but with a solvency of less than 30% I cannot see how Rood can get the means or funding for these investments.

Mr Nijenhuis: We are not destitute. We are working hard to renew tools and methods and we earn that back in production.

Mr Maas asks: Will you not put any more funding into R&D.

Mr Nijenhuis: We develop instruments and methods to improve our test procedures.

Mr Koot: We do not generate any products. We develop services to improve the process.

Mr Maas asks: Globalisation has been ongoing for years. Mr Nijenhuis mentioned that you do not see globalisation coming.

Mr Koot: That is not what Mr Nijenhuis meant.

Mr Nijenhuis: We did see globalisation coming.

Mr Koot: Certain industries are finding that certain production cannot be kept here anymore. For Rood I am talking about the test business that we are doing today. So we are trying to replace that by setting up the supply chain to Asia.

Mr Maas asks: By globalisation I mean outsourcing of test production to Asia where Rood currently achieves its sales.

Mr Nijenhuis: We are responding there the best we can. Right now, large car producers are doing their development work in Europe. Semiconductors are therefore also developed in Europe. So when they have developed a semiconductor they need to know if it works. That is what our qualification division does. Mass production of these products will be carried out in Asia, which is why we have a strategic partnership with Millennium Microtech. They deal with production, but we are testing these parts in Europe. Therefore we are responding maximally to the supply chain Asia - Europe with all our services.

Mr Maas asks: So the supply chain is fully organised now. I am looking for statements that Rood's results are on the way up again.

Mr Koot: I cannot guarantee that. Right now, we are working on it. The market has to achieve a certain volume. That will occur this year, given the coming orders.

Mr Meuwissen asks: We have to work for our capital, employees, engineers. With more engineers we have more test capacity so we can generate capital. The annual accounts show a decrease of 4 employees compared to 2006. It also says that we are currently training 11 employees. That means that 11 employees have newly joined the company and 15 people left the company. What are you doing concretely to retain engineers?

Mr Nijenhuis: It is not easy to keep engineers motivated. These employees are between 25 and 35 years old. We keep them motivated by giving them responsibility in a broad range of duties and a high level of independence. In a larger company, these engineers would only cover a small part of this range and have less responsibility. They are staying at Rood because they love their work. Another way is to concentrate on people who have worked in the semiconductor industry for a long time and have a higher risk of redundancy at a bigger company, and are therefore eager to join Rood.

Mr Van der Meer asks: Do you measure the development of FTEs for the business unit Engineering.

Mr Nijenhuis: I do not have the exact figure, but I think that last year 2 engineers left.

Mr Van der Meer asks: Is the number of engineers employed by Rood decreasing

Mr Nijenhuis: At present we have four or five new engineers. In the group of people with lower qualifications, we have a mix problem. We have hired an interim manager to solve the management problem.

Mr Maas asks: In paragraph 5.40 of the annual report it shows that financing expenses exploded in 2007 compared with 2006.

Mr Hollenberg: Compared to 2006, Rood has in 2007 a much higher average level of outstanding loans. That explains the increase in financial expenses.

Mr Maas asks: Are these short- term loans.

Mr Hollenberg: In 2007 we will repay about €2 million, which constitutes a large part of the outstanding debt. If we see new investment opportunities, we can use this for new funding. But as far as I can see today, we will repay our debts in the next 2 to 3 years.

Mr Nijenhuis: We have a relatively high level of short- term debt with an average term of between 2 and 3 years. Our rating at the Commerzbank and HypoVereinsbank has improved. Our past is still an issue, which is why we still pay a relative high interest rate.

Mr Van der Meer asks: Why does Rood finance its long-term assets with short- term debt. Also, why does Rood pay a relative high interest rate on its short- term debt? Why does Rood not opt for a long-term interest rate?

Mr Nijenhuis: This has to do with our history. We are working to improve the situation.

Mr Van der Meer asks: Or were parties not willing to give better conditions.

Mr Nijenhuis: This was the argument in the past. Today, we are getting good rates from our banks and it is a priority for us to improve this further.

Mr Meuwissen asks: How is Rood going to repay €2 million in debt? Are you going to pay this from cash flow?

Mr Hollenberg: Yes, we are.

Mr Meuwissen asks: Sometimes you see companies saying that they repay their debt by raising new debt.

Mr Hollenberg: That has to do with investment opportunities. When you need funding for investment opportunities, you can choose to raise new debt or roll over an amount of current debt. Today, our strategy is to repay the debt from our cash flow.

Mr Meuwissen asks: How is Rood planning to fund the current takeover?

Mr Nijenhuis: We cannot make any comments concerning the takeover. We can only tell you about the process. We try to be as open as possible during a shareholders' meeting.

Mr Maas asks: Can you say anything about the timeframe.

Mr Nijenhuis: I'm afraid not.

Mr Van der Meer asks: How is Rood going to handle its tax losses?

Mr Nijenhuis: We try to make the result of the company more attractive for our shareholders. We look principally at the bottom line. Our bottom line is important because of our tax losses. Therefore it is an important argument to cooperate, so we can use these tax losses.

Mr Bijleveld: When will the company be profitable? Rood has made investments in the last few years. Rood depreciates its assets faster than their technical lifetime. When Rood lowers its investments, profitability will be better in the future. Can you explain about the conservative depreciation method?

Mr Nijenhuis: Firstly, I cannot make any predictions for the future. You have seen in which sectors we are working today. We are aiming for growth in sales, EBITDA and EBIT. We first have to earn back our initial investment costs as soon as possible. In the coming period, we will have a lower investment level and pay our loans back, as Mr Hollenberg just said, so our bottom line will improve. You can do your own calculations about the bandwidth. I cannot give you more information at this time.

Mr Meuwissen asks: What you are saying is that Rood has large hidden reserves in its assets. Do you not need to revalue the assets in the balance sheet?

Mr Steman: The valuation of assets is the responsibility of Rood's management. We have audited the valuation of assets and it complies with IFRS regulations.

Mr Koot: We have bought our equipment based on the knowledge we have of our customers. We cannot control them and we do not know how our customers will act tomorrow. Therefore it is better to stick to a conservative valuation of equipment and a more conservative result, than a more aggressive one with higher risks.

Mr Meuwissen asks: But perhaps with a less conservative depreciation method, results would go up instead of down.

Mr Koot: In 2006 we made additional investments to catch up with market developments. In 2007 we did not need the same investment level. The current valuation method is conservative, but we have to wait and see if the forecasted client developments will materialize.

Mr Meuwissen asks: Another reason is the tax losses we can offset in the Netherlands and Germany. When your tax results are more positive, you can offset these tax losses. And I am not saying that you should overstate Rood's business results.

Mr Koot: Perhaps we could consider that.

Mr Maas asks: The contract with Mr Nijenhuis has been modified. In the annual report is no information about it. Can you comment on this modification? Furthermore, Mr Nijenhuis has not achieved his targets. Does this mean that no options were granted to Mr Nijenhuis?

Mr Nijenhuis: The objectives in 2007 were to a large extent achieved.

Mr Maas asks: I will rephrase my question. Have any options been granted to Mr Nijenhuis for the 2007 financial year.

Mr Koot: No options have been delivered to Mr Nijenhuis.

Mr Maas asks: Can you explain the modification of the CEO's contract?

Mr Koot: The contract of the CEO was modified in line with his former contract until mid-2010. No significant changes were made.

Mr Nijenhuis: Although the CEO achieved to a large extent his targets - as stated in the annual report - the CEO has waived his option rights on his own initiative because sometimes there are more important goals to achieve.

Mr Meuwissen asks: But in the annual accounts it says that 72,000 options have been issued.

Mr Koot: These options were issued to key personnel based on performance in 2006.

Mr Koot continues: We have a partnership agreement with Millennium Microtech to get access to the Asian cost structure for high volumes. That means that in times when there is less production in Nördlingen we can adapt to that situation. Dresden can use its subsidy for about three years, which is the same timeframe we use for our equipment. It is hard to make projections beyond three years in view of, the level of uncertainty.

Mr Van der Meer asks: But the annual report suggests that Rood will move to Asia. That also can include a reorganisation in Germany.

Mr Koot: We do not plan to start production in Asia.

Mr Van der Meer Asks: So Rood does not have the intention in the medium term to close the Nördlingen or Dresden sites.

Mr Koot: No, we do not have that intention.

Mr Nijenhuis: New products are developed, tested and qualified in Europe. When the volumes reach a level that big that a large amount of testers is needed, then these tests must be done in Asia. But due to the advantage of having the first contact with the customer here in Europe, Rood is the first company that can make the customer a competitive offer. This is why we have the partnership agreement with Millennium Microtech.

Mr Van der Meer asks: That also means that no major impairments have to be included due to reorganisations.

Mr Nijenhuis: That is neither our intention nor our strategy.

Mr Van der Meer asks: What is the cause of the increase in other receivables?

Mr Hollenberg: The increase is for the larger part due to the receivable Rood has from at the SAB (subsidy organisation).

Mr Van der Meer asks: What does the contract with the fables design house concern. What is the value?

Mr Nijenhuis: It concerns products that will be developed in about six months. The indicative value is about €0.5k and for 2008 €1.5 million. These products can have high volumes, and they are high-tech and mixed-signal. Maybe a new generation will be introduced next year and there is enormous pressure to make this product a success. The contract is for about two years with an automatic extension.

Mr Meuwissen asks: The pension obligations are valued in accordance with IAS 19 and showed strong fluctuations. Can you explain the cause of this fluctuation?

Mr Hollenberg: The pension obligations are annually calculated by Höfer, our actuarial advisors. In 2007, the interest rate on which these calculations are based, increased, and therefore the total obligation declined. But the method of calculation includes a ruling which spreads the large fluctuations in this obligation, so that they have less impact on the result. Gains or losses exceeding 10% will be included in the unrealised gains or losses. So you see large fluctuations in the provision that are balanced by fluctuations in unrealised gains and losses.

Mr van Verlijdsdonk asks: Firstly, I want to compliment Rood on the annual report. I was wondering when Rood will provide concrete answers in relation to the planned takeover. You said that you cannot comment. This is a very frustrating answer for us. My question is: how is Rood going to increase shareholder value in the future, also in the context of with the current share price.

Mr Koot: In general, we are not an exception on the stock exchange. We are swept along by stock market sentiment. Right now we are working on the takeover so we have to be very careful with information, although it is very interesting. But we cannot say anything about that process today. When there is any news we will publish that.

Mr Meuwissen asks: In a former press release is stated that the takeover would take place in the first half year. Is that still correct?

Mr Nijenhuis: We cannot comment on that.

Mr Maas asks: When the time comes, will you convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting.

Mr Nijenhuis: That is our intention.

Mr Meuwissen asks: In the business unit Test & Related Services, you explained that you are trying to compete in the market by lowering your margin. By how much was the margin lowered last year?

Mr Nijenhuis: The margin was lowered by about 3%.

3. Adoption of the 2007 Annual Accounts

- *Adoption of the 2007 Annual Accounts*

Votes on this item: Everyone votes in favour. No votes against.

Mr ten Klooster asks: The annual report is in English. I would appreciate if next to the English version a short Dutch version were provided.

Mr Koot: Producing a full Dutch annual report does not fit in our financial budget. But Mr Nijenhuis has prepared a short unaudited version in Dutch, which will be placed on the website. As it is unaudited, no rights can be derived from this version. The only official version is the English one.

Mr ten Klooster asks: I would appreciate to have the presentation in Dutch.

Mr Nijenhuis: That can be done in English and Dutch in parallel.

Mr ten Klooster asks: I would also appreciate to have an interpreter for the answers in English.

Mr Koot: We cannot guarantee this, as the amount of spoken English is relatively small.

Mr Maas asks: The quality of the minutes of 2007 was very poor. We would appreciate a verbatim report of this meeting with a proper account of the discussions. Is it possible to have the minutes in Dutch?

Mr Koot: We will try to raise the quality of the minutes; and we will also consider writing the minutes in Dutch.

Mr Nijenhuis: If you feel that the quality of the minutes is poor, let us know, in time and not after one year, so that we can improve them.

Mr Maas: You are right, I will personally ensure that we check and respond to the minutes of this meeting.

4. Granting the Board of Management discharge for the management conducted during the reporting year

Votes on this issue: Everyone votes in favour. No votes against.

5. Granting the Supervisory Board discharge for the supervision conducted during the reporting year

Votes on this issue: Everyone votes in favour. No votes against.

Mr Maas asks: Is a supervisory board with two people on it adequate?

Mr Koot: The appointment of Mr Mommer as a member of the supervisory board during the general meeting of shareholders on 26 March 2007 returned the board to the size of two members. It is our intention to increase the size of the board if necessary, in the context of significant expansion and/ or strategic partnerships, in conjunction with possible (equity) participations by future partner(s).

6. Adoption of dividend policy and proposal

1. Approval of the proposed profit appropriation
The proposed profit appropriation is as follows: 'Taking into account the cyclical character of semiconductor industry, the capital intensive character of the Company's operations, the planned expansion of the operations, as well as the current solvency level, the profits realised will be re-invested in the Company over the next few years. The entire profit for 2007 will be added to the reserves.'

Votes on this issue: Everyone votes in favour. No votes against.

7. Appointment of the auditor

The proposal is to authorize the Supervisory Board to appoint the auditor for the 2008 financial year in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 2 of the Articles of Association.

Votes on this issue: Everyone votes in favour. No votes against.

Mr Maas asks: As we discussed last year, we are in favour of appointing the auditor for a number of years instead of one year, to have better negotiations with the auditor.

Mr Koot: We will take it into consideration.

8. Approval of amendment of the Articles of Association

The proposal for the amendment of the articles of association concerns the following item: Article 17.1 will read as follows: Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 4, all convocations and announcements to shareholders, holders of depositary receipts for shares or pledgees of shares and usufructuaries of shares to whom voting rights accrue on the shares encumbered with usufruct in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 – hereinafter to be referred to as: the other holders of voting rights – shall take place by announcement on the public part of the company's website. The announcement referred to in the previous sentence must be permanently and directly accessible in the period up to the general meeting.

Mr Koot: In other words, we look to replace the convening notice in the newspapers with an announcement on our website, thus saving costs. Firstly, this is more in keeping with modern technology, and secondly it will broaden our communication with our stakeholders, ensuring that everyone has the same information while at the same time lowering our costs, which will directly improve our result.

Mr Nijenhuis: The announcements will be placed on the website and will be sent to all registered shareholders by email.

Mr Maas asks: We have the policy that the convocation for the shareholders' meeting is published in at least one nationwide newspaper. Many people respond to a notice in such a newspaper.

Mr Koot: We will take that into consideration.

Mr Nijenhuis: It is currently a trend in the law. In addition to that, is it a common means of communication that we try to adapt to.

Mr Stolker: My opinion is that an announcement in a newspaper is a waste of money. Rood's communication system is fantastic. When there is any news, I immediately receive an email. I can go to the website for more information. That is better than a costly announcement in a newspaper.

Mr Meuwissen: I have also contacted Mr Nijenhuis on this subject. Companies are legally obliged to announce a shareholders' meeting in a newspaper. I think it is a good idea that the articles of association provide for the possibility to announce a shareholders' meeting on one's website. But this is an additional possibility. Besides, an announcement in a newspaper is required, while the size of the announcement is determined by the company.

Mr Koot: We will always comply with the law, but we strive to minimize our costs, also in this context.

Votes on this issue:
In favour 1,323,301
Against 1 vote

Mr Maas asks: Attendance in 2007 was 2.9% and today it is 5%. One should aim for a percentage in the thirties or forties. Is Rood not worried that attendance will fall again due to this new way of announcing it?

Mr Koot: No, we are not worried about that.

9. Any other business and Closing

Mr Nijenhuis: We have a question about the position of our shareholders in view of our current penny stock situation. Penny stocks are shares with a value of below € 1,-. Rood has the opinion that we will not make any changes that would be bad for the shareholders. If the shareholders approve, we will change our penny stock situation without argument. We are not experts on this subject and we do not have an opinion at this moment. Euronext has asked us several times to change our penny stock situation, arguing that VEB had asked for that. We have got together with a few companies and asked Mr Van der Heijden to present this subject. After his explanation, we will ask the shareholders for their opinion.

Mr Van der Heijden: VEB argues as follows. When a company is in a penny stock position, big investors stay away. The share price is not covered by analysts and can be manipulated by speculators and day traders. This can cause a difference to arise between fair (real) value and market value, which is a situation VEB disapproves of. Their opinion is to solve the penny stock situation with a reverse stock split. According to VEB this is a neutral action; Euronext has the same view. But they base their views on rare Dutch events. In America, reverse stock splits are more common. According to an American survey on the Nasdaq, 70% of the reverse stock splits of penny stocks over time slipped back to penny stock level. In 30% of the cases the company's value rose. That information suggests it is not a neutral action, but that it involves high risks.

Euronext is preparing a ruling to eliminate penny stocks, either by prescribing a reverse stock split, or by imposing a share auction system, in which trade can take place twice a day. In that case, you are no longer listed on Euronext.

So the companies that I am currently talking to feel that it must not be mandatory. VEB and AFM may advocate the reverse stock split and provide information about penny stocks, but it should not be imposed. Another solution may lie in the development that all stocks are going to be measured in three digits instead of two. This model is an important argument against the views of VEB and AFM.

Mr ten Klooster asks: When is this ruling expected to be issued.

Mr Van der Heijden: The Euronext is waiting for the AFM to issue a new ruling, which can be next month or next year. This is unclear.

Mr ten Klooster: We should not do a reverse stock split. It only costs money at short notice.

Mr Teurlings asks: So I understand it will only cost money.

Mr Van der Heijden: It is very difficult to measure which indicators will decide who will be among the 70% that will decline again to the penny stock status or among the 30% that returned to growth.

Mr Nijenhuis: The issue is whether a (semi) government agency must interfere in such matters. It can only damage the company. The company's listing was effected in accordance with certain legal rules. You cannot move the goalposts later.

Mr Maas: VEB advocates a reverse stock split in a penny stock situation. It does not favour a mandatory reverse stock split with the intention to damage the company. VEB's policy is to reduce the speculative character.

Mr Stolker: The advantage of the penny stock situation is that Rood shares have enormous liquidity in the market. And I do not feel our share is really that more volatile compared to for instance ASML.

Mr Verlijdsdonk asks: Has the board considered delisting, as a listing is relatively expensive for a small company like Rood.

Mr Koot: Yes we have considered delisting, but we could not find a candidate to buy the company or part of the company for a realistic price.

Mr Koot: Who is against a mandatory reverse stock split as recommended by AFM and VEB?

Votes on this issue:
Against 1,323,301
In favour 1 vote (VEB)

Mr Verlijdsdonk asks: Will there be a draft minutes?

Mr Koot: We aim to have them on the website within two weeks.

Mr Koot thanks all for attending and for their input, and invites them to a drink.

Attachments:

A 080327 GSM Presentation of board of management

C.W.M. Koot
Chairman

S.G. Hollenberg
Company Secretary