

Exhibit 3

(English Translation and Spanish Original)

**CHAPTER X
REVOCATION AND UNENFORCEABILITY OF WILLS**

Article 773. The previous will is revoked by law by the subsequent perfect [one], if the testator does not state his will in the latter his will that the former subsist as a whole or partially. However, the previous will recovers its force and effect if the testator revokes, the subsequent [will] afterwards, and expressly states his will that the first is to be valid.

Article 774. Revocation will be effective even if the second will expires due to the disability of the heir or the legatees named therein, or by waiver of the former or the latter.

Article 775. Recognition of a child born out of wedlock does not lose its legal force and effect, even if the will wherein it was done is revoked.

Article 776. A closed will which shows up in the domicile of the testator is presumed to be revoked if it has broken covers or seals, or the authorizing signatures have been erased, scratched or modified.

However, this will shall be valid when it is proven that the imperfection occurred without the testator's will, or if [the testator] had dementia; but if the cover or seals are broken, it will be necessary to further prove the authenticity of the will for it to be valid.

If the will is in someone else's possession, it will be understood the defect stems therefrom, and it will not be valid if its authenticity is not proven, if the cover or seals are broken; and if [the cover] and [the seals] are whole, but the signatures are scratched...

**CHAPTER XVII
EXECUTORS**

Article 854. The testator may designate one or more executors, either heirs or alien to the estate.

Article 855. A person who has no capacity to be bound cannot be an executor. A minor cannot do so, not even with the father or guardian's authorization. This prohibition is extensive to emancipated minors or entitlement by age.

The third paragraph was repealed by Article 360 in Law No. 3 dated May 17, 1994, published in *Gaceta Oficial* No. 22.591 on August 1, 1994.

Article 856. The executor may be universal or specific. In any event, executors may be designated jointly, successively or solidarily.

Article 857. When there are joint executors, only what is done by all jointly will be valid, or what is done by one, legally authorized by the others; or what, in the event of dissidence, is agreed by the greatest number.

If there is no agreement, the decision of the Court will prevail.

Article 858. In cases of extreme emergency, one of the joint executors may, under his personal responsibility, carry out the acts that may be necessary, immediately advising the others.

Article 859. If the testator does not clearly establish the solidarity of the executors, or sets the order in which their job is to be performed, they will be understood to have been jointly appointed and will perform their duties as provided in the two foregoing Articles.

Article 860. The executor position is voluntarily accepted, and will be understood to have been accepted by the appointee for execution thereof if he does not excuse himself within the six days following the date on which his appointment is notified.

Article 861. The executor who accepts the position undertakes the obligation to perform [said position], but may resign by alleging just cause at the discretion of the Court.

Article 862. An executor who accepts the position or resigns without just cause will lose what the testator would have left him, always excepting the right [the person] would have to support [*alimentos* in Spanish, as in maintenance and support].

Article 863. The executors will have all powers which were expressly granted by the testator and which are not contrary to law.

Article 864. If the testator did not expressly establish the powers of the testators, the following shall apply:

1. To arrange and pay for the testator's funeral in keeping with the testator's wishes in the will; and in absence thereof, in accordance with custom;
2. To satisfy bequests, with the interested parties' knowledge and judicial authorization;
3. To oversee execution of everything else that was ordered in the will, and to uphold, being just, its validity in and out of trial; and
4. To take the necessary precautions for conservation and custody of the assets, with the intervention of the heirs who are present.

Article 865. If the estate does not have enough funds to pay for the funeral and bequests, and the heirs do not pay these with their own [funds], the executors will promote the sale of the movable assets; and if these are not enough, the real properties, with the heirs' intervention.

If a minor, a disabled person, absentee, corporation or public establishment has an interest in the estate, the sale of the assets will be done in keeping with the formalities established by law therefor.

Article 866. The executor, for whom the testator did not set a period, must fulfill his job within one year as of the date of his acceptance, or as of the date of the end of litigation that is filed on the validity or nullity of the will, or one of its provisions.

Article 867. If the testator wishes to extend the legal period, he must expressly indicate the period of the extension. If he did not, it will be understood to be extended for six months.

If once this extension has lapsed the will of the testator still has not been fulfilled, the Court may grant another for the time that is necessary in keeping with the circumstances in the case.

Article 868. The heirs and legatees may, by common agreement, extend the referenced period for the time they believe is necessary; but, if the agreement was by majority only, the extension cannot be greater than six months.

Article 869. The executors must provide reports on their work to the interested parties. If they were appointed, not to deliver assets to specific heirs, but to give them the investment or distribution that the testator would have provided in cases authorized by law, they will report to the Court.

All provisions by the testator contrary to this Article will be invalid.

Article 870. The executor's remuneration will be as indicated by the testator.

If the testator did not indicate any, the Court must regulate it, taking into account the estate and the difficulty or ease of the position.

The Court will also regulate [remuneration] when the remuneration set by the testator affects the interests of the hereditary creditors.

If the testator indicates their salary jointly, the part [for those] who do not admit or resign their position will be added to the [remuneration] of those who perform it.

Article 871. The executor cannot delegate the position, other than with the express authorization of the testator. However, he may establish attorneys-in-fact who act on his orders; but he will be responsible for their operations.

Article 872. The executor position ends upon the death, impossibility, resignation or removal of [the executor], and upon lapse of the period indicated by the testator, by law, and as the case may be, by the interested parties.

Article 873. In the events [cited] in the foregoing Article, and when the executor did not accept the position, the heirs are to execute the will of the testator.