RULES OF THE GENERAL MEETING

TSK ELECTRÓNICA Y ELECTRICIDAD, S.A.

Gijón (Asturias), April 23rd 2026

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PART I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Purpose

These Rules establish the principles governing the conduct of the General Meeting of TSK ELECTRÓNICA Y ELECTRICIDAD, S.A. (the "Company") and the basic rules for its organisation and operation. It sets out, among other points, the procedures for convening, preparing, providing information on, attending and conducting the General Meeting, as well as the rules governing the exercise of shareholders' voting rights in connection with the convening and holding of the meeting, all in accordance with the Articles of Association and applicable legislation.

Article 2. Scope

These Rules apply to all General Meetings of the Company, whether annual or extraordinary, and set out and supplement the applicable regulations provided by the law and the Articles of Association, which prevail in the event of any conflict with these Rules.

Article 3. Interpretation

These Rules supplement the provisions governing general meetings set out in the applicable company law and in the Company's Articles of Association and are to be interpreted in accordance with the general principles governing the interpretation of legal rules and the principles and recommendations on corporate governance applicable to listed companies in Spain, with particular regard to their purpose and intent. Any issues arising in relation to their application or interpretation are to be resolved by the Board of Directors. Any doubts arising during the General Meeting are to be resolved by its chair.

Article 4. Approval and amendment

These Rules have been approved by the General Meeting, on the recommendation of the Board, in accordance with section 512 of the Consolidated Text of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act [Ley de Sociedades de Capital], approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010 of 2 July (the "Corporate Enterprises Act").

These Rules come into force on the date on which the Company's shares are admitted to trading on the Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia Stock Exchanges through the Stock Exchange Interconnection System (Continuous Market). They remain in force indefinitely and therefore apply to all General Meetings convened from their date of effect.

The General Meeting may amend these Rules, subject to the requirements set out in this article and to the majorities required by law.

The Board and shareholders who, individually or collectively, represent at least three (3) percent of the share capital are entitled to propose amendments to the Articles of Association.

When the General Meeting is convened to decide on the amendment, the full text of the proposal must be made available to the shareholders, together with an explanatory report drawn up by the Board or by the shareholders who have submitted the proposal.

These Rules, together with any subsequent amendments, must be notified to the Spanish National Securities Market Commission and registered with the Commercial Registry, in accordance with the applicable regulations.

The current version of these Rules must be available on the Company's website for the information of shareholders and investors.

PART II
NATURE, TYPES AND POWERS OF THE GENERAL MEETING

Article 5. General Meeting

The General Meeting is the primary forum for shareholder participation in the Company and the highest decision-making body on matters falling within its remit. Resolutions of the General Meeting passed in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association and these Rules are binding on all shareholders, including those who did not attend, those who voted against, those who abstained, those who cast blank votes and those not entitled to vote, without prejudice to any rights or remedies available to them.

Article 6. Types of General Meeting

General Meetings may be annual or extraordinary.

The Annual General Meeting, convened in advance, must be held within the first six (6) months of each year to approve, where appropriate, the Company's management and the accounts from the previous year, resolve on the appropriation of profits or allocation of losses, without prejudice to its power to discuss and resolve on any other matters on the agenda. The Annual General Meeting remains valid even if it is convened or held after the prescribed period.

Any General Meeting other than that referred to in the preceding paragraph is an Extraordinary General Meeting.

Article 7. Powers

The General Meeting resolves on matters falling within its remit in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association and these Rules.

PART III
CONVENING AND PREPARATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Chapter I
Convening of General Meetings

Article 8. Convening of the General Meeting

General Meetings are convened by the Board and, where appropriate, by the Company's liquidators.

The Board must convene a General Meeting whenever it considers it necessary or appropriate in the interests of the Company and, in any event, at the times or within the periods prescribed in the law and the Articles.

If the Annual General Meeting is not convened within the statutory time limit, it may be convened, at the request of any shareholder and after giving the directors an opportunity to be heard, by the court clerk or commercial registrar for the place where the Company has its registered office. An Extraordinary General Meeting may be convened in the same manner, that is, after giving the Board an opportunity to be heard, by the court clerk or the commercial registrar, where the Board has failed to respond in a timely manner to the request to convene a General Meeting by the minority shareholders referred to in Article 10 below.

The Board may require a notary to attend and draw up the minutes of the meeting. In any event, it must do so when the circumstances specified by law apply.

Article 9. The notice of General Meeting

The notice of General Meeting must be published (i) on the Company's corporate website; (ii) in the Official Gazette of the Commercial Register or one of the most widely circulated newspapers in Spain; and (iii) on the website of the National Securities Market Commission.

There must be at least one (1) month between the notice and the date scheduled for the meeting, except where the law provides for a longer period.

However, where the Company offers all shareholders the practical possibility of voting by electronic means accessible to all of them, Extraordinary General Meetings may be convened with a minimum of fifteen (15) days' notice. Any reduction in the notice period requires an express resolution passed at an Annual General Meeting in accordance with the law.

The notice of meeting, in addition to any other legally required information, must state: (i) whether the meeting is an annual or Extraordinary General Meeting and whether it is to be held exclusively online, in person or, where applicable, in a hybrid format; (ii) the name of the Company, the date, place and time of the meeting; (iii) the agenda, setting out the matters to be discussed; (iv) the office of the person or persons convening the meeting; (v) the date by which a shareholder must have their shares registered in their name to participate in and vote at the General Meeting; (vi) the place and manner in which the full text of the documents and proposed resolutions may be obtained; and (vii) the address of the Company's corporate website where the information is available.

Furthermore, the notice must contain clear and accurate information on the procedures that shareholders must follow to participate and cast their vote at the General Meeting, including the following points in particular:

(a) the right to request information, include items on the agenda and submit proposed resolutions, as well as the period for exercising those rights. However, where it is stated that more detailed information on those rights is available on the Company's website, the notice may be limited to specifying the period within which those rights may be exercised;

(b) the system for voting by proxy, including in particular the forms to be used for the appointment of proxies and the means by which the Company may accept electronic notification of the grant of proxy;

(c) The procedures established for voting remotely, either by post or electronic means; and

(d) where the General Meeting is convened to be held exclusively online, the formalities and procedures for registration and the preparation of the list of attendees, for the exercise of shareholders' rights and for the proper taking of minutes of the General Meeting. Under no circumstances may attendance be made conditional on registration more than one (1) hour before the scheduled start time of the meeting.

If appropriate, the date on which the General Meeting is to be held on second call may also be stated. There must be at least twenty-four (24) hours between the first and second calls. Where possible, shareholders are to be informed that the Annual General Meeting is likely to be held on second call.

If a duly convened General Meeting is not held on first call and the notice of meeting does not specify a date for the meeting on second call, notice of the meeting on second call must be given, subject to the same disclosure requirements as for the meeting on first call, within fifteen (15) days of the originally scheduled date and at least ten (10) days before the date of the meeting.

Article 10. Shareholders' rights in relation to the notice of meeting

After the Annual General Meeting has been convened, shareholders representing at least three (3) percent of the share capital may request publication of a supplement to the notice, including one or more items on the agenda, provided that they attach to their request a justification or, where appropriate, a reasoned proposed resolution. This right must be exercised by notice received at the registered office within five (5) days of the publication of the notice of meeting. This supplement to the notice of meeting must be published at least fifteen (15) days before the scheduled date of the General Meeting. Under no circumstances may this right be exercised in relation to Extraordinary General Meetings.

The Board must convene an Extraordinary General Meeting when requested to do so by shareholders representing at least three (3) percent of the share capital. In this case, the request must state the matters to be dealt with.

In this case, the General Meeting must be held within two (2) months of the Board being requested, by notarial notice, to convene the meeting, and the matters to which the request relates must be included on the agenda.

For both Annual and Extraordinary General Meetings, shareholders representing at least three (3) per cent of the share capital may, within the same period referred to in the preceding paragraph, submit reasoned proposed resolutions on items already included on, or required to be included on, the agenda of the convened General Meeting.

Where a shareholder has exercised the right to add items to the agenda or to submit new proposed resolutions, the Company must immediately, and in any event within the time limits laid down by law, publish the additional items and new proposed resolutions, together with any accompanying documentation.

Chapter II
Preparation of General Meetings

Article 11. Information available from the date of the notice of General Meeting

In addition to the information required by law or by the Articles of Association, from the date of publication of the notice of meeting until the General Meeting is held, the Company must make the following information available on its website at all times:

(i) The notice of General Meeting;

(ii) The total number of shares and voting rights on the date of the notice, broken down by share classes, if they exist;

(iii) The documents to be submitted to the General Meeting and, in particular, the reports of the directors, committees, auditors and independent experts;

(iv) The full texts of the proposed resolutions on each of the agenda items or, in relation to merely informative points, a report from the competent bodies commenting on each of these points. As and when they are received, any resolutions submitted by shareholders must also be included;

(v) Where applicable, any supplement to the notice, from the date of its publication. The Company must also make available on its website the text of any proposals and supporting statements provided to the Company to which that supplement relates;

(vi) In the event of the appointment, ratification or re-election of directors, the following information must be provided for each of them: (i) identity and curriculum vitae; (ii) other boards of directors on which they serve, whether or not of listed companies; (iii) confirmation of the category of director to which they belong, specifying, in the case of proprietary directors, the shareholder they represent or with whom they have links; (iv) the date of their first appointment as a director of the Company, as well as any subsequent re-elections; (v) shares in the Company and options over them held by them; and (vi) the proposal and mandatory reports relating to such appointment, ratification or re-election;

(vii) The forms to be used for proxy and remote voting, unless they are sent directly by the Company to each shareholder. If, for technical reasons, they cannot be published on the Company's website, the Company must state on the website how to obtain paper copies of the forms, which it must send to any shareholder who requests them;

(viii) Any other documents or information which, in accordance with the law or the Articles of Association, must be made available to shareholders regarding the agenda items from the date of the notice of meeting; and

(ix) Any other information deemed appropriate to facilitate shareholders' attendance and participation at the General Meeting.

Article 12. Right to information

From the day the notice of General Meeting is published up to and including the fifth (5th) day before the scheduled date of the meeting on first call, shareholders may request in writing all information and explanations they consider necessary regarding the agenda items and may submit in writing any questions they consider appropriate.

They may also request in writing, during that same period, any explanations they consider necessary in respect of the publicly available information that the Company has submitted to the National Securities Market Commission since the last General Meeting or in respect of the report by the Company's auditors. The Board is required to provide the information in writing up until the day of the General Meeting.

Requests for information may be made in person at the Company's registered office or by post or using electronic or remote means of communication. They must be sent to the address and comply with the requirements specified in the relevant notice of meeting. In any event, if the information is requested via an electronic document, it must include the shareholder's electronic signature or some other form of identification, in accordance with the terms established by the Board in a resolution passed for that purpose, to ensure that this system for requesting information provides adequate guarantees of authenticity and identification of the shareholder exercising their right to information. The shareholder must be able to prove that the request was sent to the Company in due time and form. The Company's website provides the necessary information regarding the exercise of shareholders' right to information, in accordance with the relevant legal provisions.

The Board may authorise any of its members, its secretary or one or more senior executives to respond, on behalf of the Board, to requests for information made by shareholders.

In addition to written requests for information, during the General Meeting, shareholders may verbally request any information or clarifications they consider appropriate regarding the items on the agenda or in relation to publicly available information that the Company has provided to the National Securities Market Commission since the last General Meeting, or the Company's auditor's report. If it is not possible to satisfy the shareholder's request at that time, the Board is obliged to provide the information in writing within seven (7) days of the conclusion of the meeting.

Valid written requests for information, clarifications or questions and the answers provided in writing by the Board are to be included on the Company's website.

Where, prior to a specific question being asked, the information requested is already available to all shareholders in a clear, explicit and straightforward manner on the Company's website in a question-and-answer format, the Board may limit its response to referring to the information provided in that format.

The Board is obliged to provide the information requested under this article, except in cases where the requested information is unnecessary to protect shareholders' rights or where there are objective grounds to believe that it could be used for purposes unrelated to the Company's business or that its disclosure would be detrimental to the Company or its affiliates. The information requested may not be denied when the request is supported by shareholders representing at least twenty-five (25) percent of the share capital.

Article 13. Electronic shareholders' forum

To enhance communication ahead of General Meetings, an Electronic Shareholders' Forum (the "Forum") is to be set up on the Company's website and upon issuing the notice of General Meeting. The Forum may be accessed, with the appropriate safeguards, both by individual shareholders and by any voluntary associations that they may form under the law.

The Forum may be used to publish proposals intended to be submitted as a supplement to the agenda set out in the notice of the meeting, requests to join such proposals, initiatives to reach the threshold required to exercise minority rights provided for by law and offers or requests for proxy appointment.

The Board may adopt the relevant rules of procedure for the Forum, setting out, among other points, the procedure, time limits and other conditions governing access to and use of the Forum by the Company's shareholders and by voluntary associations that may be formed in accordance with current legislation.

Article 14. Representation

Any shareholder entitled to attend may be represented at the General Meeting by another person, who need not be a shareholder.

Proxies must be appointed in writing or by means of remote communication that comply with the requirements laid down by law for remote voting and must be made specifically for each General Meeting, on the terms and within the scope provided for by law. This is without prejudice to the provisions of applicable law in respect of representation by family members and the grant of general powers of attorney.

Where proxies are appointed by post, email or any other means of remote communication, the Board sets out the procedure to be followed in the notice of meeting, including measures to ensure the proper identification of the shareholder and their proxy and, where applicable, the security of electronic communications.

Notification of a proxy appointment by any electronic or other remote means must be received by the Company no later than midnight on the day preceding the date scheduled for the General Meeting on first call. In the resolution to convene the relevant General Meeting, the Board may reduce that required notice period, provided that it gives the same publicity to that decision as to the notice of meeting.

The chair of the General Meeting, or any persons designated by the chair, resolves any questions that may arise and determines the validity of proxy appointments and compliance with the requirements for attendance at the General Meeting.

Shareholders may only be represented by one proxy at the General Meeting, subject to Article 28 of these Rules.

Appointments of proxies may be revoked in all cases. Any proxy appointment, regardless of its date, is considered revoked if the shareholder casts a remote vote or attends the General Meeting. The proxy is also voided by any disposal of the shares of which the Company is aware.

Where the directors of the Company, the custodians of the shares or the entities responsible for the book-entry register carry out a public proxy solicitation, the rules laid down by law apply.

Where a proxy appointment has been validly made in accordance with the law and these Rules but does not include voting instructions, or where any doubt arises as to the appointee or the scope of the proxy appointment, it is understood, unless the shareholder expressly indicates otherwise, that: (i) the proxy appointment is made in favour of the chair of the Board or any other person specifically designated for that purpose in each notice of general meeting; (ii) it relates to all items on the agenda of the General Meeting; (iii) it authorises a vote in favour of all proposals submitted or endorsed by the Board; and (iv) it extends to proposals not submitted by the Board and to any matters that may arise outside the agenda, in respect of which the proxy is to abstain from voting unless the proxy has grounds to consider that voting for or against would better serve the interests of the shareholder represented.

As an exception, the proxy may vote differently if circumstances not known at the time the instructions were issued that are potentially detrimental to the interests of the shareholder represented arise. If the proxy votes other than as instructed, the proxy must immediately explain to the shareholder represented the reasons for that vote in writing.

Prior to appointment, the proxy must inform the shareholder in detail of any conflicts of interest existing under the law. If the proxy has not previously informed the shareholder that there was a potential conflict of interest before the appointment was made, the proxy must immediately inform the shareholder of any conflict of interest that arises subsequent to the appointment. In either case, if specific voting instructions are not given for each of the matters on which the proxy is to vote on behalf of the shareholder, the proxy is to abstain, without prejudice to the provisions of the following paragraph.

Unless otherwise instructed by the shareholder, if the proxy has a conflict of interest and has not been issued express voting instructions or has instructions but believes it is advisable not to act as proxy in relation to the items affected by the conflict, the shareholder is deemed to have appointed to act as proxy in those cases, jointly and severally and successively should either also have a conflict of interest, first the chair of the Board and then the secretary of the Board.

The Board is authorised to implement the appropriate rules, means and procedures for casting votes. Any rules adopted by the Board in accordance with these provisions must be published on the Company's website.

PART IV
HOLDING OF THE GENERAL MEETING

Chapter I
Attendance and quorum

Article 15. Attendance at General Meetings

Shareholders holding more than one thousand shares, whose ownership is recorded in the relevant book-entry register at least five (5) days before the date on which the General Meeting is held, are entitled to attend General Meetings.

To attend the General Meeting, shareholders must obtain the corresponding attendance card and the certificate issued by the entity in charge of the relevant book-entry register in each case or the document that, in accordance with the law, evidences that they are shareholders. Attendance cards are issued in the shareholder's name by the Company, upon proof of share ownership, or, at its request, by the entity responsible for the book-entry register or by participating entities. The Company may propose to those bodies the format of the attendance card to be issued to shareholders, including the text of the form for appointing proxies and voting remotely. The Company must ensure that the cards are standardised and feature a barcode or other system that allows them to be scanned electronically, to facilitate the electronic counting of the attendees.

Shareholders attending the venue of the General Meeting in person or through a proxy on the date set for the meeting must present their attendance card or a document proving their status as a shareholder and, where applicable, the documents evidencing any power of attorney granted to them, in accordance with these Rules and the notice of meeting.

The General Meeting may, at the Board's discretion, be held in person, exclusively online (i.e. with no shareholders or proxies attending in person) or in a hybrid format (i.e. where some shareholders attend in person and others online).

Shareholders wishing to attend online must verify their identity and shareholder status and comply with the procedures put in place for the exercise of their rights, in the manner and within the period specified by the Board in the notice of meeting. In particular, the Board may determine that any statements and proposed resolutions which, in accordance with the law and these Rules, persons attending by electronic means intend to make must be submitted to the Company prior to the opening of the General Meeting. Shareholders who exercise their right to information during the General Meeting must be answered during the meeting or in writing within seven (7) days of its conclusion.

To verify the identity of shareholders and their entitlement to participate, as well as the exercise of their rights, the Board must implement the necessary measures available from time to time, in accordance with current best practice and the Company's circumstances.

Furthermore, where the General Meeting is held exclusively online, the Board must specify in the notice of meeting the manner in which all attendees may participate effectively in the meeting using appropriate remote communication methods and exercise their rights to speak, receive information, make proposals and vote in real time, as well as follow the contributions of other attendees via the specified means.

Where the General Meeting is held exclusively online, it is necessary (i) for shareholders to be able to delegate their vote or vote in advance on the agenda items by post, email or any other means of remote communication and (ii) for the minutes of the meeting to be drawn up by a notary.

An exclusively online General Meeting is considered to be held at the registered office, irrespective of where the chair of the General Meeting is located.

If, due to technical issues not attributable to the Company, remote attendance at the General Meeting in the form envisaged is not possible or an interruption in communication occurs during the General Meeting or puts an end to it, this circumstance may not be invoked as an unlawful deprivation of shareholder rights.

Any implementing rules adopted in accordance with this article must be published on the Company's corporate website.

Article 16. Attendance by third parties at the Annual General Meeting

The chair of the General Meeting may authorise the attendance at the General Meeting of the Company's senior executives, managers and technical staff (or those of its group), as well as any other persons who have an interest in the proper conduct of the Company's affairs, and may invite any other persons as the chair considers appropriate. However, the General Meeting may revoke that authorisation.

Directors must attend General Meetings; however, the absence of any director for any reason in no way prevents the meeting from being validly constituted.

Article 17. Officers of the General Meeting

The officers of the General Meeting are the chair and the secretary of the General Meeting.

The chair of the Board chairs the General Meeting; in their absence, the deputy chairs chair the meeting in the relevant order. The secretary of the Board acts as secretary of the General Meeting; in their absence, the deputy secretaries act as secretary of the General Meeting in the relevant order. In the absence of any of the above, the director appointed by the Board to act as chair or secretary, as the case may be, takes on the role.

The chair is responsible for:

(a) Opening the meeting;

(b) Verifying that the General Meeting is quorate and, if necessary, declaring it quorate;

(c) Notifying, where applicable, the request made by the Board for a notary to be present to draw up the minutes of the meeting;

(d) Dealing with any queries, requests for clarification or complaints arising in relation to the list of attendees, the identity of shareholders and proxies and their entitlement to participate, the authenticity and integrity of attendance cards, or corresponding supporting documents, and of proxy and remote voting forms, as well as all matters relating to the possible exclusion, suspension or restriction of voting rights and, in particular, the right to vote attached to shares in accordance with the law;

(e) Addressing the General Meeting, if deemed appropriate, to report on the Company's progress, as well as to present its results, objectives and plans;

(f) Giving the floor to any directors or senior executives, as the chair considers appropriate, to address the General Meeting, including to respond to requests for information raised by shareholders at the meeting;

(g) Organising and directing contributions so that deliberations proceed in accordance with the agenda;

(h) Organising and directing the deliberations, giving the floor to shareholders who request it and withdrawing or refusing to give the floor when the chair considers that a matter has been sufficiently discussed, is not on the agenda or hinders the smooth conduct of the meeting;

(i) Rejecting proposals put forward by shareholders where they are inadmissible or out of time;

(j) Determining when votes are to be taken;

(k) Establishing voting systems and procedures, organising votes and determining the system for counting and tallying votes;

(l) Announcing the results of the vote;

(m) Where exceptional circumstances so warrant, to suspend the General Meeting temporarily for such period as the chair considers appropriate and to propose its adjournment;

(n) Closing the meeting; and

(o) In general, exercising all other powers, including those relating to order and discipline, which are necessary for the proper conduct of the meeting.

The chair of the General Meeting, even if present at the meeting, may entrust the conduct of the debate to any director they consider appropriate or to the secretary of the General Meeting, who perform those functions on the chair's behalf, and the chair may resume them at any time.

If the chair or the secretary of the General Meeting need to leave, for any reason, during the course of the meeting, their functions are carried out by a substitute in accordance with the second paragraph of this article.

Article 18. Quorum of the General Meeting

Unless mandatory law requires different quorums, the General Meeting is validly constituted with the minimum quorum required by the Articles of Association, taking into account the agenda items recorded in the notice of meeting and whether it is held on first or second call.

Shareholders who vote remotely, in accordance with the Articles of Association and these Rules, are counted as present for the purposes of calculating the quorum at the General Meeting. Consequently, any proxy appointments made by them before casting the vote are deemed revoked, and any made subsequently are deemed not to have been made.

The quorum is calculated for each resolution to be passed. If, to validly pass a resolution on one or more items on the agenda of the General Meeting, the presence of a specific quorum is required by law or the Articles of Association, and that quorum is not achieved, the agenda is reduced to the remaining items which do not require the specified quorum for resolutions to be validly passed.

The valid constitution of the General Meeting is not affected by any shareholders leaving the meeting once it is under way.

Article 19. Registration of shareholders

At the venue and on the date scheduled for the General Meeting, whether on first or second call, and from one (1) hour before the time scheduled for the start of the meeting (unless otherwise specified in the notice of meeting), shareholders or their validly appointed proxies may present to the personnel in charge of checking in shareholders their respective attendance cards or the documents proving their status as shareholders in accordance with these Rules and, where applicable, the documents proving the power of attorney conferred on them. Attendance cards and proxy appointment documents submitted to the personnel responsible for registering shareholders after the time set for the start of the meeting will not be accepted. Shareholders or their representatives may, if they wish, enter the venue of the General Meeting after the scheduled time, but only as guests and without being included on the list of attendees.

If the notice of General Meeting provides for attendance via electronic means, shareholders who choose this option must register in accordance with the notice.

Shareholders attending in person or by proxy are checked in by the persons appointed for that purpose by the secretary of the General Meeting, using, where appropriate, the technical means considered appropriate.

Article 20. List of attendees

Once the chair and the secretary of the General Meeting are in place, and before moving on to the agenda set out in the notice, the attendance list is drawn up, stating the capacity in which each attendee is present and the number of shares, whether held in their own right or on behalf of others, with which they attend. At the end of the list of attendees, the number of shareholders attending in person or by proxy is determined, together with the amount of share capital held by each, specifying the portion corresponding to shareholders entitled to vote. The list of attendees must include, as shareholders present, those who have voted remotely in accordance with these Rules.

The list of attendees may also be prepared in electronic form or incorporated into an electronic medium. In those cases, the minutes must record the medium used and the identification of the shareholders is printed on the sealed cover of the file or medium, signed by the secretary of the General Meeting with the chair's approval.

The secretary of the General Meeting is responsible for drawing up the list of attendees, a duty exercised by delegation from the chair. The secretary of the General Meeting may use the resources and systems determined by the chair for the preparation of the list and, where appropriate, for the counting of votes. In particular, the chair may provide for the secretary to be assisted by scrutineers. The scrutineers are appointed by the chair.

The list of attendees must be attached to the minutes of the General Meeting.

At the start of the General Meeting, the chair or the secretary may give a provisional report on the list of attendees; the final list of attendees is then reported to the General Meeting after the shareholders' interventions have concluded and before the resolutions on the items on the agenda are put to a vote.

At the General Meeting, any shareholder entitled to attend may verify that their name appears on the list of attendees, provided that this does not delay or interrupt the normal proceedings once the chair has declared the meeting to legally constituted. The Officers of the General Meeting are under no obligation to read out the list or to provide a copy of it during the meeting.

Article 21. Venue, live streaming and dissemination of the General Meeting

General Meetings must be held in the municipality where the Company's registered office is located. If the venue is not specified in the notice, the General Meeting is deemed to be held at the registered office. An exclusively online General Meeting is deemed to be held at the registered office, irrespective of where the chair of the General Meeting is located.

The General Meeting may be recorded on video or audio, if the chair so decides. It may also be recorded and stored, and transmitted live or with a delay by any means, including via the Internet, and made available through the Company's corporate website. In this case, the Board must take the necessary measures to comply with data protection legislation.

If, for any reason, it is necessary to hold the meeting in separate rooms, audiovisual means must be provided to ensure real-time interaction and communication between them, thereby ensuring that the meeting is treated as a single meeting.

Chapter II
Conduct of the General Meeting

Article 22. Opening of the meeting and requests to speak

At the start of the meeting, the chair or, by delegation, the secretary announces the provisional figures taken from the list of attendees, specifying the number of shareholders entitled to vote attending the meeting in person or by proxy, the number of shares held by each and the percentage of the share capital they represent. Once it has been established that the necessary quorum is present, the chair declares the meeting duly and validly constituted, on the first or second call, as appropriate. Before voting, the chair must announce the final figures.

Once the General Meeting is constituted, shareholders who, in the exercise of their rights, wish to speak during the deliberations and, where appropriate, request information or clarification regarding items on the agenda or ask questions, must identify themselves to the secretary or, where applicable, to the notary, by presenting their national identification document, or an equivalent identification document in the case of foreign nationals, and the attendance card or documents proving their status as a shareholder, which must state the number of shares they hold and the shares they represent. If they wish to request that their contribution be recorded verbatim in the minutes, they must submit it in writing, at that time, to the notary or the chair so that it can be checked against the record when the shareholder speaks.

The Board may stipulate in the notice of meeting that any comments or questions which, in accordance with the law, are intended to be made or posed by those attending online, provided that this option has been specified in the notice of meeting, must be submitted to the Company before the General Meeting is validly constituted. If their right to a response cannot be satisfied immediately, shareholders who exercise their right to information during the General Meeting must be answered in writing within seven (7) days of its conclusion. The notice of meeting sets out the periods and procedures for exercising shareholders' rights. These are implemented to ensure the smooth conduct of the General Meeting.

Once the officers have the list of shareholders who wish to speak, after any reports that the officers consider appropriate have been given and prior to putting the items on the agenda to a vote, the floor is opened for shareholders to speak.

Article 23. Shareholder interventions

Shareholders speak in the order in which they are called upon by the chair. In view of the circumstances, the chair determines the maximum time initially allocated to each intervention, which is the same for all.

In exercising their powers to organise the conduct of the General Meeting, and without prejudice to other measures, the chair may direct and organise the interventions and, in particular, may:

(a) Where they deem it appropriate, extend the time initially allocated to each shareholder speaking or limit it depending on the purpose and content of the speech;

(b) Decide the order of interventions and replies to shareholders, and whether these are to take place after each round of speeches or collectively, once the last speaker has finished;

(c) Ask the speakers to clarify any points that were not made sufficiently clear during their intervention;

(d) Call to order any shareholders who speak, requiring them to confine their remarks to matters relevant to the meeting and to refrain from making inappropriate comments or exercising their rights in an abusive or obstructive manner;

(e) Inform speakers that their speaking time is nearly up and, once they have used up their speaking time, or if they continue to behave in the manner described in the previous paragraph, withdraw their right to speak;

(f) Refuse to give the floor to a shareholder or deny a reply by a speaker where they consider that a matter has been sufficiently discussed, is not included on the agenda, the information has already been made available to shareholders in accordance with article 12 of these Rules, or it would hinder the conduct of the meeting; and

(g) If the chair considers that the behaviour of any shareholder may disrupt the order and smooth conduct of the meeting, order that person to leave the premises and, where necessary, take the necessary measures to ensure compliance.

Chapter III
Voting and recording of resolutions

Article 24. Separate voting
Each item on the agenda is voted on individually, in the manner determined by the chair.

However, in certain circumstances, the chair of the General Meeting may decide that the proposals corresponding to several items on the agenda should be put to a joint vote, in which case the result of the vote is deemed to be individually reproduced for each proposal if none of the attendees express a wish to change their vote with respect to any of them. Otherwise, the voting changes expressed by each of the attendees and the result of the vote corresponding to each proposal as a result of these changes are reflected in the minutes.

In any event, even if they are included under the same item on the agenda of the General Meeting, matters which are materially distinct must be voted on separately. In any event, even where included under the same item on the agenda, the following must be voted on separately:

(a) the appointment, ratification, re-election or removal of each director.

(b) In the case of amendments to the Articles of Association, each article or group of articles that is materially distinct.

(c) Any matters for which separate voting is required.

(d) Where applicable, any matters for which these Articles of Association so provide.

As an exception, proposals that are structured as a single, indivisible package, such as those relating to the adoption of a consolidated version of the Articles of Association or the Rules of the General Meeting, must be voted on as a whole.

The chair of the General Meeting is responsible, in accordance with the law and these Rules, for determining the voting system deemed most appropriate and overseeing the relevant process, for which the chair may be assisted by scrutineers freely appointed by the chair.

Article 25. Advance remote voting
In any event, shareholders may vote on the proposals put forward in the agenda by post, email or any other means of remote communication, provided that the identity of the person exercising their voting right is verifiable and, where appropriate, the security of any electronic communications is assured.

The methods and procedures for remote voting must be recorded in the notice convening the General Meeting and on the Company's website, including the forms to be used.

To be valid, votes cast remotely must be received by the Company no later than midnight on the day immediately preceding the date scheduled for the General Meeting on first call. However, the Board may set a shorter period for the receipt of votes cast remotely in the resolution convening the General Meeting, provided that it gives that decision the same publicity as the notice of meeting. The shareholder using such means bears the burden of proving that notification has been given to the Company in the required form and within the prescribed time.

To avoid any possible duplication, the Board may take the necessary measures to ensure that any person voting by post is duly authorised to do so in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association and these Rules.

The remote vote referred to in this article is void:

(a) By subsequent and express revocation by the same means used to issue it and within the period established for it.

(b) By attendance at the meeting by the shareholder who issued it; or

(c) By disposal of the shares the ownership of which confers the right to vote, brought to the attention of the Company at least five (5) days before the scheduled General Meeting date.

Where remote votes are received but, for any reason, the vote or the number of specific items on the agenda to which it relates is not clearly stated, it is presumed, unless the shareholder expressly indicates otherwise, that (i) the vote relates to all items on the agenda of the General Meeting and (ii) the vote is cast in favour of all proposals submitted by the Board.

The Board is authorised to establish the appropriate rules, methods and procedures for implementing voting by remote means of communication, including electronic means. Any implementing rules adopted by the Board in accordance with these provisions must be published on the Company's website.

Article 26. Voting on proposed resolutions

Once the shareholders have finished speaking and their requests for information have been answered in accordance with these Rules, the proposed resolutions on the agenda items and, where appropriate, on any other matters which, in accordance with the law, may be put to a vote even if they do not appear on the agenda, are put to a vote.

The voting process takes place in accordance with the planned agenda. First, the proposed resolutions submitted by the Board are put to a vote and, thereafter, where appropriate, those submitted by other shareholders are voted on, as well as those relating to matters on which the General Meeting may resolve without being included on the agenda, the chair determining the order in which they are to be put to a vote.

Unless the chair of the General Meeting decides otherwise, once a proposed resolution has been approved, all other resolutions relating to the same matter that are incompatible with it automatically lapse, and there is therefore no need to put them to a vote.

As a general rule and without prejudice to the fact that, in the chair's opinion, having regard to the circumstances or the nature or content of the proposals, alternative methods may be used, the votes on proposed resolutions are counted in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) Where proposed resolutions relate to items included on the agenda, votes in favour are deemed to be those corresponding to all shares present at the meeting, whether in person or by proxy, less the votes corresponding to (i) shares whose holders or proxies state that they vote against, cast a blank vote or abstain, by written communication or by expressing their vote or abstention to the secretary or, where applicable, the notary or assisting personnel, or by voting through remote means of communication, in accordance with these Rules; and (ii) shares whose holders or proxies have left the meeting prior to the vote on the relevant proposed resolution or resolutions and have recorded that departure with the secretary or, where applicable, the notary or assisting personnel.

(b) Where proposed resolutions relate to items not included on the agenda, votes against the proposal put to a vote are deemed to be those corresponding to all shares present at the meeting, whether in person or by proxy, less the votes corresponding to (i) shares whose holders or proxies state that they vote in favour, cast a blank vote or abstain, by written communication or by expressing their vote or abstention to the secretary or, where applicable, the notary or assisting personnel, or by voting through remote means of communication, in accordance with these Rules; and (ii) shares whose holders or proxies have left the meeting prior to the vote on the relevant proposed resolution or resolutions and have recorded that departure with the secretary or, where applicable, the notary or assisting personnel.

(c) For voting on resolutions concerning items not included on the agenda, shares held by shareholders who have participated in the Meeting via remote voting methods are not counted as present or represented, unless such voting methods expressly provide for proposed resolutions on items not included on the agenda.

Article 27. Passing of resolutions and announcement of the result

Each share present or represented at the General Meeting entitles the holder to one (1) vote.

Unless mandatory provisions or the Articles of Association require other majorities, resolutions are passed by a simple majority of the votes cast by shareholders present or represented at the General Meeting. A resolution is passed when it receives more votes in favour than against. However, to pass the resolutions referred to in section 194 of the Corporate Enterprises Act, where the share capital represented exceeds fifty (50) percent, an absolute majority is sufficient for the resolution to be passed. However, a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the share capital represented at the General Meeting is required where, on second call, shareholders representing at least twenty-five (25) percent but not more than fifty (50) percent of the subscribed share capital carrying voting rights are present.

For the purposes of determining the number of shares on which the majority required for passing the various resolutions is to be calculated, shares which, in accordance with the law and the Articles of Association and depending on the proposed resolution submitted to a vote, are not entitled to exercise voting rights are excluded.

Where the chair of the General Meeting ascertains, at the time of voting, that there are a sufficient number of votes to approve or reject all or part of the proposed resolutions, they may declare them approved or rejected by the General Meeting, without prejudice to any statements that the shareholders or their representatives may wish to make to the secretary of the General Meeting or, where applicable, to the notary, regarding their vote for inclusion in the minutes of the meeting.

Without prejudice to the preceding paragraph, for each resolution submitted to a vote at the General Meeting, at least the number of shares in respect of which valid votes have been cast, the proportion of share capital represented by those votes, the total number of valid votes, the number of votes in favour of and against each resolution and, where applicable, the number of abstentions must be determined.

Article 28. Split voting

Proxies may represent more than one shareholder and there are no restrictions as to the number of shareholders represented. Proxies who represent more than one shareholder may cast different votes based on the instructions issued by each shareholder.

Intermediary entities listed as shareholders in the entries of the book-entry register may split their vote and cast it differently where this is necessary to comply with the voting instructions received from their various clients. Such entities may also appoint proxies in favour of each of the indirect holders or of third parties designated by them, without any limit on the number of proxy appointments.

Aside from these cases, split voting is permitted where, in the opinion of the chair of the General Meeting, it is justified.

Article 29. Minutes of the General Meeting

The General Meeting resolutions, together with a summary of the matters discussed and any contributions requested to be recorded, must be recorded in minutes, to be entered into the General Meeting Minute Book. The General Meeting minutes must be approved by the General Meeting at the end of the meeting or, otherwise, within 15 days by the chair and two shareholders appointed for that purpose, one for the majority and the other for the minority.

Resolutions may be implemented from the date the minutes recording them are approved.

The Board may require the presence of a notary (whose intervention is necessary in the case of exclusively online General Meetings) to draw up minutes of the General Meeting and it is obliged to do so where, five days before the General Meeting is held, this is requested by shareholders representing at least one (1) percent of the share capital. The notary's fees are borne by the Company. The notarial minutes constitute the minutes of the General Meeting. If the General Meeting is held exclusively online, the notary may attend the meeting remotely, using real-time remote communication methods that adequately ensure the proper performance of the notarial function.

Certificates of the minutes and resolutions of General Meetings are issued by the secretary of the Board or, in their absence, by the persons authorised to do so under the Articles of Association and the Commercial Registry Regulations, and with the approval of the chair or, where applicable, the deputy chair of the Board.

Article 30. Publication of resolutions

Without prejudice to the registration of those resolutions that are subject to registration with the Commercial Register and to the applicable legal provisions regarding the publication of corporate resolutions, on the day the General Meeting is held or the next business day, the Company must submit the text of the approved resolutions to the National Securities Market Commission, either verbatim or in the form of an extract of their content, by means of the appropriate disclosure of inside information or other relevant information.

The resolutions passed and the results of the votes must be published in full on the Company's website within five days of the end of the General Meeting.

Furthermore, at the request of any shareholder or of the person who represented them at the General Meeting, the secretary must issue a certificate of the resolutions or of the notarial minutes.

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