



**By-Laws of the Company  
Gamesa Corporación  
Tecnológica, S.A.**

**(Revised text approved by the Shareholders'  
General Meeting of May 8, 2015)**

**BY-LAWS OF THE COMPANY GAMESA CORPORACIÓN TECNOLÓGICA, S.A.**

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<p>NOTICE. The present document is a translation of a duly approved document in Spanish- language, and it is only provided for informational purposes. Shall a discrepancy between the present translation and the original document in Spanish-language appear, the text of the original Spanish-language document shall always prevail.</p>
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## **BY-LAWS OF THE COMPANY GAMESA CORPORACIÓN TECNOLÓGICA, S.A.**

### **TITLE I. THE COMPANY AND ITS CAPITAL**

#### **CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

##### **Article 1. Name and corporate address**

1. The Company shall be called "Gamesa Corporación Tecnológica, S.A." ("**Gamesa**" or the "**Company**").
2. The corporate address of the Company is in Zamudio (Biscay), Parque Tecnológico de Biscay, Building 222.

##### **Article 2. Applicable regulations and corporate governance**

1. The Company is subject to the legal provisions regarding publicly listed companies and other applicable regulations, by these By-laws (the "**By-laws**") and by the other standards comprising its Corporate Governance.
2. The Corporate Governance Standards make up the internal regulation of the Company, in accordance with current legislation, in the exercise of the corporate autonomy that it protects, and they consist of these By-laws, the Shareholders' General Meeting Regulations, the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Regulations of the Audit and Compliance Committee, the Regulations of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, the Internal Code of Conduct for the Securities Markets, the Code of Conduct, and the policies and other internal standards approved by the Board of Directors in exercise of its competencies (the "**Corporate Governance Standards**").
3. Unless the law or the Corporate Governance Standards provide otherwise, and without prejudice to the competencies of the Shareholders' General Meeting, the Board of Directors is responsible for developing, elaborating, reviewing, modifying, updating, interpreting and integrating the Corporate Governance Standards to ensure the fulfillment of its purposes.

##### **Article 3. Corporate interest**

Gamesa pursues the attainment of the corporate interest, understood as the common interest of its shareholders in the creation of the value of the Company, which is carried out through the sustainable, efficient and competitive execution of its corporate purpose, taking into account other legitimate interests of a public or private nature which converge in its business activity.

#### **Article 4. Corporate purpose**

1. The Company aims to promote and foment companies, and to do so it may carry out the following operations:
  - a. The subscription and purchase of shares or stocks, or of securities that can be converted into these, or which grant preferential purchase rights, of companies whose securities are listed or not in national or foreign stock exchanges;
  - b. The subscription and purchase of fixed-income securities or any other securities issued by the companies in which they hold a stake, as well as the granting of participatory loans or guarantees; and
  - c. To directly provide advisory services and technical assistance to the companies in which they hold a stake, as well as other similar services related to the management, financial structure, or production or marketing processes of those companies.
2. The activities envisaged in section 1 will focus on the promotion, design, development, manufacture and supply of products, installations and technologically advanced services in the renewable energy sector.
3. All the activities comprising the aforementioned corporate purpose can be undertaken both in Spain and abroad, and can be carried out completely or partially, in an indirect manner, through the ownership of shares or stocks in companies with the same or similar purpose.
4. The Company will not undertake any activity for which the laws require specific conditions or limitations, so long these conditions or limitations are not exactly fulfilled.

#### **Article 5. The Gamesa Group**

1. The Company is established up as a listed holding company and is the parent company of a multinational group of companies, in the meaning established by the law (the "**Gamesa Group**" or the "**Group**").
2. The governance and corporate structure of the Gamesa Group is defined on the following bases:
  - a) Gamesa has the appropriate competencies conferred to it regarding the elaboration of the Corporate Governance Standards and the establishment, supervision and implementation of the policies and strategies of the Group, of the basic guidelines for its management and decisions on matters of Group-wide strategic relevance; and
  - b) the subsidiary companies that are owners of the businesses carried out by the Group will be responsible for their regular and effective management and regular control.

#### **Article 6. Duration**

The Company is incorporated for an indefinite duration. The Company started its activity on the date on which the articles of incorporation were executed.

## **CHAPTER II. SHARE CAPITAL, SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS**

### **Article 7. Share capital**

The share capital is FORTY SEVEN MILLION FOUR HUNDRED SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED NINETY THREE EUROS AND SEVENTY-NINE CENTS (€47,475,693.79), represented by 279,268,787 ordinary shares of seventeen cents nominal value each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 279,268,787, comprising a single class and series, which are fully subscribed and paid.

### **Article 8. Shares**

The shares will be represented by book entries and will be subject to the provisions of stock exchange regulations and other provisions of legislation in force.

### **Article 9. Shareholder status**

1. Each Gamesa share confers the status of shareholder to its rightful owner and confers to him/her the rights and obligations established by law or in the Corporate Governance Standards.
2. The Company will confer shareholder status to anyone authenticated in the corresponding book entry records.
3. Shareholders and owners with limited rights or liens over shares can receive authentication certificates with the formalities and purposes provided by law.
4. The Company can access at any time the necessary data for the full identification of shareholders, including addresses and means of contact to communicate with them, in the terms established by law.

### **Article 10. Shareholders and the Company**

1. Ownership of shares implies conformity with these By-laws and the other Corporate Governance Standards of the Company, as well as acceptance of the decisions legally adopted by the governing and management bodies of the Company.
2. Shareholders must exercise their rights to the Company and the other partners in accordance with the Corporate Governance Standards and their duties of loyalty, transparency and good faith, within the framework of the corporate interest as the priority interest before the individual interest of each shareholder.

## **CHAPTER III. SHARE CAPITAL INCREASE AND REDUCTION**

### **Article 11. Share capital increase and reduction**

1. Share capital may be increased by resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting, or in the case of authorized capital, by resolution of the Board of Directors, with the requirements and methods provided by law or by the Corporate Governance Standards.

2. The increase in capital can be carried out by issuing new shares, or by increasing the nominal value of existing shares, and the equivalent value of the increase may consist of monetary or non-monetary contributions, including the contribution of loans to the Company, or it can be charged to profits or reserves already included in the last approved balance sheet. The capital increase can also be partly charged to new contributions and partly charged to reserves.
3. Unless the resolution for increase expressly provides otherwise, partial capital increases will be accepted in cases in which the increase would not have been entirely subscribed within the deadline established for such purpose.
4. The Shareholders' General Meeting may delegate to the Board of Directors, as applicable with powers of substitution, the power to decide, on one or more occasions, to increase the share capital, in the terms and subject to the limitations provided by law.
5. The Shareholders' General Meeting may delegate to the Board of Directors, as applicable with powers of substitution, the power to execute a resolution of share capital increase previously adopted by the Shareholders' General Meeting, within the limits established by law, indicating the date or dates of execution and determining the conditions of the increase in all matters not provided for by law.

The Board of Directors may use this power in whole or in part, and may also refrain from executing the increase based on market conditions, the Company itself or any event or circumstance of particular relevance which justifies it, explaining it to the first Shareholders' General Meeting that is held after the term granted for executing the resolution of increase.

6. The Shareholders' General Meeting may resolve to eliminate the preferential purchase rights, in whole or in part, due the requirements of the corporate interest, in the cases and under the conditions established by law or in the Corporate Governance Standards. For authorized share capital, the Shareholders' General Meeting may delegate to the Board of Directors the power to exclude the preferential purchase right regarding the increases that are agreed by resolution.

It is considered that the corporate interest can justify the elimination of the preferential purchase rights when necessary in order to facilitate: (a) the disposition of new shares in foreign markets that permit access to financing sources; (b) the capture of resources by using disposition techniques based on research of demand suitable for improving the type of issue of the shares; (c) the incorporation of industrial, technological or financial partners; and (d) in general, the performance of any transaction that is beneficial for the Company.

7. The Shareholders' General Meeting may resolve to reduce the share capital, in the methods and with the terms and conditions established by law or in the Corporate Governance Standards. In the case of reduction of capital in the form of return of contributions, shareholders can be paid, in full or partially, so long as the conditions established in section 5, article 51 of these By-laws are fulfilled.



8. The Shareholders' General Meeting may agree to a resolution, in accordance with the provisions of the law and other applicable provisions, the reduction of capital to repay a certain group of shares, provided that: (a) this group is defined based on substantive, uniform and non-discriminatory criteria; (b) the reduction resolution is approved both by a majority of the shares of the shareholders belonging to the group affected by the reduction and by the majority of shares of the rest of the shareholders in the Company; and (c) the amount payable by the Company is not less than the minimum price calculated in accordance with current legislation.

## **CHAPTER IV. ISSUING BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES**

### **Article 12. Issuing bonds and other securities**

1. The Company may issue and guarantee, in accordance with the legal provisions or the Corporate Governance Standards, a numbered series of bonds or other securities that acknowledge or create a debt.
2. The Company may also guarantee the bonds or securities issued by its subsidiaries.

## **TITLE II. SHAREHOLDERS' GENERAL MEETING**

### **Article 13. Shareholders' General Meeting**

1. The shareholders, constituted in the Shareholders' General Meeting, must decide by majority as required by law and the Corporate Governance Standards, on matters within its competence.
2. The duly adopted resolutions of the Shareholders' General Meeting are binding for every shareholder, including the absent ones, those who vote against it, those who vote blank, those who abstain from voting and those who lack voting rights, without prejudice to the rights of challenge which may correspond to them.
3. The Shareholders' General Meeting is governed by the provisions of the law, the By-laws, the Shareholders' General Meeting Regulations, the Corporate Governance Standards and other provisions approved by the Board of Directors in the scope of its competencies.

### **Article 14. Competencies of the Shareholders' General Meeting**

The Shareholders' General Meeting will decide on matters conferred to it by law, these By-laws, the Regulations of the Shareholders' General Meeting and the Corporate Governance Standards. In particular:

- a) The approval of the financial statements, the allocation of earnings and the approval of corporate management;
- b) Regarding the composition of the administrative body: (i) the determination of the number of Directors within the limits established in these By-laws; (ii) the appointment, re-election and removal of Directors; and (iii) the ratification of the Directors appointed by co-option;
- c) The exercise of social responsibility action;
- d) The appointment, re-election and removal of auditors.

- e) The increase and reduction of share capital and the delegation to the Board of Directors of the power to implement an already agreed capital increase or share capital increase;
- f) Issuing (i) bonds and other negotiable securities, (ii) convertible and/or redeemable bonds in shares, or (iii) bonds which confer to the bondholders a stake in the Company earnings, as well as delegate the power of their issue to the Board of Directors;
- g) Decide on the elimination of preferential rights or agree to the delegation of this power to the Board of Directors;
- h) The modification of these By-laws and the Regulations of the Shareholders' General Meeting;
- i) The authorization for share buyback;
- j) The purchase, transfer or contribution of essential assets to another company;
- k) Transfer to dependent entities of essential activities carried out until that time by the Company, while still retaining full control over them;
- l) The transformation, merger, spin-off, global transfer of assets and liabilities and transfer of the corporate address abroad;
- m) The dissolution of the Company, approval of operations whose value is equivalent to the liquidation of the Company, approval of the final liquidation balance sheet and the appointment, re-election and removal of the liquidators;
- n) The approval and modification of the Director remuneration policy;
- o) The establishment of remuneration systems for the Directors consisting of giving shares or rights to them or that are referenced to the price of the shares.
- p) The authorization or exemption of the Directors from the prohibitions derived from the duty of loyalty and the duty to avoid situations of conflict of interest, when authorization legally corresponds to the Shareholders' General Meeting; and
- q) Any other matter determined by law or the Corporate Governance Standards, or which are subject to consideration by the Board of Directors or by the shareholders.

### **Article 15. Convening of the Shareholders' General Meeting**

- 1.** The Shareholders' General Meeting shall be convened by the Board of Directors or, if applicable, by the persons provided by law, by notice published in advance and with the references required by law.
- 2.** The dissemination of the call to convene will be carried out, at least, through: (a) the Official Bulletin of the Companies Registry; (b) the Spanish National Securities Commission web page; and (c) the Company's corporate web page.
- 3.** The Company will maintain the published call to convene continuously available on its corporate web page at least until the Shareholders' General Meeting has been held.

4. The Board of Directors shall convene the Shareholders' General Meeting in the following cases:
  - a) In the case of an Ordinary Shareholders' General Meeting, within the first six months of each financial year. The Ordinary Shareholders' General Meeting will be valid even if it has been convened or held late.;
  - b) If requested by a number of shareholders who own or represent at least 3% of the share capital, in the manner provided by law and so long as the matters to be included on the agenda are specified in the request; and
  - c) When a takeover bid for securities issued by the Company is called, in order to inform the Shareholders' General Meeting about the aforementioned takeover bid and to deliberate and decide on matters submitted for consideration.
5. The shareholders representing at least 3% of the share capital may request, by certified notification to be received by the Company within the five days following the publication of the notice to convene, the publication of a supplement to this, including one or more items on the agenda, provided that the new items are accompanied by a justification or, where appropriate, a justified proposal for a resolution. In no case may such right be exercised with respect to the call to convene an Extraordinary Shareholders' General Meeting.
6. Shareholders representing at least 3% of the share capital may, in the same period indicated in the preceding section, submit proposals founded regarding matters already included or to be included on the agenda of the Shareholders' General Meeting. The Company shall ensure the dissemination of these resolution proposals and the documentation if it is attached, to other shareholders by means of the corporate web page.

#### **Article 16. Shareholder's right to information**

1. From the publication of the notice to convene and at least until the Shareholders' General Meeting, the information required by law or by the Corporate Governance Standards will be published on the Company's corporate web page.
2. From the date of publication of the notice to convene of the Shareholders' General Meeting until the fifth day before the meeting, inclusive, in preparation for the meeting in the first notice to convene, shareholders may request in writing the information or clarifications they deem necessary, or draw up questions in writing that they deem appropriate, regarding: (a) the items included on the agenda; (b) the information accessible to the public which has been provided by the Company to the Spanish National Securities Market Commission since the last Shareholders' General Meeting; and (c) the audit report.
3. The Board of Directors is required to provide the information requested in writing, pursuant to the preceding section, until the day of the Shareholders' General Meeting, to be sent to the address expressly indicated by the requesting shareholder for notification purposes. If no address is specified in the request, the written reply will be available to the shareholder at the corporate address of the Company until the day of the Shareholders' General Meeting.

4. In all cases, shareholders have the right to, at the corporate address, examine, obtain or request free delivery of the documents established in the law.
5. During the Shareholders' General Meeting, they may verbally request the information or clarification they deem appropriate concerning the conditions indicated in section 2 above. If it is not possible to provide the information requested at that time, the Board of Directors shall provide it in writing within the period prescribed by law.
6. The Board of Directors is obligated to provide the information requested in accordance with the provisions of this article, in the manner and with the periods provided by law or the Corporate Governance Standards of the Company, except in the cases and conditions provided by law. The requested information may not be refused when the request is supported by shareholders representing at least 25% of the share capital.

#### **Article 17. Venue**

The Shareholders' General Meeting will be held at the place indicated in the notice to convene, within the municipality of Zamudio.

#### **Article 18. Constitution of the Shareholders' General Meeting**

1. The Shareholders' General Meeting will be validly constituted on the first and second call to convene with the minimum quorum required by law, taking into account the items included on the agenda of the call to convene.
2. Any absences that occur once the Shareholders' General Meeting has been constituted will not affect the validity of the meeting.
3. If, to adopt a resolution regarding one or several of the items on the agenda of the Shareholders' General Meeting: (a) a specific percentage of the share capital must be present in accordance with the law or the Corporate Governance Standards and that percentage is not reached; or (ii) consent from certain interested shareholders is required and they are not present or represented at the Shareholders' General Meeting, the meeting shall be limited to deliberating and deciding on those items on the agenda that do not require that attendance of such percentage of share capital or the consent of those shareholders.

#### **Article 19. Attending the Shareholders' General Meeting**

1. Any shareholder with the right to vote on equal terms can attend the Shareholders' General Meeting and participate, with the right to speak and vote, in deliberations.
2. To exercise the right to attend, the shares must be registered in the shareholder's name in the corresponding book entries five days before the Shareholders' General Meeting. This circumstance must be proven by the necessary attendance, delegation and distance voting card or authentication certificate issued by the company or companies in charge of keeping the book entries, or by any other means established by law or in the Corporate Governance Standards. The Company can check whether the shareholder whose identity has been proven more than five days in advance continues to be so on the fifth day prior to the date of the Shareholders' General Meeting.

3. Shareholders can attend the Shareholders' General Meeting by going to the meeting venue and, when so indicated on the call to convene, additional locations that the Company has made available for that purpose and which are connected to the main venue by systems that allow real-time recognition and identification of attendees, permanent communication between them and casting of votes. Attendees at any of the additional locations will be considered attending the same and only meeting, which shall be understood as held where the Board of the Shareholders' General Meeting is located.
4. The Chairman of the Shareholders' General Meeting can authorize the attendance of executives, technicians and other persons related to the Company. He/she can also provide financial analysts and any other person deemed appropriate with access to the communication means, and authorize its simultaneous or delayed retransmission. The Shareholders' General Meeting can revoke this authorization.

#### **Article 20. Representation at the Shareholders' General Meeting**

1. Shareholders with the right to attend may grant their representation to another person, shareholder or not, in accordance with the requirements and formalities established by law and in the Corporate Governance Standards.
2. The representation must be conferred, unless the law states otherwise, and specifically for each Shareholders' General Meeting, in writing or by mail or e-mail and in accordance with the provisions for distance voting, as long as it is not incompatible with the type of representation.
3. It shall be understood that a public request for representation exists when the cases established by law occur.
4. Once the Shareholders' General Meeting has been constituted, the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Directors or the Chairman and Secretary of the Shareholders' General Meeting, along with any person delegated by them, will have broad powers to verify the identify of the shareholders and their representatives, check the ownership and authentication of their rights and declare the validity of the attendance, delegation and distance voting card, document or means proving the right to attend or right to representation.
5. The Regulations of the Shareholders' General Meeting will regulate aspects regarding attendance by a representative.

#### **Article 21. Chairman's Office, Secretary's Office and Board of the Shareholders' General Meeting**

1. The Chairman of the Board of Directors will act as the Chairman of the Shareholders' General Meeting, and in his/her absence, the Vice Chairman and, in his/her absence, the person appointed by the Board.
2. The Secretary of the Board of Directors will act as the Secretary of the Shareholders' General Meeting and, in his/her absence, the person appointed by the Board.
3. The Board of the Shareholders' General Meeting will consist of the Chairman, Secretary and members of the Board of Directors attending the Shareholders' General Meeting.

4. Without prejudice to the other competencies assigned to it by these By-laws or the Corporate Governance Standards, the Board will assist the Chairman of the Board of Directors in exercising his/her duties. The Chairman will have the powers to: (a) reduce the notification period established in Article 24 for the Company to receive the votes cast at a distance; and (b) accept and authorize the distance votes received after the aforementioned term, insofar as the available means allow doing so.

#### **Article 22. Attendance list**

1. The Board will draw up the attendance list, specifying the type or representation of each attendee and the number of own or third party shares they represent.
2. Any questions or complaints regarding the elaboration of the attendance list and compliance with the requirements for constitution will be resolved by the Chairman of the Shareholders' General Meeting.

#### **Article 23. Deliberation and voting**

1. In accordance with the law and the Corporate Governance Standards of the Company, the Chairman of the Shareholders' General Meeting is responsible for presiding over the meeting; accepting or rejecting new proposals regarding the items on the agenda; arranging and guiding deliberations; rejecting the inappropriate proposals made by shareholders when participating; indicating the time and establishing the system or procedure for voting; counting the votes and stating the outcome; temporarily suspending the Shareholders' General Meeting or suggesting its extension, close and, in general, all the powers, including those of order and discipline which are required for properly conducting the meeting.
2. The Chairman is also responsible for making decisions on suspending or limiting voting rights, and specifically the right to vote associated with shares, in accordance with the law.
3. The Chairman of the Shareholders' General Meeting can place the Director or Secretary deemed appropriate or the Secretary of the Shareholders' General Meeting in charge of presiding over the meeting. Either individual will carry out this task on behalf of the Chairman and the Chairman can take over at any time. If the Chairman or Secretary of the Shareholders' General Meeting is temporarily absent or suddenly unable, the corresponding individuals will assume their duties in accordance with the provisions in Article 21.
4. Resolutions will be voted on by the Shareholders' General Meeting in accordance with the legal provisions and those in the Corporate Governance Standards.

#### **Article 24. Distance voting**

1. Shareholders can cast their distance vote on the agenda items once the meeting is convened, meeting the requirements established by law and the Corporate Governance Standards.
2. Shareholders who have cast a distance vote shall be considered present for the purposes of the constitution of the Shareholders' General Meeting.
3. The Company must receive the distance vote before midnight on the day before the planned holding of the Shareholders' General Meeting on the first or second call to convene, as applicable.

4. The Board of Directors has the power to draw up the distance voting rules, methods and procedures, along with the applicable preference and conflict rules.
5. Once the Shareholders' General Meeting has been constituted, the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Directors or the Chairman and Secretary of the Shareholders' General Meeting, along with the individuals delegated by them, will have broad powers to check and declare the validity of the distance votes cast, in accordance with the provisions established in the Corporate Governance Standards of the Company and the rules established by the Board of Directors when drawing them up.
6. Shareholders can attend the Shareholders' General Meeting remotely via simultaneous webcasting and cast their distance vote digitally during the Shareholders' General Meeting if established in the Regulations of the Shareholders' General Meeting, subject to the requirements specified therein.

#### **Article 25. Conflicts of interest**

1. The shareholder may not exercise his/her right to vote in the Shareholders' General Meeting, personally or by means of a representative, when adopting a resolution whose purpose is:
  - a) to release him/her from an obligation or to grant him/her a right;
  - b) to provide him/her with any type of financial assistance, including the provision of guarantees in his/her favor; and
  - c) to exempt him/her, if a Director, from the prohibitions resulting from the duty to avoid situations of conflict of interest agreed in accordance with the legal provisions and those in the Corporate Governance Standards.
2. The provisions in the above section will also apply when the resolutions affect, if the shareholder is a natural person, the entities or companies controlled by him/her. If the shareholder is a legal entity, these provisions will apply to the entities or companies that belong to its group (as established by law) even when these companies or entities are not shareholders.
3. If a shareholder who is prohibited from voting based on the aforementioned prohibitions attends the Shareholders' General Meeting, his/her shares will be deducted from the attendees in order to determine the number of shares based on which the required majority for adopting the corresponding resolutions will be calculated.

#### **Article 26. Adopting resolutions**

1. Each share with the right to a presence vote or represented vote at the Shareholders' General Meeting will grant the right to one vote.
2. Except for cases in which the law or these By-laws require a greater majority, the Shareholders' General Meeting shall adopt its resolutions by simple majority of the votes of the present or represented shareholders, understanding a resolution as adopted when it obtains more votes in favor than against, of the present or represented capital.

## **Article 27. Extension and suspension of meetings**

1. The Shareholders' General Meeting can agree on its own extension for one or several consecutive days in accordance with the law and the Corporate Governance Standards. Regardless of the number of sessions, there is only one Shareholders' General Meeting and only one set of minutes are recorded to cover all of the sessions.
2. The Shareholders' General Meeting can also be suspended temporarily in the cases and conditions established by law or the Corporate Governance Standards.

## **TITLE III. ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPANY**

### **CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 28. Administration and representation of the Company**

1. The Board of Directors and, if agreed on by it, the Delegated Executive Committee and, if there is one, the CEO, are responsible for administrating and representing the Company, all in accordance with the terms set forth by law and the Corporate Governance Standards.
2. The Board of Directors and the Delegated Executive Committee shall jointly exercise their powers of representation. The CEO shall have individual powers of representation.
3. The resolutions of the Board of Directors or the Delegated Executive Committee will be executed by their Chairman, Secretary, or Director which, where applicable, is appointed in the resolution, each of them acting individually.

### **CHAPTER II. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

#### **Article 29. Administration of the Company**

1. The Board of Directors shall have the competencies that, notwithstanding legal provisions, are specified in the By-laws, Regulations of the Board of Directors and other applicable provisions in the Corporate Governance Standards.
2. The Regulations of the Board of Directors shall consider the principles and standards provided in the most well-recognized recommendations on good corporate governance, particularly those which are promoted by regulatory bodies, notwithstanding their adaptations to the specifics of the Company.

#### **Article 30. Composition of the Board of Directors and appointment of Directors**

1. The Board of Directors shall consist of a certain number of Directors, shareholders or non-shareholders of the Company, which will be no less than five or greater than fifteen, appointed or approved by the Shareholders' General Meeting in accordance with the law and the requirements established in the Corporate Governance Standards of the Company.

Those appointed will hold their position for four years, without prejudice to the power of the Shareholders' General Meeting to issue a resolution for their removal, which it can do at any time.



2. The Shareholders' General Meeting shall be responsible for determining the number of Directors. For this purpose, it can set this number by express agreement or, indirectly by providing openings or appointing new Directors within the aforementioned minimum and maximum numbers. The aforementioned is understood without prejudice to the proportional representation system in the terms set forth by law.
3. If there are openings during the period for which Directors were appointed, the Board of Directors can appoint individuals to occupy them until the first Shareholders' General Meeting is held.
4. The following individuals cannot be Directors or, where applicable, natural person representatives of a Legal Entity Director:
  - a) Any person who is included in any other case of incompatibility or prohibition regulated in the laws or general provisions.
  - b) Any individual acting in the position of administrator of three or more companies whose shares are traded in domestic or foreign securities markets.
  - c) Individuals who, in the two years prior to their possible appointment and notwithstanding the legally enforceable period, held: (i) senior management positions in the public sector or (ii) positions of responsibility in regulatory bodies of the sector or sectors in which the Group acts and in which the Company undertakes its activity.
  - d) In general, people who have any kind of interests opposite those of the Company or Group.
5. The appointment, approval, re-election and removal of Directors must be in accordance with the legal provisions and the Corporate Governance Standards of the Company.

### **Article 31. Call to convene and meetings of the Board of Directors**

1. The Board of Directors shall be convened by its Chairman, of his/her own initiative, by the Coordinating Director, or by at least a third of its members. If upon request to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, he/she does not convene it in the period of one month without a justified reason, the following individuals may convene it at the corporate address and indicating the agenda: (a) the Coordinating Director; and (b) the Directors which represent one third of the members of the Board of Directors.
2. The Board of Directors shall meet with the necessary or advisable frequency for the Company to operate well, and at least eight times a year.
3. The meetings will be held at the place and time indicated in the call to convene, in accordance with the law and the Corporate Governance Standards.
4. Notwithstanding the aforementioned, the Board of Directors shall be validly constituted when, without any need for convening, all of the Directors are present or represented, and they unanimously agree to hold the meeting and agree on the items of the agenda.
5. The Board of Directors can meet in writing and without a meeting, or using any other means set forth by law or the Corporate Governance Standards.

6. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may invite to meetings all those individuals who may contribute to improving the information of the Directors.

### **Article 32. Constitution and majority to adopt resolutions**

1. The attendance of the majority of the Directors at the meeting, between present and represented, will be required for the valid constitution of the Board of Directors.
2. Any Director may cast his/her vote in writing or confer his/her representation to another Director, specifically for each meeting. Non-executive Directors may only do so to another Non-executive Director.
3. The Chairman, as the individual responsible for the effective operation of the Board of Directors, shall preside over and stimulate the debate and the active participation of Directors during its meetings, safeguarding their right to freely make decisions and state their opinions.
4. The resolutions shall be adopted by absolute majority of the present and represented votes at the meeting, unless the law or the Corporate Governance Standards establish greater majorities. In the event of a tie, the Chairman will have the casting vote.

In all cases, the favorable vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors shall be required for: (a) appointing members of the Delegated Executive Committee, the permanent delegation of powers to the Delegated Executive Committee or CEO, as well as appointing the Directors who should exercise them; (b) modifying the Regulations of the Board of Directors unless they are changes imposed by mandatory regulations; and (c) approving the contract with the CEO or the Director to which executive powers are conferred in virtue of another title.

### **Article 33. Competencies and duties**

1. The Board of Directors is competent to adopt resolutions on any matter that is not conferred by law or the Corporate Governance Standards to the Shareholders' General Meeting.
2. The broadest powers for administrating, managing and representing the Company correspond to the Board of Directors.
3. Notwithstanding the aforementioned, the Board of Directors shall focus its activities on the general operations of on supervising, establishing and promoting general strategies and policies, and considering matters of particular importance for the Company and its Group.
4. The Board of Directors shall perform its duties with unity of purpose, independence of criteria, and pursuing the attainment of the corporate interest.
5. The Regulations of the Board of Directors will specify the competencies reserved for this body. In any case, the following correspond to it:
  - a) Establishing the bases for corporate organization in order to ensure its effectiveness and facilitate its supervision.

- b) Establishing, within the legal limits, the general management strategies and guidelines of the Group: (a) implementing the appropriate mechanisms for exchanging information of interest to the Company and companies in its Group; (b) supervising the general development of these strategies and guidelines; and (ii) making decisions on matters of strategic relevance at the Group level.
- c) Approving the policies of the Company and the Gamesa Group.
- d) Supervising the effective operation of any committees that have been constituted and the actions of the delegated bodies.
- e) Appointing and removing internal positions of the Board of Directors, as well as members of the committees of the Board of Directors. Specifically, appointing and removing the CEO of the Company, as well as establishing the terms and conditions of his/her contract and appointing and removing the members of the Delegated Executive Committee.
- f) Approving the appointment and removal of Senior Management and establishing the basic terms and conditions of their contracts, including their remuneration and compensation clauses.
- g) Preparing the financial statements and the report on individual management of the Company and consolidated management reports with its subsidiaries, as well as the proposed allocation of earnings for approval, where applicable, by the Shareholders' General Meeting.
- h) Approving the Internal Code of Conduct for the Securities Markets and the subsequent modifications thereof, the Sustainability Report, the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors, reporting and publishing their content in accordance with the law.
- i) Evaluating and supervising the quality and efficiency of the operation of the Board of Directors and its committees, as well as the performance of duties by the Chairman and, if there is one, the CEO and Coordinating Director.
- j) Making decisions on proposals submitted to it by the CEO or the committees of the Board of Directors.

#### **Article 34. Delegation of powers**

1. The Board of Directors can delegate, wholly or partially, even permanently, the powers related to the competencies conferred to it, to the Delegated Executive Committee or to the CEO.
2. The powers set forth by law or the Corporate Governance Standards that are not delegable can, in no case, be delegated. This also applies to the powers that the Shareholders' General Meeting may have delegated to the Board of Directors, unless expressly authorized by it.

## **CHAPTER III. COMMITTEES AND POSITIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

### **Article 35. Committees of the Board of Directors**

- 1.** The Board of Directors may constitute (a) a Delegated Executive Committee, without prejudice to the individually delegated powers; and (b) specialized commissions or committees with an internal scope, for specific areas of activity whose powers are limited to information, advising and proposals, supervision and control, establishing the duties assumed by each one. The members of these commissions and committees will be appointed by the Board of Directors.
- 2.** The Company must always have an Audit and Compliance Committee and an Appointments and Remuneration Committee (or two separate committees, an Appointment Committee and a Remuneration Committee, in which case the references in these By-laws to the Appointments and Remuneration Committee shall be understood as made to the corresponding committee) (the "**Advisory Committees**").
- 3.** The commissions and committees will regulate their own operation in the terms set forth in these By-laws and the Corporate Governance Standards.

### **Article 36. Delegated Executive Committee**

- 1.** The Board of Directors may constitute a Delegated Executive Committee with all or part of the inherent powers of the Board of Directors, except those which are not delegable in accordance with the law or the Corporate Governance Standards.
- 2.** The Delegated Executive Committee must be made up of the number of Directors as decided by the Board of Directors, with a minimum of four and a maximum of eight.
- 3.** The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the CEO shall always be part of the Delegated Executive Committee.
- 4.** The appointment of members of the Delegated Executive Committee and the permanent delegation of powers to it shall be undertaken by the Board of Directors and requires a vote in favor by two-thirds of its members. The Board of Directors shall decide when, how and to what extent the Committee is renewed.
- 5.** The meetings of the Delegated Executive Committee must be presided over by the Chairman of the Board of Directors and, in his/her absence, by the Director appointed by the Committee. The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall act as Secretary and, in his/her absence, the Vice Secretary and, in their absence, the individual appointed by the Delegated Executive Committee, who may or may not be a Director.
- 6.** The resolutions of the Delegated Executive Committee shall be adopted by an absolute majority of present and represented votes. In the event of a tie, the Chairman will have the casting vote.

### **Article 37. Advisory Committees**

- 1.** The Advisory Committees will consist of a minimum of three Directors and a maximum of five, designated by the Board of Directors.

2. The Advisory Committees shall exclusively consist of Non-executive Directors, at least two of which should be Independent Directors. At least one of the Independent Directors that is to be part of the Audit and Compliance Committee will be designated taking into account his/her knowledge and experience in accounting, auditing, or both.
3. The Advisory Committees shall elect their Chairman from among their members. This individual must be an Independent Director. The Chairman must be replaced every four years and can be re-elected after the period of one year from his/her removal.
4. The Board of Directors shall approve the Regulations of the Advisory Committees in which their competencies will be established and the standards related to their composition and operation shall be set forth for carrying out their purpose. The Audit and Compliance Committee shall always report on the operations undertaken with related parties.

### **Article 38. The Chairman, Vice Chairman or Vice Chairmen of the Board of Directors**

1. The Board of Directors will elect a Chairman from among its Directors. If the position of the Chairman of the Board of Directors is to be filled by an Executive Director; the appointment will require the vote in favor of at least two-thirds of the Board of Directors members. Removal from this position will require the absolute majority of the Board of Directors members.
2. The Chairman holds the highest responsibility for the effective operation of the Board of Directors.
3. He/she will have, in addition to the powers granted by law or the Corporate Governance Standards, the following powers:
  - a) Convening and presiding over the meetings of the Board of Directors, establishing their agenda and directing the discussions and deliberations;
  - b) Ensuring, together with the Secretary, that the Directors receive in advance enough information for deliberating and adopting resolutions on the items included on the agenda;
  - c) Encouraging debate and active participation of the Directors during the meetings, safeguarding their right to freely adopt positions;
  - d) Unless he/she is an Executive Director, organizing and coordinating with the Chairmen of the corresponding committees the regular assessment of the Board of Directors and the CEO or Chief Executive of the Company. If he/she is an executive, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee will assume this duty.
  - e) Submitting to the Board of Directors other proposals he/she deems appropriate for the success of the Company, and especially those related to the operation of the Board of Directors and other corporate bodies.
4. The Board of Directors may elect one or more Vice Chairmen from among its members who will temporarily stand in for the Chairman of the Board of Directors in the event of a vacancy, absence, illness or inability. The Vice Chairman will preside over the process of electing a new Chairman in the event of removal, notification of resignation, inability or death. If there is no Vice Chairman, the process shall be led by the designated Director in accordance with the following section.

5. If there is more than one Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors will designate one of them to replace the Chairman of the Board of Directors; otherwise, he/she will be replaced by the one with greater seniority in the position; in the event of equal seniority, by the one who is older. If a Vice Chairman has not been designated, the Chairman will be replaced by the Director with greater seniority in the position, and, in the event of equal seniority, by the one who is older.

#### **Article 39. The Coordinating Director**

1. If the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors is to be filled by an Executive Director, the Board of Directors must designate a Coordinating Director from among the Independent Directors, with the abstention of the Executive Directors. The Coordinating Director can be part of the Advisory Committees or the Executive Committee, but shall not hold any position therein or on the Board of Directors.
2. The Coordinating Director shall express the concerns of Non-executive Directors and will have the powers included in the *Regulations of the Board of Directors*.

#### **Article 40. CEO**

1. The Board of Directors, with the favorable vote of at least two-thirds of the Directors, can appoint a CEO with the powers it deems appropriate and that can be delegated in accordance with the law or the Corporate Governance Standards of the Company.
2. In the event of vacancy, absence, illness or inability of the CEO, his/her duties will be temporarily assumed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or in his/her absence, the Vice President or the appointed Director, in accordance with the provisions of Article 38, who will convene the Board of Directors in order to deliberate and make decisions on the appointment, where applicable, of a new CEO.

#### **Article 41. Secretary and Vice Secretary**

1. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary and, where applicable, a Vice Secretary who may or may not be Directors and who shall replace the Secretary in the event of vacancy, absence, illness or inability. The same procedure shall be followed to agree on the removal of the Secretary and, where applicable, of each Vice Secretary.
2. In the absence of the Secretary and Vice Secretary, the Director designated by the Board of Directors from among the attendees of the meeting shall act as such.
3. The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall perform the duties assigned to him/her by law and the Corporate Governance Standards.

### **CHAPTER IV. BY-LAWS OF THE DIRECTORS**

#### **Article 42. Categories of Directors**

1. The Board of Directors consists of any of the following categories of appointed Directors: (a) Executive Directors; and (b) Non-executive Directors; Non-executive Directors may be Independent, Proprietary or other External Directors.

2. The Regulations of the Board of Directors can specify and expand on these categories within the framework established by law.
3. The Board of Directors will be composed in such a way that Non-executive Directors form an overall majority of the Board of Directors. This indication is mandatory for the Board of Directors and optional for the Shareholders' General Meeting.
4. The category of each Director will be justified by the Board of Directors before the Shareholders' General Meeting, which should appoint or approve their appointment or agree on their re-election.

#### **Article 43. General obligations of Directors**

1. Directors must serve in this position and fulfill the duties imposed on them by law and the Corporate Governance Standards of the Company with the diligence of an ordinary businessperson, taking into account the nature of the position and the duties conferred to them. Furthermore, Directors must serve in this position with the loyalty of a faithful representative, working in good faith and in the best interest of the Company.
2. Directors must personally attend the meetings of the Board of Directors, without prejudice the power of delegating their representation to another Director.
3. The Regulations of the Board of Directors will establish the specific obligations of the Directors in terms of the duty of care, confidentiality, non-competition and loyalty, with particular attention to situations of conflict of interest.
4. Directors must resign and formalize their resignation from the position when they are involved in any of the cases of incompatibility, non-suitability, structural and permanent conflict of interest or prohibition to occupy the position of Director set forth by the law or the Corporate Governance Standards of the Company.
5. The system for exemption from the obligations listed in this article may be authorized by the Board of Directors or the Shareholders' General Meeting in the cases and conditions established by law or in the Corporate Governance Standards.

#### **Article 44. Term of the position**

1. Directors shall serve in their position for a period of four years, as long as the Shareholders' General Meeting does not agree on their removal and they do not resign from their position.
2. Directors may be re-elected one or more times for periods of four years.

#### **Article 45. Remuneration of the Board of Directors**

1. The position of Director will be a paid position.
2. As a result of their position, Directors shall receive remuneration which will include the following items of remuneration:

- a) A fixed and determined annual salary; including, where applicable, contributions to welfare systems for pensions and/or life insurance premium payments and capitalization; and
  - b) Allowance for attendance, whether at the Board of Directors meetings or the committees of which the Director is a member.
- 3.** The maximum amount of remuneration that the Company will allocate for expenses to all of its Directors for the items referred to in the previous section, will be the amount determined by the Shareholders' General Meeting and shall remain in force as long the meeting does not agree to change it. The exact amount to pay for each period within this limit and its distribution among the various Directors will be determined by the Board of Directors.
- 4.** Remuneration does not have to be the same for all the Directors. The remuneration allocated to each Director will be determined based on the following criteria, among others:
- a) The positions held by the Director on the Board of Directors;
  - b) The involvement of the Director in delegated bodies of the Board of Directors; and
  - c) The duties and responsibilities conferred to each Director, as well as his/her dedication to the Company.
- 5.** In addition, and regardless of the remuneration mentioned in the previous sections, remuneration systems referenced to the price of shares or which involve the distribution of shares or rights to purchase shares for Directors can be established. The Shareholders' General Meeting must agree on the application of these remuneration systems, establishing the price of the shares taken as a reference, the maximum number of shares to be distributed to Directors, the price or system for calculating the price for exercising the rights to purchase shares, the duration of this remuneration system and other relevant conditions. Also, and in accordance with legal requirements, similar remuneration systems may also be established for personnel, whether they are executives or not, of the Company and its Group.
- 6.** The aforementioned remuneration is compatible and independent of wages, remuneration, severance pay, pensions, welfare contributions, life insurance, distribution of shares or rights to purchase shares or any other type of compensation established in general or specifically for members of the Board of Directors who perform executive duties, regardless of whether their relation with the Company is labor (standard or special senior management), commercial or service rendering in nature, i.e. relations that are compatible with the position of member of the Board of Directors.
- 7.** The remuneration and other conditions of Executive Directors for performing administrative duties will be established in the contract that, for this purpose, is signed between them and the Company. It will be adjusted to the Director remuneration policy approved by the Shareholders' General Meeting and is always in force. The formalization of contracts drawn up under these terms must be approved by the Board of Directors with a vote in favor of at least two-thirds of its members.
- 8.** The Company can take out a public liability insurance policy for its Directors.



#### **Article 46. Information powers**

1. Unless the Board of Directors was constituted or exceptionally convened for urgent matters, the Directors must have, sufficiently in advance, the information required in for deliberating and adopting resolutions on the items to address.
2. The Director is granted the broadest powers to obtain information on any aspect of the Company; study its books, records, documents and other information on corporate operations; access all of its facilities; and communicate with the Company executives.
3. The exercise of the aforementioned powers shall be channeled through the Secretary of the Board of Directors, who will act on behalf of its Chairman in accordance with the provisions in the Corporate Governance Standards of the Company.

#### **TITLE IV. CORPORATE INFORMATION**

##### **Article 47. Transparency and corporate information**

The Company shall encourage continuous, permanent, transparent and appropriate information to its shareholders. The Board of Directors shall establish the channels of participation through which the Company will encourage participation, with the appropriate coordination mechanisms and guarantees.

##### **Article 48. Corporate web page**

1. The Company will set up and maintain a web page for shareholder and investor information, which will contain the documents and information set forth in the applicable legislation, as well as any that the Board of Directors or Shareholders' General Meeting may decide are necessary.
2. The Company, in accordance with the legislation in force, will publish an Online Shareholder Forum on its corporate web page that any individual shareholder or voluntary associations which he/she may be a part of can access with full guarantees.

#### **TITLE V. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ALLOCATION OF EARNINGS**

##### **Article 49. Fiscal year and preparation of financial statements**

1. The fiscal year shall be the same as the calendar year.
2. In accordance with the provisions of the law, the Board of Directors will prepare the financial statements, the management report, the proposed allocation of Company earnings, the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated management report within three months from the end of the fiscal year.

##### **Article 50. Auditors**

1. The financial statements and management report of the Company, as well as with the consolidated financial statements and consolidated management report, must be reviewed by auditors.

2. The auditors will be appointed by the Shareholders' General Meeting before the end of the fiscal year being audited for an initially established period that cannot be less than three years or more than nine, counting from the date on which the first fiscal year being audited starts. The Shareholders' General Meeting can re-elect the auditors in accordance with the terms established by law once the initial period has ended.
3. The auditors will write a detailed report on the results of their work, in accordance with legislation on auditing financial statements.

#### **Article 51. Approval of statements, allocation of earnings and distribution of dividends**

1. The Board of Directors, in the first three months of the year, will prepare the financial statements, the management report and the proposed allocation of earnings, along with the consolidated financial statements and consolidated management report from the previous year.
2. The financial statements of the Company and the consolidated financial statements will be submitted for approval at the Shareholders' General Meeting.
3. The Shareholders' General Meeting will adopt a resolution regarding the allocation of earnings for the year in accordance with the approved financial statements.
4. If the Shareholders' General Meeting agrees to allocate a dividend, it will determine the time and method of payment. The determination of these conditions and any other which may be necessary or beneficial for the effectiveness of the resolution may be delegated in the Board of Directors.
5. The Shareholders' General Meeting can resolve for the dividend to be paid in kind, in full or in part, provided that: (a) the assets or securities being allocated are the same; (b) they are traded on an official market at the time the resolution comes into effect, or alternatively, the Company duly guarantees the obtainment of liquidity of the aforementioned assets or securities within a maximum of one year; and (c) they are not distributed for a lower amount than shown on the balance sheet of the Company.
6. The dividends shall be distributed to shareholders in proportion to the share capital they have paid.

### **TITLE VI. DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION OF THE COMPANY**

#### **Article 52. Dissolution and liquidation**

The dissolution and liquidation of the Company will be subject to the terms established by law.

### **TITLE VII. FINAL PROVISION**

#### **Article 53. Jurisdiction to settle disputes**

For any dispute that may arise between the Company and its shareholders related to corporate affairs, both the Company and the shareholders are subject to Spanish legislation and expressly waive their own jurisdiction and agree to submit to the jurisdiction that corresponds to the Company's corporate head office, except when the law establishes another jurisdiction for specific cases.