

**REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF FLUIDRA, S.A.**

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REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF FLUIDRA, S.A.**CHAPTER I. – PREAMBLE****Article 1.- Origin and purpose**

1. These Regulations have been approved by the Board of Directors of FLUIDRA, S.A. (the "**Company**") and reported to the Shareholders' Meeting in compliance with the provisions of article 528 of Legislative Royal Decree 1/2010, of July 2, 2010, approving the revised Capital Companies Law. The purpose of these Regulations is to establish the guidelines for the Board's actions and the basic rules governing its organization and functioning and the conduct of its members.
2. The rules of conduct established in these Regulations for Company directors shall also apply to Company's senior executives to the extent the rules are compatible with these executives' specific nature and the activities they perform.

Article 2.- Interpretation

1. These Regulations complete the regulations applicable to the Board of Directors pursuant to the legislation in force and the Company's Bylaws. They shall be interpreted in accordance with the applicable statutory and bylaw provisions and with the principles and recommendations on the corporate governance of listed companies approved or issued by the Spanish authorities and the authorities of comparable countries, or by special commissions or working groups established by virtue of the mandate of such authorities.
2. Any queries relating to the application and interpretation of these Regulations shall be resolved by the Board of Directors in accordance with the general criteria for interpretation of statutory provisions.

Article 3.- Amendment

1. These Regulations may only be amended at the proposal of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, of the Chief Executive Officer, of one-third of directors or of the Audit Committee, accompanying the amendment proposal with an explanatory report.
2. The text of the proposed amendment and the explanatory report must be attached to the call notice for the Board meeting at which the proposal will be discussed. The call notice for said meeting shall be sent at least ten days in advance.
3. In order to be valid, any amendment to the Regulations shall require a resolution adopted by a majority comprising two-thirds (2/3) of the directors present at the meeting in person or by proxy. These Regulations must be updated whenever

necessary in order to bring their content into line with the applicable legislation in force.

Article 4.- Dissemination

1. The directors and senior executives must be familiar, comply and ensure compliance with these Regulations. For such purposes, the Board Secretary shall provide each director and senior executive with a copy of the Regulations on acceptance of their respective appointments or on signature of their contracts, as applicable, and the directors and senior executives must deliver to the Secretary a signed statement, following the model attached hereto as Schedule I, indicating that they are aware of and accept the content of these Regulations, undertaking to fulfill all such obligations falling to them hereunder.
2. The Board of Directors shall adopt the appropriate measures to ensure that these Regulations are disseminated among the shareholders and the investing public in general. In particular, the version of the Regulations prevailing at any time shall be submitted to the National Securities Market Commission and placed on file at the Commercial Registry, and shall be available on the Company's corporate website as provided for in the legislation in force and in these Regulations.

CHAPTER II.- FUNCTION OF THE BOARD

Article 5.- General function of the Board

1. The Board of Directors shall perform its duties with unity of purpose and independent judgment, according all shareholders the same treatment. It shall be guided at all times by the Company's best interests and, as such, strive to maximize the Company's value over time. The Board shall likewise ensure that in dealing with all its stakeholders, the Company abides by all laws and regulations, fulfills its obligations and contracts in good faith, respects the customs and good practices of the sectors and territories where it does business, and upholds any additional social responsibility principles it has subscribed to voluntarily.
2. Except for those matters that are reserved for the Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors is the sovereign decision-making body of the Company and is entrusted with the functions attributed under the Capital Companies Law and other applicable provisions, and in particular, the following:
 - Formulation of the annual financial statements, the management report and the proposed distribution of Company profit, as well as the consolidated financial statements and management reports for submission at the Shareholders' Meeting
 - The call to the Shareholders' Meeting and the publication of notices relating to same
 - Execution of the Company's treasury stock policy as authorized at the Shareholders' Meeting

- The appointment of directors by co-option and submission of proposals to the Shareholders' Meeting relating to the appointment, ratification, re-appointment and removal of directors (a) at the proposal of the Appointments and Compensation Committee in the case of independent directors or (b) following a report by the Appointments and Compensation Committee in the case of the rest of the directors
 - The designation and renewal of positions on the Board of Directors and of Board committee members
 - On the proposal of the Company's executive chairman and/or chief executive officer, the appointment and removal of senior executives, as well as their indemnification clauses
 - In accordance with law, the Bylaws and the compensation policy, distribution of compensation for the members of the Board of Directors in their capacity as such, subject to a report by the Appointments and Compensation Committee and, in the case of senior executives, determination of the additional consideration for their executive functions and other contractual conditions that must be observed within the framework of the bylaws and the compensation policy.
 - The financial information that the Company must periodically disclose as a listed company
 - The investments or transactions considered strategic by virtue of their high amount or special characteristics, unless their approval falls within the remit of the Shareholders' Meeting
 - The creation or acquisition of holdings in special purpose vehicles or entities domiciled in countries or territories considered to be tax havens and any other transaction or operation of a similar nature that, due to its complexity, could diminish the transparency of the group
 - Declarations regarding any tender offer made for the securities issued by the Company
 - The modification, relocation or closure of the Company's website
 - The approval and amendment of these Regulations
 - Any other matter that these Regulations of the Board of Directors reserves for the plenary session of the Board
3. The Board of Directors may not delegate the following powers in any circumstances:
- (i) Supervision of the effective functioning of the Board committees that have been set up and of the performance of the delegate bodies and of the executives who have been appointed

- (ii) Determination of the Company's general policies and strategies
- (iii) Authorization or waiver of the obligations arising from the duty of loyalty pursuant to the Capital Companies Law
- (iv) Its own organization and functioning
- (v) Preparation of the annual financial statements and their submission at the Shareholders' Meeting
- (vi) Preparation of any type of report required of the managing body in accordance with the law, where the transaction to which the report refers cannot be delegated
- (vii) Appointment and removal of the Company's chief executive officers and establishment of their contract conditions
- (viii) Appointment and removal of executives who report directly to the Board of Directors or to any of its members, and establishment of the basic conditions of their contracts, including compensation
- (ix) Decisions regarding director compensation, within the framework of the Bylaws and the compensation policy approved at the Shareholders' Meeting
- (x) The call to the Shareholders' Meeting and preparation of the agenda and the proposed resolutions
- (xi) The treasury stock policy
- (xii) Any powers that the Shareholders' Meeting has delegated to the Board of Directors, except where the Board been expressly authorized by the Shareholders' Meeting to subdelegate the powers
- (xiii) Approval of the strategic or business plan, management targets and annual budgets, the investment and financing policy, the corporate social responsibility policy and the dividend policy
- (xiv) Determination of the policy on risk (including tax) control and management and on the supervision of internal reporting and control systems
- (xv) Determination of the corporate governance policy of the Company and of the group of which it is the parent, its organization and functioning and, in particular, approval and amendment of these Regulations
- (xvi) Approval of the financial information that the Company must periodically disclose as a listed company
- (xvii) Definition of the structure of the group of companies of which the Company is the parent

- (xviii) Approval of investments and transactions of all types that, due to their high amount or special characteristics, have a strategic nature or entail a special tax risk, unless their approval falls within the remit of the Shareholders' Meeting
 - (xix) Approval of the creation or acquisition of shares in special purpose vehicles or entities domiciled in countries or territories considered to be tax havens and of any other transaction or operation of a similar nature that, due to its complexity, could diminish the transparency of the Company and its group
 - (xx) Approval of related-party transactions in the cases and on the terms set out in the law
 - (xxi) Determination of the Company's tax strategy
4. The Board's policy is to delegate ordinary Company management to the management team and to concentrate its work on the general supervisory function and the adoption of the most relevant decisions for managing the Company.
 5. Neither the powers reserved by law or the Bylaws for direct consideration by the Board nor any other powers necessary for the responsible exercise of the general supervisory role may be delegated.
 6. The Board of Directors shall ensure fulfillment by the Company of its ethical obligations and its duty to act in good faith.
 7. The Board shall also ensure that no shareholder receives privileged treatment with respect to the other shareholders.

CHAPTER III.- COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

Article 6.- Qualitative composition

1. The Board of Directors, in exercising its powers to propose appointments at the Shareholders' Meeting and to appoint directors to fill vacancies by co-option, shall procure that, as far as possible, in the composition of the Board, external or nonexecutive directors represent a clear majority over executive directors. The number of executive members must likewise be the minimum necessary, taking into account the complexity of the corporate group and the percentage of executive directors' participation in the Company's capital.
2. The definitions of the various categories of directors shall be those set forth in the Capital Companies Act.
3. The Board shall ensure that, among non-executive directors, the ratio of nominee directors to independent directors reflects the proportion between the capital represented on the Board by nominee directors and the remainder of the Company's capital.

4. In the event any non-executive director cannot be deemed either a nominee or an independent director, the Company shall explain this circumstance and the connections that director maintains with the Company or its executives, or with its shareholders.
5. The Board shall explain the nature of each director at the Shareholders' Meeting at which his or her appointment will be made or ratified. Such determination shall subsequently be confirmed or reviewed in each year's Annual Corporate Governance Report, after verification by the Appointments and Compensation Committee.

Article 7.- Quantitative composition

1. The Board of Directors shall comprise of thirteen (13) members.

CHAPTER IV.- STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Article 8.- Chairman of the Board

1. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be selected from among its members with the favourable vote of at least nine (9) members of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the Company's bylaws, following a report from the Appointments and Compensation Committee. The dismissal of the Chairman of the Board shall require that the resolution is adopted with the favourable vote of at least nine (9) members of the Board of Directors.
2. The Chairman shall have the ordinary authority to call Board meetings, draw up the meeting agenda and chair the deliberations. Nevertheless, the Chairman shall also call a Board meeting and place the matters in question on the agenda when so requested by two directors.
3. The Board of Directors may appoint an Honorary Chairman of the Company from among former Board chairmen, considering the particular relevance of their time in office. The Honorable Chairman shall have duties of honorary representation and will provide advice to the Board of Directors, to the Chairman and to the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall make available to the Honorary Chairman the technical, material and human resources that it deems appropriate for the Honorary Chairman to discharge his duties on the most adequate terms and through the most appropriate procedures.
4. The Chairman shall have the status of executive chairman of the Company. Consequently, all powers that may be delegated in accordance with the provisions of the law, the bylaws and these Regulations shall be delegated to it unless the Board of Directors with the favourable vote of all proprietary directors appointed by the two groups of majority shareholders as of the date of these Regulations agrees otherwise.

Article 9.- Deputy Chairman of the Board

1. The Board may designate one or more deputy chairmen following a report from the Appointments and Compensation Committee, who shall be elected by the same majorities as the Chairman of the Board. The Deputy Chairman shall stand in for the Chairman when the Chairman is absent or unable to attend Board meetings and when so designated by the Chairman.
2. The Deputy Chairman may call Board of Directors meetings when a request by at least two directors is not answered by the Chairman within one week.

Article 10.- Secretary of the Board

1. The Board shall select a Secretary, following a report from the Appointments and Compensation Committee, who shall be an external and independent legal professional. The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall have the right to speak but not to vote. In any event, in order to safeguard the independence, impartiality and professionalism of the Secretary, his appointment and removal must be approved by the Board of Directors in plenary session, subject to a report from the Appointments and Compensation Committee. The appointment of the Secretary of the Board shall require that the resolution is adopted with the favourable vote of at least nine (9) members of the Board of Directors. The dismissal of the Secretary of the Board shall require that the resolution is adopted with the favourable vote of at least seven (7) members of the Board of Directors.
2. The Secretary shall assist the Chairman in his work and shall support the proper functioning of the Board, particularly providing the directors with the necessary information and advice, maintaining corporate documentation, duly reflecting the minutes of Board meetings in the minutes book and certifying Board resolutions. The Secretary shall also make a record in the Board minutes of any concerns raised by the directors in relation to the running of the Company that are not resolved by the Board, as well as the concerns expressed by the Secretary or the directors on any proposal, at the request of the concerned party.
3. In particular, the Secretary shall ensure that the actions of the Board of Directors: (i) adhere to the spirit and letter of the law and implementing regulations, including those issued by regulatory authorities; (ii) comply with the Company's Bylaws, the Shareholders' Meeting Regulations, the Regulations of the Board of Directors and the Internal Code of Conduct; and (iii) are informed by the Company's corporate governance recommendations.

Article 11.- Deputy Secretary of the Board

1. Following a report by the Appointments and Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors may appoint a Deputy Secretary, who shall not be a director and must be an independent external legal professional unless the Board of Directors with the favourable vote of all executive and proprietary directors appointed by the two groups of majority shareholders as of the date of these Regulations agrees otherwise, to

assist the Secretary of the Board of Directors or to stand in for the Secretary in the event of absence thereof. In any event, in order to safeguard the independence, impartiality and professionalism of the Deputy Secretary, his appointment and removal must be approved by the Board of Directors in plenary session, subject to a report from the Appointments and Compensation Committee.

2. Unless otherwise decided by the Board of Directors, the Deputy Secretary may attend Board meetings to assist the Secretary in drawing up the minutes of the meeting.

Article 12.- Board committees

1. The Board of Directors shall designate a chief executive officer to whom, as with the executive chairman, all powers that may be delegated in accordance with the provisions of the law, the bylaws and these Regulations shall be delegated to it unless the Board of Directors with the favourable vote of all proprietary directors appointed by the two groups of majority shareholders as of the date of these Regulations agrees otherwise. The delegation and appointment of the Board member to fill such position, as well as its dismissal, requires the affirmative vote of at least nine (9) of the members of the Board of Directors and shall not be effective until placed on file at the Commercial Registry.
2. Without prejudice to the delegation of powers to a chief executive officer and other powers of attorney as may be conferred upon any person, the Board of Directors may, in the same terms as in the previous paragraph, also delegate authority to a Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee. In any event, the executive president and the chief executive officer shall be part of the Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee. There shall be at least two (2) non-executive directors on the Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee, of whom at least one (1) of them shall be independent, and the secretary shall be the one of the Board of Directors.
3. Without prejudice to any other tasks that may be assigned to it from time to time by the Board of Directors, the Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee shall have the following basic functions:
 - (i) To evaluate and propose to the Board of Directors strategically significant actions relating to the Company's growth, development, diversification, business and technological transformation.
 - (ii) To advise the Board of Directors on the Company's long-term strategy, identifying new value creation opportunities and submitting to the Board corporate strategy proposals regarding new investment or divestment opportunities, financial transactions with a material accounting impact and relevant technological or structural and organizational transformation. To study and propose recommendations or improvements in strategic plans and any updates thereto that, at any given time, are submitted to the Board of Directors.

- (iii) To advise the Board of Directors on ESG matters, including the following functions:
 - (a) To advise and propose the ESG strategy, as well as to propose the Company's sustainability and environmental policies of the Company.
 - (b) To ensure that ESG forms part of the Company's strategic business plans, recognizing the strategic component that ESG entails for the Company.
 - (c) Report to the Board of Directors on possible modifications and periodic updates of the ESG periodic updates of the ESG strategy, including the Company's strategy in relation to social action, diversity, strategy in relation to social action, diversity and inclusion policies, human rights, equal opportunities and human rights, equal opportunities and work-life balance, periodically assessing their degree of compliance and submitting to the Board of Directors the proposals for improvement that it considers to be in the best interest of the Company.

Under no circumstances shall the Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee assume the ESG supervisory and control functions, which are attributed, in accordance with the provisions of their respective regulations, to the Audit Committee and the Appointments Committee, as the case may be.

- (iv) The Board may ask the Committee to draw up reports on matters falling within its remit.

The Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee shall propose and recommend to the Board of Directors such actions as it may consider appropriate within the scope of the functions described in points (i) to (iv) above but shall not have any powers to adopt any decision in this regard for and on behalf of the Company, as the Board of Directors and, where appropriate in accordance with the applicable legislation, the Shareholders' Meeting, are the bodies that have ultimate decision-making authority over such matters.

4. The Executive Chairman shall act as Chairman of the Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee. The Secretary of the Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee shall be appointed by the Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee and may or may not be a Director.
5. The Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee shall meet whenever a meeting is called by the Executive Chairman or by the chief executive officer.
6. The resolutions of the Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee held by videoconference, multiple conference call or other means of distance communication shall be valid, provided that none of its members object to this procedure, have the necessary means to do so and are mutually recognized, which must be expressed in

the minutes of the Committee. In such case, the meeting of the Committee shall be considered a single meeting and held at the registered office.

7. The Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee shall be validly assembled when the majority of its members are present in person or by proxy.
8. Resolutions shall be adopted by a majority of the members in attendance, in person or by proxy. In the event of a tie, the Chairman shall not have the casting vote.
9. In the event the Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee does not approve any of a resolution submitted for its consideration, the Delegated Committee Chairman may take the matter to the Board of Directors, provided it is deemed sufficiently relevant.
10. The Secretary shall keep minutes of all Delegated, Strategy and ESG Committee meetings, which will be prepared in both English and Spanish, and shall regularly inform the Board of all matters discussed and the resolutions passed. A copy of the minutes shall be delivered to each member of the Board of Directors. Meetings shall be held in English with simultaneous translation into Spanish unless all the directors present at the meeting fluently speak Spanish in which case, the relevant meeting will be held in Spanish.
11. The Board may also establish other committees with consultative or advisory functions and, on an exceptional basis, may vest these committees with certain decision-making authority.
12. In any event, the Board of Directors shall create an Audit Committee with the composition specified in article 13 of these Regulations and with the powers of information, supervision, advisory and proposal in the matters within its competence that are developed in its corresponding regulations, as well as an Appointments and Compensation Committee, with the composition specified under article 14 below and with the powers that are developed in its corresponding regulations.
13. Where a member of the Board of Directors is appointed executive chairman, chief executive officer or given executive functions under any other title, a contract shall be entered into between such individual and the Company and this contract must be approved in advance through the affirmative vote of two-thirds of Board members. The Board member in question shall abstain from deliberating and voting on the matter. The approved contract must be attached to the meeting minutes.
14. The contract shall include reference to all items for which compensation may be obtained for the performance of executive functions, including, as the case may be, potential severance payment for the early removal from such functions and the amounts to be paid by the Company in the form of insurance premiums or contributions to savings plans.

The contract must be consistent with the compensation policy approved at the Shareholders' Meeting.

Article 13.- Audit Committee: Composition, responsibilities and functioning

1. The Audit Committee shall be comprised of five (5) directors, all of which must be nonexecutive directors, without prejudice to the attendance of executive directors and senior executives, when expressly agreed by the committee members. At least three (3) members of the Audit Committee must be independent directors and each of them, and specially its Chairman, must be appointed with regard to his knowledge and experience in accounting, audit, risk management and financial and non-financial information.
2. A Chairman of the Audit Committee shall be designated, for a four-year (4) term, from among the independent directors serving on the committee. The Chairman may stand for re-election one (1) year after vacating office, without prejudice to his continuation or re-election as a member of the Audit Committee.
3. The Secretary of the Committee shall be the person designated by the Committee, who may or may not be a director.
4. The Audit Committee shall be deemed to be validly constituted when the majority of its members are in attendance, in person or by proxy.
5. Resolutions shall be adopted by a majority of the members in attendance, in person or by proxy.
6. The roles, functions and operating procedures of the Audit Committee shall be specifically set forth in the corresponding Audit Committee Regulations.

Article 14.- Appointments and Compensation Committee: Composition, responsibilities and functioning

1. The Board of Directors shall create and appoint members to an Appointments and Compensation Committee comprising four (4) non-executive directors, at least two of which must be independent directors. Executive directors and senior executives may also attend Appointments and Compensation Committee meetings when expressly agreed by the committee members.
2. The Chairman of the Appointments and Compensation Committee must necessarily be an independent director, elected from among the independent directors serving on the committee.
3. A committee Secretary shall be selected by the Committee, and may or may not be a director.
4. The Appointments and Compensation Committee shall be deemed to be validly constituted when the majority of its members are present, in person or by proxy.
5. Resolutions of the Appointments and Compensation Committee shall be adopted by a majority of the members in attendance, in person or by proxy.

6. The roles, functions and operating procedures of the Appointments and Compensation Committee shall be specifically set forth in the corresponding Appointments and Compensation Committee Regulations.

CHAPTER V.- BOARD OF DIRECTORS OPERATING PROCEDURES

Article 15.- Board of Directors meetings

1. The Board of Directors shall hold ordinary meetings at least eight times per year, meeting at least once per quarter, and, in any case, assemble with the frequency necessary for it to discharge its duties, following the schedule of dates and matters to be established at the beginning of the year. All directors are entitled to propose other items on the agenda not initially contemplated where such request is made at least five (5) days in advance of the scheduled meeting date. In addition, the Board shall assemble at the initiative of the Chairman, as often as he deems this advisable for the proper operation of the Company and also at the request of at least two (2) of its members, in which case the Board shall be called by the Chairman to assemble within fifteen (15) days after the request.
2. Directors making up at least one-third (1/3) of the members of the Board of Directors may call a Board meeting, stating the agenda, to be held in the city where the registered office is located, if, following a request made to the Chairman, the Chairman fails to call the meeting within one (1) month without just cause.
3. Ordinary meetings shall be called through a letter sent by registered mail or email, authorized with the signature of the Chairman or that of the Secretary or Deputy Secretary, on the instructions of the Chairman. The call notice shall be served at least five (5) days in advance and always include the meeting agenda along with all information necessary to deliberate and adopt resolutions on agenda items, unless the Board of Directors meets or has been exceptionally called for reasons of urgency. The Chairman, as the person responsible for efficient functioning of the Board, aided by the Secretary, shall ensure that directors duly receive the above-mentioned information.
4. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may call special Board meetings when, in his opinion, the circumstances so dictate; in this case, the aforementioned advance notice period and other requirements indicated in the preceding section shall not apply. Notwithstanding the above, efforts shall be made to ensure that any documentation to be provided to directors is delivered sufficiently in advance. The Board of Directors shall be deemed validly assembled without need for prior call if all its members are present, either in person or by proxy, and unanimously agree to hold a meeting.
5. As long as the Chairman of the Board is also an executive officer, the Board of Directors must, with the abstention of the executive directors, appoint a lead director from among the independent directors, who will be vested with special powers to:

- (a) call a Board meeting or add new items to a meeting agenda after its call;
- (b) to coordinate and assemble the non-executive directors and give voice to the concerns of such non-executive directors;
- (c) to lead the Board's evaluation of its Chairman;
- (d) to chair the Board in the absence of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairmen, if any; and
- (e) to coordinate the Chairman's succession plan.

In addition, the lead director may, at the request of the Chairman or when so agreed by the Board, maintain contacts with investors and shareholders to ascertain their views in order to form an opinion on their concerns, particularly in relation to the corporate governance of the Company.

Should one or more Deputy Chairmen of the Company be independent directors, the Board shall empower any one of them to discharge the duties referred to in this paragraph.

6. Resolutions taken at Board meetings held by videoconference, conference call or other remote communication means shall be valid provided that no director objects to the procedure, that the directors have the means necessary for the purpose and that they mutually recognize one another, which must be expressly placed on record in the meeting minutes and in any certificate of the resolutions adopted thereat. In such case, the Board meeting shall be considered a single meeting held at the registered office. The Board may also adopt resolutions through the written procedure and without assembly, as provided for in the Capital Companies Law.
7. The Board shall prepare an annual schedule of its ordinary meetings.
8. Each year, the Board of Directors at a plenary meeting shall assess: (i) the quality and efficiency of its functioning; (ii) the discharge of duties by the Chairman of the Board and the Company's chief executive officer, based on a report submitted by the Appointments and Compensation Committee; and (iii) the functioning of the Board committees, based on the reports submitted by said committees. To proceed to such evaluation, the Board of Directors may rely on the support of external advisors and on such internal resources which it may, from time to time, deem fit. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board of Directors shall be assisted every three years, by an independent external advisor, once the Appointments and Compensation Committee has established their independence, to proceed to such evaluation. Upon evaluating the independence of the independent external advisor, the relations that such advisor, or any company within its group, may have with the Company or with the group shall be considered. Such relations shall be detailed, as the case may be, in the Annual Corporate Governance Report. Based on the outcome of the annual evaluation, the Board of Directors shall propose an action plan to correct any weaknesses detected. To that end, the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall

organize the assessment of the Board, of the Executive Chairman and of the chief executive officer, in coordination with the chairmen of the Board committees. The outcome of the evaluation shall be recorded in the meeting minutes or attached as a schedule thereto.

Article 16.- Conduct of meetings

1. The Board of Directors shall be validly assembled when at least the majority of its members are present in person or by proxy.
2. Directors are required to do everything in their power to attend all Board meetings. When they absolutely cannot attend in person for valid reasons, they may grant proxy to another Board member in writing, specifically for each meeting, providing the pertinent voting instructions and notifying the Chairman of the Board of the proxy appointment. Nonexecutive directors may only grant proxy to another non-executive director.
3. The Chairman shall organize and encourage debate and active participation of all directors during Board meetings, safeguarding their freedom of speech and opinion.
4. Unless a different voting quorum is specifically established by law, the Bylaws or these Regulations, resolutions shall be adopted by an absolute majority of the directors present, in person or by proxy, at the meeting.
5. In the event of a tie, the Chairman shall not have the casting vote.
6. Meetings shall be held in English with simultaneous translation into Spanish.
7. Minutes of Board meetings shall be drafted and kept both in English and Spanish and shall be signed, at least, by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman and the Secretary or Deputy Secretary. The minutes shall be transcribed or recorded in a special Board minutes book, in accordance with the law.
8. The minutes shall be approved by the Board of Directors itself, at the end of the meeting or at a later meeting.

CHAPTER VI.- APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

Article 17.- Appointment of directors

1. Directors shall be appointed: (i) upon proposal by the Appointments and Compensation Committee, in the case of independent directors; and (ii) upon presentation of a report by the Appointments and Compensation Committee, in the case of other directors; or by the Shareholders' Meeting or by the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Companies Law. Proposed appointments or re-appointments must always be accompanied by an explanatory report issued by the Board and assessing the skills, experience and merits of the

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proposed candidate. This report shall be attached to the minutes of the Shareholders' Meeting or the Board meeting.

2. Upon appointment, all new directors must complete the Company's new director orientation program in order to quickly acquire sufficient knowledge of the Company and its corporate governance rules.

Article 18.- Appointment of non-executive directors

The Board of Directors shall ensure that the candidates chosen are reputable, competent and experienced individuals, particularly in the case of candidates called to fill the offices of independent director provided for in article 6 of these Regulations.

Article 19.- Re-appointment of directors

Before proposing the re-appointment of directors at the Shareholders' Meeting, the Board shall evaluate the quality of the work and the dedication to office of the proposed directors during the preceding term of office.

Article 20.- Term of office

1. Board members shall hold their office for the period established in the Company's bylaws, at the end of which they may be re-appointed one or more times for periods of the same maximum duration.

In particular, the Shareholders' Meeting may appoint independent directors for a period equal to the time remaining until the status of independent is forfeited, in accordance with article 529 duodecies, section 4, of the Capital Companies Law, even if that period is shorter than that for the rest of directors, as long as the maximum term of four years is observed.

2. Appointments of directors shall expire when, upon completion of the term, the next Shareholders' Meeting is held or the legal term has passed for holding the meeting at which the financial statements for the preceding year are to be approved.
3. The appointment of directors by co-option (which shall occur whenever a vacancy arises before the end of an outgoing director's official term) may be ratified or reelected at the first Shareholders' Meeting held after the date of appointment, in the legally established terms.

Article 21.- Removal of directors

1. Directors shall cease to hold office at the end of the term for which they were appointed or when so determined at the Shareholders' Meeting in exercise of the powers afforded to that body by law or in the Bylaws.
2. Directors shall place their posts under the review of the Board of Directors and, where the Board deems appropriate, tender their resignation in the following cases:

- (a) When they no longer hold the executive position by virtue of which they were appointed to the Board
- (b) When they are involved in any of the cases of conflict of interest or disqualification stipulated by law
- (c) When they are seriously reprimanded by the Board of Directors for having failed to comply with their duties as director
- (d) When their continued presence on the Board of Directors could jeopardize the Company's interests, credibility or reputation or when the reasons for which they were appointed cease to exist (e.g. when nominee directors dispose of or significantly reduce their ownership interests in the Company). In particular, the directors shall be obliged to inform the Board of Directors and, as the case may be, to resign when situations arise that affect them, whether or not related to their performance in the Company, that may damage the credit and reputation of the Company and, in particular, they shall be obliged to inform the Board of Directors of any criminal case in which they appear under investigation, as well as of its procedural vicissitudes.

Having been informed or having otherwise become aware of any of the situations that may damage the Company's credit and reputation, the Board of Directors shall examine the case as soon as possible and, taking into account the specific circumstances, shall decide, following a report from the Appointments and Compensation Committee, whether or not to adopt any measure, such as opening an internal investigation, requesting the resignation of the director or proposing his or her removal. All of the above shall be reported in the annual corporate governance report, unless there are special circumstances that justify it, which shall be recorded in the minutes. This is without prejudice to the information that the Company must disclose, if appropriate, at the time the corresponding measures are adopted.

- (e) The maximum term for independent directors is twelve (12) consecutive years, after which time they shall place their posts under the review of the Board of Directors and tender their resignation.
 - (f) In the case of nominee directors: (i) when the shareholder whose interest they represent fully transfers its shareholding; and (ii) proportionately, when the shareholder they represent reduces its shareholding to such a level that its number of nominee directors must be reduced.
3. Where, due to resignation or by resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting, a director ceases to hold office before the end of his mandate, he shall sufficiently explain the reasons for his or her resignation or, in the case of non-executive directors, his or her opinion on the reasons for the removal by the General Meeting, in a letter sent to all members of the Board. Without prejudice to the disclosure in the annual corporate governance report, to the extent that it is relevant to investors,

the Company shall publish the resignation as soon as possible, including sufficient reference to the reasons or circumstances provided by the director.

4. The Board of Directors may only propose the removal of an independent director before expiry of the term of office as established in the Bylaws if the Board deems there is just cause for such removal on the basis of a report from the Appointments and Compensation Committee. In particular, just cause shall be deemed to exist when a director has failed to comply with his duties as director or falls under any of the circumstances prohibiting classification as an independent director pursuant to the Capital Companies Law.

CHAPTER VII.- INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO DIRECTORS

Article 22.- Powers of information and inspection

1. Directors may request information about any matter falling within the purview of the Board of Directors, to which end they may examine the Company's books, records and other documentation. The right to information extends to investees, wherever possible.
2. Information requests should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, who shall forward the request to the Chairman of the Board and to the appropriate contact person within the Company.
3. The Secretary shall advise the requesting director of the confidential nature of the information requested and provided and of the director's confidentiality duty under these Regulations.

Article 23.- Assistance from experts

1. In order to help them fulfill their duties, all directors are entitled to receive the assistance they need from the Company. To this end, the Company shall provide the appropriate channels, which, in special circumstances, may include external advisory services, the cost of which would be borne by the Company. Any such engagement must necessarily relate to specific problems of a certain scale and complexity arising in the performance of the director's duties.
2. The decision to engage an external advisor must be reported to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and may be refused by the Board of Directors where it deems that:
 - (a) the assistance is not necessary for the proper performance of the functions entrusted to non-executive directors
 - (b) that the cost is not reasonable in view of the significance of the matter and the assets and revenues of the Company
 - (c) that the technical assistance received may be adequately provided by experts and technical personnel within the Company.

CHAPTER VIII.- DIRECTOR COMPENSATION**Article 24.- Director compensation**

1. Director compensation shall comprise a fixed and pre-established annual amount as well as fees for attending meetings of the Board of Directors and its Delegated Committee or other committees. The maximum amount of the annual compensation the Company may pay to directors as a whole in their capacity as such shall be that determined for such purpose in the compensation policy approved by the Shareholders' Meeting in the terms established in the Capital Companies Law. The Board of Directors is entrusted with establishing the individual remuneration for each director in their capacity as such within the framework of the bylaws and the compensation policy, subject to a report by the Appointments and Compensation Committee. The amount to be received by each director shall be determined on the understanding that the amount should be a reflection of the effective professional performance of each director and should take into consideration the roles and responsibilities attributed thereto, as well as the director's membership on any Board committees.
2. The Board of Directors shall ensure that the amount of compensation of non-executive directors is such that it offers incentives for dedication without compromising their independence.
3. In addition to and separately from the compensation provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Company may establish compensation systems that are indexed to the market value of shares or that entail the delivery of shares or stock options to directors, in which case, the compensation policy shall specify the vesting periods and, where applicable, the retention of shares after vesting, and shall explain how such compensation contributes to the achievement of the business strategy and to the interests and the long-term sustainability of the Company. The application of such compensation systems must be approved at the Shareholders' Meeting. Furthermore, the Shareholders' Meeting resolution must stipulate the maximum number of shares that can be allocated to this compensation system each year, the value of the shares to be taken as a reference, the number of shares to be delivered to each director, the strike price or the system for calculating the strike price of the stock options, the duration of this compensation system and any other conditions considered appropriate.
4. The compensation established in the preceding paragraphs derived from the directors' membership on the Board shall be compatible with any other professional or employment compensation accrued by the directors for any executive or advisory functions they may perform for the Company other than their supervision and collective decision-making duties as directors, which shall be subject to the legal regime applicable to them.
5. In particular, compensation for executive functions performed by managing directors and other directors to whom functions of this kind are entrusted by virtue of other

titles must comply with the bylaws and, in any event, with the compensation policy approved in accordance with the provisions of article 529 novodicies of the Capital Companies Law and with the contracts approved in accordance with the provisions of article 249 of said law.

6. The Board of Directors shall prepare an annual report on director compensation, which must include complete, clear and understandable information about the Company's compensation policy approved at the Shareholders' Meeting and other information in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation.
7. The report shall be distributed and put to a vote on an advisory basis as a separate item on the agenda of the ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.
8. The Board of Directors shall formulate the directors' compensation policy, which shall be in line with the compensation system provided for in the bylaws, complying with the requirements set out in the Capital Companies Law, and shall be approved by the shareholders' meeting as a separate item on the agenda, for application for a maximum period of three fiscal years. However, any proposals for new directors' compensation policies must be submitted to the shareholders' meeting before the end of the last fiscal year of application of the current policy, and the shareholders' meeting may determine that the new policy shall apply from the date of its approval and for the next three fiscal years. Any modification or replacement thereof during such period shall require prior approval by the shareholders' meeting through the established approval procedure. However, if the proposal for a new compensation policy is rejected by the shareholders' meeting, the Company shall continue to compensate its directors in accordance with the compensation policy in force on the date on which the shareholders' meeting was held and must submit a new proposed compensation policy to the next annual shareholders' meeting for approval. Likewise, if the annual report on directors' compensation is rejected in the consultative vote of the annual shareholders' meeting, the Company may only continue to apply the compensation policy in force on the date on which the shareholders' meeting was held until the next annual shareholders' meeting.
9. The Company may apply exceptions to the compensation policy, provided that such policy states the procedure to be used and the conditions under which such exceptions may be resorted to, and specifies the components of the policy that may be subject to exceptions. The exceptional circumstances mentioned in this subarticle shall only cover situations in which the exception to the compensation policy is necessary to serve the long-term interests and sustainability of the company as a whole or to ensure its viability.

CHAPTER IX.- DIRECTORS' DUTIES

Article 25.- General obligations of directors

In performing their functions, directors shall act with the diligence of an orderly trader, taking into account the nature of the office and the functions attributed to each director,

acting as a loyal representative, in good faith and subordinating, in any event, their private interests to the interest of the Company.

Directors' actions shall be guided by the interest of the Company, defending and safeguarding the interests of shareholders, who have placed the directors in their posts and to whom they are accountable. In carrying out their duties, directors are duty-bound to demand from the Company, and are entitled to receive, the level of information they need to correctly fulfill their obligations. In particular, directors are required to:

- (a) Seek information and adequately prepare for meetings of the Board of Directors and of any Board committees on which they serve
- (b) Attend Board meetings and actively participate in deliberations so that their opinions can effectively contribute to the decision-making process

If, for a justified reason, directors cannot attend the meetings to which they have been called, they must provide instructions to the director who is to represent them.

- (c) Contribute (to a greater extent, independent directors) their strategic vision, as well as concepts, opinions and innovative measures for the optimum pursuit and development of the Company's business
- (d) Perform any specific task entrusted to them by the Board of Directors or by any of its delegate and/or consultative bodies that reasonably falls within the scope of their dedication
- (e) Investigate any irregularity in the management of the Company of which they may become aware and monitor any risk situation
- (f) Request that the persons with capacity to do so call a special Board meeting or include any items they see fit on the agenda of the next meeting to be held
- (g) Oppose any resolutions that are contrary to the law, the Bylaws or the corporate interest, and request that their position be recorded in the minutes where they consider it most appropriate for safeguarding the corporate interest. Independent directors and other directors not affected by a potential conflict of interest shall, in particular, clearly express their opposition when a resolution could harm the interests of the shareholders not represented on the Board.

When the Board makes material or reiterated decisions about which a director has expressed serious reservations, that director shall draw the pertinent conclusions. Directors resigning for such causes should set out their reasons in their resignation letter.

The provisions set out under this letter shall also apply to the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of the Board, even if he is not a director.

- (h) Refrain from exercising their powers for purposes other than those for which they were conferred

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- (i) Perform their functions in accordance with the principle of personal liability, exercising their own judgment independently of any third-party instructions or relationships.
- (j) Abstain from participating in debates and votes on resolutions with respect to which they, or persons related to them, have a direct or indirect conflict of interest. Excluded from the foregoing prohibition are the resolutions or decisions that affect the director in its status as such, such as the director's appointment or removal from positions on the administration body or others of a comparable kind.
- (k) Adopt the necessary measures to avoid situations in which their interests, whether for their own account or for the account of others, could enter into conflict with the corporate interest and with their duties to the Company

In all cases, directors shall make a sufficient time commitment and take all measures necessary for the efficient management and supervision of the Company. In that regard, directors shall devote sufficient time and effort to performing their functions effectively, and, as such, directors shall inform the Appointments and Compensation Committee of their other professional obligations so that the latter can verify that the directors are able to provide adequate commitment to the Company. In this regard, those directors who belong to more than four (4) boards of directors of listed companies other than the Company shall not be appointed as directors of the Company.

Article 26.- Directors' duty of confidentiality

1. Directors shall keep confidential the deliberations of the Board and of any Board committees on which they serve and, in general, shall refrain from disclosing any information to which they may have had access in the discharge of their office.
2. The duty of confidentiality shall subsist even after directors have ceased to hold office. Directors must keep secret any confidential information and information, data, reports or records of which they have knowledge as a result of the discharge of their office, and may not disclose such particulars to third parties or divulge them. An exception to the duty of confidentiality is made in cases where the law permits disclosure to third parties or where, as the case may be, disclosure is required by the respective supervisory authority. Any disclosure in such cases must be in keeping with the provisions of the law.

Article 27.- Conflicts of interest

1. Directors shall report any conflicts of interest to the Board of Directors and must refrain from attending and participating in deliberations that relate to matters in which they are in a situation of conflict of interest, unless the applicable legislation authorizes them for the purpose.

A director will also be deemed to be in a conflict of interest situation when the matter affects any of the following persons:

- The director's spouse or spousal equivalent;

- Ascendants, descendants and siblings of the director and spouses or spousal equivalent of these persons;
 - Ascendants, descendants and siblings of the director's spouse or spousal equivalent;
 - Companies or entities in which the director owns directly or indirectly, including through a nominee, a holding that grants the director significant influence or the director holds a position in the managing body or senior management at such companies or at their parent company; for these purposes, any holding equal to or greater than 10% of the share capital or of the voting rights or on the basis of which it has been possible to obtain, de facto or de iure, representation in the managing body of the company, is presumed to grant significant influence; and
 - In the case of proprietary directors, the shareholder or shareholders that proposed or caused the appointment thereof or persons directly or indirectly related thereto.
2. Directors may not use the name of the Company or their status as directors to perform transactions for their own account or for the account of related parties.
 3. Directors may not directly or indirectly perform professional or commercial transactions with the Company unless they are authorized by the Company on the terms provided for in the rules established in the law, the Bylaws and these Regulations.

Article 28.- Use of corporate assets

Directors may not use the Company's assets or their position at the Company to obtain a financial advantage.

Article 29.- Inside information

Directors shall follow the rules of conduct established in securities market law and, in particular, the rules set out in the Company's Internal Code of Conduct regarding Matters pertaining to Securities Markets in respect of the handling of inside information and confidential information.

Article 30.- Business opportunities

1. Directors may not use, for their own account or for the account of related parties in the terms established in article 27 above, a business opportunity of the Company.
2. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, business opportunity is understood to be any possibility of making an investment or performing a commercial transaction arising from or discovered in connection with the director's performance of duties or the director's use of the Company's information and resources, or that has arisen

under circumstances that reasonably indicate that the third party's offer was in fact intended for the Company.

Article 31.- Indirect dealings

Directors violate their duty of loyalty to the Company if, with prior knowledge, they permit or fail to disclose the existence of transactions performed with the related parties indicated in article 27.1 of these Regulations that were not subject to the conditions and controls provided for in the preceding articles.

Article 32.- Directors' disclosure duties

1. Directors shall inform the Company of the Company shares they hold directly or indirectly through the persons indicated in article 27.1 of these Regulations, all in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Code of Conduct regarding Matters pertaining to Securities Markets.
2. Directors shall inform the Company of facts, circumstances or situations that may prove significant for their performance as directors of the Company, pursuant to the terms of these Regulations. Directors shall also inform the Company of any circumstance that might harm the Company's name or reputation. Directors shall inform the Company of any criminal charges brought against them and of any subsequent procedural developments in such cases, of any disqualification proceedings brought against them, of nearly-insolvent economic positions in the companies they represent or in which they hold ownership interests, and of any insolvency proceedings opened against said companies.

If a director is indicted or to be tried for any of the crimes referred to in article 213 of the Capital Companies Law, the Board shall review the matter as soon as possible and, in light of the specific circumstances, shall decide whether or not it is appropriate for the director to remain in office.

Article 33.- Related-party transactions

1. The performance by the Company or its subsidiaries of any transaction with the Directors, shareholders owning 10% or more of the voting rights or represented on the Company's Board of Directors, or with any other persons who must be considered related parties on the terms set out in the law, provided that, in accordance with the current legislation, it is considered a related-party transaction and unless its approval falls to the Shareholders' Meeting, shall be subject to authorization by the Board of Directors, subject to a favorable report from the Audit Committee. This power cannot be delegated, save in the cases and on the terms provided for in the law.
2. Directors affected by one of these transactions, the approval of which falls to the Board of Directors and has not been delegated, shall refrain from participating in the deliberation and voting on such resolution as provided for in the law and, accordingly, the number of affected board members shall be deducted for the purposes of calculating the quorum and voting majorities in relation to the matter in question.

3. Where it falls to the Shareholders' Meeting to approve a related-party transaction, the proposed resolution for approval adopted by the Board of Directors must be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting indicating whether it has been approved by the Board with or without a majority of the independent Directors having voted against it.
4. Where the Board of Directors delegates the power to approve related-party transactions in accordance with the provisions of the law, it shall establish, in relation to such transactions, an internal procedure for periodic reporting and control, involving the Audit Committee, in order to verify the fairness and transparency of these transactions and, where applicable, the fulfillment of the legally applicable criteria. These transactions shall not require a prior report by the Audit Committee.

CHAPTER X.- BOARD OF DIRECTORS RELATIONS

Article 34.- Website

1. The Company shall maintain a corporate website featuring information for shareholders and investors, including the documents and disclosures mandated by law and, at least, the following:
 - Current Bylaws, as well as any amendments thereto made in the previous 12 months;
 - Current Shareholders' Meeting Regulations;
 - Current Regulations of the Board of Directors and, where applicable, current Regulations of the Board Committees;
 - The sustainability report or annual report for the preceding two closed periods, to be included, from its drafting date, in the presentation to the Shareholders' Meeting;
 - Current Internal Code of Conduct regarding Matters pertaining to Securities Markets;
 - Annual Corporate Governance Report for the previous closed year;
 - Information on Shareholders' Meeting call notices and agendas and the documents to be presented thereat and, in particular, reports issued by the Board of Directors, the statutory auditor and the independent experts, as well as the full text of the proposed resolutions on each and every agenda item or, in relation to items merely for information purposes, a report by the competent bodies on each of these, as well as any relevant information shareholders may require in order to vote on matters, as from the publication of the first call notice to any ordinary or special Shareholders' Meeting;
 - Information on Shareholders' Meetings held during the year underway and in the preceding year and, in particular, on the agenda, composition of the

Shareholders' Meeting when assembled, resolutions adopted and the number of votes issued for and against each proposal included on the agenda;

- Information on related-party transactions that must be disclosed in accordance with the current legislation;
- Communications channels between the Company and shareholders and, in particular, information on how shareholders can exercise their right to information;
- Means and procedures for assigning proxy representation for Shareholders' Meetings, established for each such meeting as from when the call notice is published to the meeting itself;
- Means and procedures for remote voting;
- Communications of inside information and other relevant information sent through the National Securities Market Commission during the year underway and in the preceding closed year;
- The following information on directors: (i) background and professional profile; (ii) relevant directorships held in other companies, listed or otherwise; (iii) director category, stating, in the case of nominee directors, the shareholder they represent or have links with; (iv) date of their first and any subsequent appointments to the Board; and (v) shares held in the Company and any share options on the same. In the case of the appointment, ratification or re-appointment of members of the Board of Directors, the proposal and reports required in article 18 of these Regulations from publication of the Shareholders' Meeting call notice must be published as well;
- The Company's average supplier payment period and, in the event this period exceeds the maximum period established in legislation on late payments, the measures to be applied to bring it into line with said limit, as set out in the management report pursuant to the Capital Companies Law;
- Valid requests for information or clarification and other queries made in writing by the shareholders, along with the answers given in writing by the directors.

In accordance with article 539 of the Capital Companies Law, a shareholders' forum shall be hosted on the Company's website, facilitating secure and safeguarded communication, prior to shareholders' meetings, among individual shareholders and any voluntary shareholder groupings they may create.

2. The Board of Directors shall be responsible for compiling the information to be posted on the Company's website in compliance with securities market regulations and for updating such information as provided for by law.

Article 35.- Relations with shareholders

1. The Board of Directors shall ensure that the appropriate channels are in place for it to receive any proposals made by shareholders in relation to the management of the Company.
2. The Board of Directors may, through some of its directors and with the cooperation of any senior executives it deems appropriate, organize informative meetings on the running of the Company and of its group for shareholders residing in the most important financial markets in Spain and abroad.
3. Public requests for proxy representation made by the Board of Directors or by any of its members must indicate how the representative must vote in the event the shareholder does not give specific instructions.
4. The Board of Directors shall encourage the informed participation of shareholders at Shareholders' Meetings and shall adopt appropriate measures to facilitate the effective exercise by the Shareholders' Meeting of the duties falling to it in accordance with the law and the Bylaws.

In particular, the Board of Directors shall adopt the following measures:

- (a) It shall endeavor to make available to shareholders, prior to the meeting, all information that can be legally demanded and any information that, though not legally demandable, may be of interest and can reasonably be supplied.
- (b) It shall respond, with the utmost diligence, to requests for information made by shareholders prior to the Shareholders' Meeting.
- (c) Also with the utmost diligence, it shall answer any questions posed by shareholders during the course of the Shareholders' Meeting.

Article 36.- Relations with institutional shareholders

1. The Board of Directors shall establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular sharing of information with institutional investors holding interests in the Company.
2. Under no circumstances may the relations between the Board of Directors and institutional shareholders lead to the delivery to such shareholders of information that might give them a privilege or advantage over other shareholders.

Article 37.- Relations with the markets

1. The Board, through communications of inside information or other relevant information filings to the National Securities Market Commission and the corporate website, shall immediately provide the public with all material information in the terms set out in the Securities Market Law and its implementing regulations.

2. The Board of Directors shall adopt the necessary measures to ensure that half-yearly, quarterly and any other financial information to be made available to markets following prudent criteria is prepared in accordance with the same principles, methods and professional practices as used in the annual financial statements and is as reliable as the latter.
3. In its annual public documentation, the Board of Directors shall include disclosures on the Company's corporate governance rules and the degree of compliance therewith.

Article 38.- Relations with auditors

1. The Audit Committee is entrusted with proposing to the Board of Directors, for submission at the Shareholders' Meeting, the designation (including the contract conditions and the scope of the professional engagement), renewal and revocation of the auditor and with supervising compliance with the audit engagement contract pursuant to article 13.3 of these Regulations.
2. The Audit Committee shall refrain from proposing to the Board of Directors, and the Board shall refrain from submitting to the Shareholders' Meeting, the appointment as the Company's statutory auditor of any audit firm meeting any of the disqualification criteria established in audit legislation, as well as of any other firm in which the fees to be paid by the Company, for all items, exceed five percent (5%) of that firm's total revenue during the previous reporting period.
3. The Board of Directors shall endeavor to authorize the definitive financial statements so that they are drawn up in accordance with accounting regulations. In the event of a qualification, both the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the external auditor shall clearly explain to the shareholders at the General Meeting the Audit Committee's opinion on its content and scope. Nevertheless, when the Board considers that it must maintain its criterion, it shall publicly explain the content and scope of the discrepancy, making a summary of said opinion available to the shareholders at the time of publication of the notice of the General Meeting.

Article 39.- Entry into force

These Regulations are valid for an indefinite period, shall enter into force on the day following the date of its approval by the Board of Directors and shall apply to all Board of Directors assembled after the date of entry into force.

**SCHEDULE I
ACCEPTANCE OF THE REGULATIONS**

Mr./Ms. [•]

Secretary of the Board FLUIDRA,

S.A.

Avda. Alcalde Barnils, 69, 08174

Sant Cugat del Vallés (Barcelona)

[Place], on [•] [•], [•]

I hereby state that I have been duly informed of the content of the Regulations of the Board of Directors of FLUIDRA, S.A., that I am aware of, understand and accept said Regulations and that I undertake to fulfill all obligations falling to me thereunder.
Sincerely,

Signed:

[Name]

[Director/Senior executive/Secretary]