

Envigado, April 27, 2023

AMENDMENT TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS' ASSEMBLY APPROVED BY THE GENERAL SHARHOLDERS' ASSEMBLY

Almacenes Éxito S.A. informs its shareholders and the market in general that the following amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the General Shareholders' Assembly was approved at the extraordinary meeting of the General Shareholders' Assembly held in person today at the Company's headquarters.

THE GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS' ASSEMBLY

Resolves:

To approve the following amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the General Shareholders' Assembly.

Original Article	Proposed text	Justification
<p>Article 2.- Presidency and General Counsel. The General Meetings of Shareholders shall be chaired by the Company CEO and the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors shall act as the Deputy Chairman. In their absence, the meetings shall be chaired by any of the members of the Board of Directors appointed at the respective meeting by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Secretary of the</p>	<p>Article 2.- Presidency and General Counsel. The General Meetings of Shareholders shall be chaired by the Company CEO and the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors shall act as the Deputy Chairman. <u>In the absence of this, the meetings will be chaired by the Chief Operating Officer and in the absence of this, by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.</u> In their absence, the meetings shall be chaired by any of the members of the Board of</p>	<p>In accordance with the amendment to article 25 of the bylaws, it is intended to clarify who are the Company employees empowered to chair the General Shareholders' Assembly meetings, in order to guarantee consistency in the meetings and avoid delays -and potential unnecessary discussions- derived from the inclusion of the election of</p>

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<p>General Meeting of Shareholders shall be the Company's General Counsel.</p> <p>The Board of the General Meeting of Shareholders is comprised of the Company CEO, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Secretary of the General Meeting of Shareholders.</p>	<p>Directors appointed at the respective meeting by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Secretary of the General Meeting of Shareholders shall be the Company's General Counsel.</p> <p>The Board of the General Meeting of Shareholders is comprised of the Company CEO, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Secretary of the General Meeting of Shareholders.</p>	<p>President and Secretary within the agenda of the meetings.</p>
<p>Article 4.- Meetings. The General Meeting of Shareholders shall have ordinary and extraordinary sessions:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>4.2. Extraordinary Meetings:</p> <p>They shall be held when required due to unforeseen or urgent needs of the Company, following announcement by the Board of Directors, the CEO or Statutory Auditor, either on their own initiative or at the request of a number of Shareholders representing one fourth (1/4) or more of the subscribed shares.</p>	<p>Article 4.- Meetings. The General Meeting of Shareholders shall have ordinary and extraordinary sessions:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>4.2 Extraordinary Meetings:</p> <p>They shall be held when required due to unforeseen or urgent needs of the Company, following announcement by the Board of Directors <u>by resolution approved with legal and statutory majorities</u>, the CEO or Statutory Auditor, either on their own initiative or at the request of a number of Shareholders representing one fourth (1/4) or more of the</p>	<p>In line with the amendment to article 19 of the bylaws, this amendment is intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Decrease the percentage to reflect the provisions of article 6 of Law 2069 of 2020, according to which the assembly must be called when requested by a number of associates representing 10% or more of the social capital, thus modifying the Article 182 of the Commercial Code. ○ Clarify that, in accordance with the position of the Superintendency of Societies, the board acts as a collegiate body, therefore the call by this body

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<p>The agenda shall necessarily be inserted in the announcement of the meeting. Except where there are legal provisions to the contrary, extraordinary sessions of the General Meeting of Shareholders cannot deal with topics that are not included in the agenda indicated in the announcement of the meeting, unless decided by the majority of the shares represented at the meeting, once the end of the agenda has been reached.</p>	<p><u>subscribed shares ten percent (10%) or more of the capital stock. If the announcement is requested by a plural number of shareholders, the announcement will be subject to the following rules:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Shareholders requesting the announcement must send a communication addressed to the Board of Directors, the CEO or the Statutory Auditor, as applicable, with a copy to the General Secretary of the Company, in which they must indicate (a) the name of the shareholders requesting the announcement, (b) the number of shares owned by each of the shareholders requesting the call, (c) the proposed agenda for the meeting that would be included in the announcement, and (d) the justification of the proposals that will be submitted to the consideration of the General Shareholders' Assembly meeting so that said justification is made available to the shareholders on the Company's website during the term of the announcement for the Assembly. Once the request is sent, the shareholders who sent it may not modify the proposed agenda.</u></p>	<p>requires a resolution approved in accordance with the law and the bylaws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Include a regulation of the regime for calling extraordinary meetings at the request of a plural number of shareholders that ensures, among other things, (i) a rational use of the mechanism, (ii) an adequate use of the Company's resources, and (iii) the right of shareholders to vote in an informed manner. To achieve these objectives: ○ All requests must be reasoned and attributable to a shareholder, so that all shareholders know who is requesting the call and what are the reasons for requesting it. In this way, it is possible for shareholders to vote informed and evaluate whether the purpose of the meeting is, as required by article 423 of the Commercial Code, to meet unforeseen or urgent needs of the Company. ○ In order for shareholders to properly evaluate the

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	<p><u>unless the Company agrees to it. Shareholders who sent the announcement request may withdraw the announcement at any time before it is published. Shareholders who have requested an announcement under the provisions of this article, may not request a new announcement until the Company has ruled on their pending announcement request.</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>The call will include the date of the meeting, which may not be earlier than the fifteenth (15) business day or later than the forty-fifth (45) business day following the date of receipt of the call request, as defined by the body to which the request was submitted.</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>The meeting will take place at the address within the registered office that the body authorized to announce includes in the respective announcement. If the meeting is called by the Statutory Auditor, the meeting will take place where meetings take place in their own right, unless the Statutory Auditor and the CEO of the Company agree to another place within the registered office.</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>Shareholders who request the announcement shall try not to include on</u></p>	<p>proposals prior to the meeting, several additional measures are proposed. Thus, it is contemplated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Board evaluates the proposals and prepares a report that is made available to shareholders. In this way, shareholders can count on the orientation of the directors regarding the content and convenience of the proposal. This can mitigate information asymmetry problems regarding aspects of the Company that may be important for decision-making. ▪ That between the request and the call there is a reasonable term for the Board to prepare its report, publish it, and for the shareholders to evaluate it. To that extent, terms are proposed for holding the announced assembly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In order for the mechanism to be used reasonably and to

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	<p><u>the agenda issues that: (a) cannot be debated or approved in an extraordinary Assembly, (b) imply a usurpation of functions of other bodies, (c) deal with issues that are not within the period in which they must be considered, (d) involve the delivery of information that is not part of the information available to shareholders during the right of inspection prior to the Assembly meetings in which end-of-year balances must be considered, or (e) addresses matters that were debated by the Assembly within the three (3) months prior to the date of request of the announcement, except in the case of removing members of the board of directors or approve a social responsibility action.</u></p> <p>(v) <u>During the announcement period, the Board of Directors will meet and evaluate the suitability of each of the items on the agenda to be included in the announcement. The report of the Board of Directors, together with the indication of the way in which the members of the Board of Directors voted, will be published on the Company's website before the date of the Assembly meeting.</u></p>	<p>meet truly urgent or unforeseen needs of the Company (Commercial Code, art. 423), it is proposed that the call cannot deal with issues that have already been recently debated (which are not unforeseen or urgent) or that it are not up to the assembly to decide. In this way, the organic competencies of the assembly are respected in accordance with article 420 of the Commercial Code.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Finally, to rationalize the use of the company resources, rules regarding domicile, terms and content are proposed, so that the number of annual meetings does not consume excessive company resources.

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	<p><u>As a general rule, the announcement will be made in advance not less than fifteen (15) calendar days, without prejudice to compliance with legal regulations, by one of the means indicated in article twenty, and</u> the agenda shall necessarily be inserted in the announcement of the meeting.</p> <p>Except where there are legal provisions to the contrary, extraordinary sessions of the General Meeting of Shareholders cannot deal with topics that are not included in the agenda indicated in the announcement of the meeting, unless decided by the majority of the shares represented at the meeting, once the end of the agenda has been reached.</p>	
<p>Article 5.- Announcement</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The announcement shall contain the agenda for the meeting, indicating each of the topics to be subject to discussion, and shall be communicated to the Shareholders by any of the following means: a) Letter or written communication sent to the address registered by each Shareholder with the Company to be noted in the Share Ledger; b) Personal</p>	<p>Artículo 5.- Announcement</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The announcement shall contain the agenda for the meeting, indicating each of the topics to be subject to discussion, and shall be communicated to the Shareholders by any of the following means: a)(i) Letter or written communication sent to the address registered by each Shareholder with the Company <u>or Depósito Centralizado de Valores</u> to be noted</p>	<p>In accordance with the amendment to articles 10, 11, 12 and 15 of the bylaws, this language is proposed for the purpose of adjusting the provisions to the shares dematerialization that was perfected on November 15, 2022. As of this reform, and in accordance with the law, the shares circulate in a dematerialized manner and the operations on them are perfected by book entry.</p>

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<p>notification signed by each and every one of the Shareholders; c) Notice published in a widely circulated newspaper where the Company headquarters are located.</p> <p>[The rest of the article would remain the same].</p>	<p>in the Share Ledger in charge of said entity; b) <u>(ii)</u> Personal notification signed by each and every one of the Shareholders; e) <u>(iii)</u> Notice published in a widely circulated newspaper where the Company headquarters are located.</p> <p>[The rest of the article would remain the same].</p>	<p>Therefore, the proposed reforms reflect this legal regime applicable to shares and operations on them.</p>
<p>Article 7.- Right of Inspection. Prior to the Ordinary General Meeting, or the extraordinary meetings when required by law, the Company shall provide the information required by legal regulations at least fifteen (15) business days prior to the meeting date at its administrative offices of the main headquarters in order to exercise the right of inspection. In no case shall the right of inspection be extended to the documents regarding industrial secrets, or data that, if disclosed, could be used to the detriment of the Company.</p> <p>[The rest of the article would remain the same].</p>	<p>Article 7.- Right of Inspection.</p> <p><u>During the fifteen (15) business days immediately prior to the meeting of the General Shareholders' Assembly in which the end-of-year Balance is to be considered, or in the other events provided in the applicable law in which it has to be considered the transformation, merger, spin-off or cancellation of the registration of the Company's shares in the National Registry of Securities and Issuers and in the Colombian Stock Exchange, the documents required by law for the exercise of the right of inspection will be made available to the shareholders at the administration offices. The shareholders will be informed of this fact in the call of notice. During the indicated period, shareholders may exercise the right of inspection in their favor, in</u></p>	<p>In accordance with the amendment to article 20 of the bylaws, it is intended to clarify the scenarios in which the exercise of the right of inspection by the shareholders proceeds.</p> <p>Likewise, with this provision it is clarified that in order to exercise the right of inspection, the provisions of the law, the bylaws, the Corporate Governance Code and the regulations issued by the Board of Directors will be observed.</p>

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	<p><u>the terms established by law, the bylaws, the Company's Corporate Governance Code and the regulations issued for this purpose by the Board of Directors.</u></p> <p><u>In no case will the right of inspection extend to (i) information on specific operations, such as commercial contracts, and other documents excluded by the applicable regulations; (ii) information that deals with industrial secrets or whose disclosure results in a violation of the commercial and industrial confidentiality of the Company; (iii) information that, if disclosed, could be used to the detriment of the Company; or (iv) that is not subject to inspection in accordance with the regulations contained herein and with the applicable law.</u></p> <p>Prior to the Ordinary General Meeting, or the extraordinary meetings when required by law, the Company shall provide the information required by legal regulations at least fifteen (15) business days prior to the meeting date at its administrative offices of the main headquarters in order to exercise the right of inspection. In no case shall the right of inspection be extended to the documents regarding industrial secrets, or data that, if</p>	

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	<p>disclosed, could be used to the detriment of the Company.</p>	
<p>Article 8.- Right of Information. Within five (5) calendar days following the publication of the ordinary meeting announcement, any Shareholder can: (i) make a well-founded proposal for the introduction of one or more items to the agenda of the General Meeting of Shareholders; (ii) submit well-founded, new proposals for decision about items already included on the agenda; and (iii) request information or ask questions about the items included on the agenda. The Board of Directors shall regulate the way in which the Shareholders' requests shall be managed. If a Shareholder's proposal to include one or more items on the agenda is accepted by the Board of Directors, a supplement to the announcement of the General Meeting of Shareholders shall be published at least fifteen (15) calendar days prior to said meeting, or fifteen (15) business days prior, if the new item to be included confers the right of inspection to the shareholders.</p>	<p>Article 8.- Right of Information. Within five (5) calendar days following the publication of the ordinary meeting announcement, any Shareholder <u>owner of at least five (5%) of the share capital</u> can: (i) make a well-founded proposal for the introduction of one or more items to the agenda of the General Meeting of Shareholders; (ii) submit well-founded, new proposals for decision about items already included on the agenda; and (iii) request information or ask questions about the items included on the agenda. The Board of Directors shall regulate the way in which the Shareholders' requests shall be managed.</p> <p><u>Notwithstanding compliance with the law, if</u> a Shareholder's proposal to include one or more items on the agenda is accepted by the Board of Directors, a supplement to the announcement of the General Meeting of Shareholders shall be published at least fifteen (15) calendar days prior to said meeting, or fifteen (15) business days prior, if</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align this provision with articles 34.8-h and 58 of the bylaws, which establish that the board of directors must consider proposals submitted by a plural number of shareholders representing more than 5% and that any shareholder who has at least 5% may carry out a specialized audit, respectively. Thus, this amendment seeks to provide greater uniformity to corporate governance instruments. <p>This modification does not limit the right of any shareholder, regardless of their percentage of participation, to propose topics not included in the call to a regular meeting. The modification only intends to rationalize the intervention of the board. Specifically, it seeks that the Board should only rule, ex ante,</p>

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<p>[The rest of the article would remain the same].</p>	<p>the new item to be included confers the right of inspection to the shareholders.</p> <p><u>If substitute proposals are presented as alternatives to the items included in the agenda, the original proposal included in the call will be voted on first and then those from the shareholders that formulate the substitute proposals, in the order that they were formulated. When one of the proposals receives the necessary number of votes for its approval, the others that follow in order will not be put to a vote.</u></p> <p>[The rest of the article would remain the same].</p>	<p>on proposals from shareholders with significant holdings. The proposals of other shareholders will be considered, only that they will be submitted directly to the assembly during the ordinary meeting. To this extent, the proposal complies with the provisions of article 182 of the Commercial Code.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law does not contain a regulation on the handling of substitute proposals that are proposed during a meeting of the shareholders' meeting. However, it is possible that a shareholder presents a substitute proposal. When this occurs, in the absence of a rule that regulates the issue, the administration faces a difficulty in advancing the meeting of the assembly. To this extent, the proposal seeks to include a regulation of the substitute proposals that allows them to be processed appropriately, thus providing adequate procedures

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		<p>that allow the meetings to function correctly and, in this sense, avoid confusion about how to proceed in the event that substitute proposals are submitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The content of the proposal is based on a rational criterion for the processing of proposals: temporality. The proposals will be evacuated in order of presentation. In this way, the shareholders decide first on the proposal that they were able to evaluate in advance of the shareholders' meeting. If it is not approved, they will rule on the proposals in order of presentation. In this way, the administration has objective and predetermined criteria for submitting proposals to a vote. This ensures fair treatment for shareholders, as required by article 23 of Law 222 of 1995.

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<p>Article 9.- Minutes of the General Meetings of Shareholders. A record will be made of what occurs at the General Meetings of Shareholders in the minutes book, registered at the Chamber of Commerce of the Company's headquarters. The minutes shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting, the principal or ad hoc Secretary who acted therein and, in the absence thereof, by the Statutory Auditor, and they shall be approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders, which can delegate this authority to a plural commission appointed for this purpose. The minutes shall list the details and statements required by the legal provisions.</p> <p>[The rest of the article would remain the same].</p>	<p>Article 9.- Minutes of the General Meetings of Shareholders. A record will be made of what occurs at the General Meetings of Shareholders in the minutes book, registered at the Chamber of Commerce of the Company's headquarters. The minutes shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting, the principal or ad hoc <u>General Secretary, who will always act as Secretary at the General Shareholders Meetings,</u> who acted therein and, in the absence thereof, by the Statutory Auditor, and they shall be approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders, which can delegate this authority to a plural commission appointed for this purpose. The minutes shall list the details and statements required by the legal provisions.</p> <p>[The rest of the article would remain the same].</p>	<p>In accordance with the amendment to article 25 of the bylaws, it is intended to clarify who are the Company employees empowered to preside and act as Secretary in the shareholders' assembly meetings, in order to guarantee consistency in the meetings and avoid unnecessary delays -and potential discussions- derived from the inclusion of the election of President and Secretary within the agenda of the meetings.</p>
<p>Article 12.- Right to Vote. Each share listed in the Shareholder Register shall confer the right to one vote at the General Meeting of Shareholders, without restriction regarding the number of votes that can be placed by the holder or the representative thereof, except for</p>	<p>Article 12.- Right to Vote. Each share listed in the Shareholder Register shall confer the right to one vote at the General Meeting of Shareholders, without restriction regarding the number of votes that can be placed by the holder or the representative thereof, except for the prohibitions and ineligibilities established</p>	<p>In accordance with the ademdnt to article 24 of the bylaws, it seeks to specify the hypotheses that do not constitute fractioning of the vote, in line with recent comparative references of other issuers and with</p>

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<p>the prohibitions and ineligibilities established by law to vote on certain decisions, such as for Company Administrators and employees to vote on the balance sheets, year-end accounts and settlement accounts. The votes corresponding to a single Shareholder cannot be split.</p>	<p>by law to vote on certain decisions, such as for Company Administrators and employees to vote on the balance sheets, year-end accounts and settlement accounts. The votes corresponding to a single Shareholder cannot be split. <u>In any case, it will be understood that the exercise of voting rights in the hypotheses described below is consistent with the principle of voting unity:</u></p> <p><u>a) When the right to vote has been conferred on a third party through an act by virtue of which the rights inherent to the shares are dismembered, such as when a pledge, antichresis or usufruct is constituted over them, in which case the owner of the right to vote may vote in a different direction than the holder of the right of domain over the shares;</u></p> <p><u>b) When the registered holder of the shares is a trust company, in its capacity as administrator of an autonomous patrimony, in which case the trust company may vote with the trust shares in accordance with the voting instructions given by each trustor or beneficiary of the autonomous patrimony; and</u></p> <p><u>c) When the registered holder of shares is a depository or custodian, in which case the shares registered in his name may be voted in accordance with the voting instructions given by each depositor of such shares.</u></p>	<p>the position of the Superintendency of Societies, an entity that has recognized in multiple trades the possibility of dismembering the right of domain over the shares through legal instruments such as pledge, usufruct and trust. This also avoids possible discussions about the mechanisms by which the deposit certificate programs (ADRs and BDRs) are implemented, through which the distribution of company shares will be made to GPA shareholders, in accordance with the strategic project disclosed to the market.</p>

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<p>Article 15- Functions and Responsibilities of the General Meeting of Shareholders. The General Meeting of Shareholders shall have the functions established in Article 27 of the Company Bylaws, namely:</p> <p>h) Allocate profits for the reserve to repurchase shares subject to the Company Bylaws and legal regulation. On the basis of such allocations, the Board of Directors is hereby authorized to use the reserve to purchase shares issued by the Company provided that they are paid in full and in compliance with the applicable regulations for trading on the securities market, and it is authorized to use such shares at a later stage, whenever deemed appropriate, for any of the purposes prescribed by Article 417 of the Code of Commerce.</p> <p>[The rest of the article would remain the same].</p>	<p>Article 15- Functions and Responsibilities of the General Meeting of Shareholders. The General Meeting of Shareholders shall have the functions established in Article 27 of the Company Bylaws, namely:</p> <p>h) Allocate profits for the reserve to repurchase shares subject to the Company Bylaws and legal regulation <u>and authorize the acquisition of the Company's own shares.</u> On the basis of such allocations, the Board of Directors is hereby authorized to use the reserve to purchase shares issued by the Company provided that they are paid in full and in compliance with the applicable regulations for trading on the securities market, and it is authorized to use such shares at a later stage, whenever deemed appropriate, for any of the purposes prescribed by Article 417 of the Code of Commerce.</p> <p>[The rest of the article would remain the same].</p>	<p>Adjust the functions of the General Shareholders' Assembly, in accordance with the amendment of the bylaws approved at the ordinary meeting of the General Shareholders' Assembly held on March 24, 2022, which had the purpose of aligning the bylaws with the Law, taking into account that in accordance with the article 396 of the Commercial Code, it is the responsibility of the Assembly to authorize the acquisition of the Company's own shares.</p>
<p>Article 16- Delegation. The General Meeting of Shareholders may delegate some of its</p>	<p>Article 16- Delegation. The General Meeting of Shareholders may delegate some of its</p>	<p>Align the Rules of Procedure with the provisions of article 28 of the</p>

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<p>functions to the Board of Directors or the Company CEO in specific cases or for a specific period of time, provided that they can be delegated by their nature and their delegation is not forbidden. However, the functions contained in subsections a), b), f), g) and k) of Article 15 herein shall be deemed exclusive functions of the General Meeting of Shareholders and, therefore, may not be delegated.</p>	<p>functions to the Board of Directors or the Company CEO in specific cases or for a specific period of time, provided that they can be delegated by their nature and their delegation is not forbidden. However, the functions contained in subsections a), b), f), g), <u>i)</u> and k) of Article 15 herein shall be deemed exclusive functions of the General Meeting of Shareholders and, therefore, may not be delegated.</p>	<p>Company's bylaws, making it clear that the function of the Assembly contemplated in literal i) of article 27 of said bylaws, which is to order the corresponding legal actions against administrators, executive officers or the Statutory Auditor, is also non-delegable.</p>
	<p><u>Article 22. Duties of the Company's Shareholders. The following are the duties of the Company's Shareholders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Use the mechanisms made available by the Company to report cases of Conflict of Interest in which the Shareholder may be involved, as well as the cases that they come to know and that involve Company personnel.</u> b. <u>Properly handle the information that is delivered to them and of which they are aware in their capacity as a Shareholder.</u> 	<p>Incorporate in the document that regulates the main issues regarding the General Shareholders' Assembly, the duties that correspond to the shareholders in accordance with the Company's Corporate Governance Code. In this way, it is guaranteed that this document contemplates the main issues on the matter, which are duly approved by the General Shareholders' Assembly.</p>
	<p><u>Article 23. Prohibitions of the Company's Shareholders. The following are prohibitions of the Company's Shareholders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Request Privileged Information of the Company, or regarding its commercial</u> 	<p>Incorporate in the document that regulates the main issues regarding the General Shareholders' Assembly, the prohibitions that, in accordance with the Company's Corporate</p>

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	<p><u>secrets, except for that expressly authorized by the Company's Board of Directors or the CEO, under the terms of the law and in the opportunities expressly established in the regulations. This authorization will be granted only in those cases that warrant it, do not cause harm to the Company or imply inequitable treatment to shareholders and for purposes other than speculation.</u></p> <p>b. <u>Exercise any type of pressure on the Company that may imply unfair treatment to the detriment of other Shareholders.</u></p> <p>c. <u>Carry out transactions related to the Company's shares without complying with legal and statutory requirements.</u></p> <p>d. <u>Failure to comply with the duties established in these Rules of Proceduere, in the laws and in the bylaws.</u></p>	<p>Governance Code, shareholders must abide by. In this way, it is guaranteed that this document contemplates the main issues on the matter, which are duly approved by the General Shareholders' Assembly.</p>