ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF FLUIDRA, S.A.

November 5, 2026

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I - NAME, PURPOSE, TERM AND DOMICILE 5
Article 1. Corporate Name 5
Article 2. Corporate Purpose 5
Article 3. Corporate Domicile 5
Article 4. Term 6
CHAPTER II - CAPITAL AND SHARES 6
Article 5 - Capital and Shares 6
Article 6 - Share Representation 6
Article 7 - Non-voting shares 6
Article 8 - Status of shareholder. Rights inherent in said status 7
Article 9 - Co-ownership of shares 7
Article 10 - Usufruct of shares 7
Article 11 - Pledge of shares 7
Article 12 - Sequestration of shares 8
Article 13.- Transfer of shares 8
Article 14 - Outstanding calls for capital 8
CHAPTER III - CAPITAL INCREASES AND REDUCTIONS 8
Article 15 - Capital increase 8
Article 16 - Authorised capital 8
Article 17 - Abolition of the right of pre-emptive subscription 9
Article 18 - Capital reduction 9
CHAPTER IV - DEBENTURES 9
Article 19 - Debenture issues 9
Article 20 - Convertible and exchangeable debentures 9
Article 21 - Other securities 10
CHAPTER V – COMPANY GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION 10
Article 22 - Company organs 10
SECTION I- GENERAL MEETING 10
Article 23 - General Meeting. 10
Article 24 - Classes of Shareholders' Meetings 11
Article 25.- Call to Shareholders' Meetings 11
Article 26 - Place and time of the Meeting 12
Article 27 - Constitution 12
Article 28 - Right to attend 13

Article 28.bis - Attendance by electronic or telematic means 13
Article 29 - Representation at Meetings 14
Article 30 - Right to information 14
Article 31 - Remote voting prior to the General Meeting 15
Article 32 - Presidency of the Meeting 16
Article 33 - Deliberation and adoption of resolutions 16
Article 34 - Meeting Minutes 17
SECTION II.- THE ADMINISTRATIVE BODY 18
Article 35 - Board of Directors 18
Article 36 - Composition of the Board of Directors 18
Article 37 - Duration of office. Board Statute. 18
Article 38 - Appointment to office on the Board of Directors 19
Article 39 - Powers of the Board of Directors 19
Article 40 - Powers of representation 19
Article 41 - Meetings of the Board of Directors 20
Article 42 - Conduct of meetings 20
Article 43 - Exercise of office 21
Article 44 - Remuneration of directors 21
SECTION III.- BOARD EXECUTIVE BODIES 22
Article 45 - Delegate bodies of the Board 22
Article 46 - Removed 22
CHAPTER VI - ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT AND CORPORATE WEB PAGE 22
Article 47.- Annual corporate governance report and annual report on directors' compensation 23
Article 48 - Corporate Web page 23
CHAPTER VII - BALANCE SHEETS 23
Article 49 - Fiscal year 23
Article 50 - Accounting records 23
Article 51 - Annual Accounts 23
Article 52 - Content of Annual Accounts 24
Article 53 - Annual Report 24
Article 54 - Account auditors 24
Article 55 - Approval of the Annual Accounts 25
Article 56 - Filing of the Annual Accounts 25
Article 57 - Application of annual results 25

Article 58 - Sums on account of dividends 25
CHAPTER VIII - DISSOLUTION AND WINDING UP 25
Article 59 - Causes of dissolution 26
Article 60 - Winding-up 26
CHAPTER IX - INCOMPATIBILITIES 26
Article 61 - Prohibitions and incompatibilities 26

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

CHAPTER I - NAME, PURPOSE, TERM AND DOMICILE

Article 1. Corporate Name

The Company is called FLUIDRA, S.A. (the "**Company**").

Article 2. Corporate Purpose

The Company's corporate purpose is:

(a) The manufacture, sale and distribution of any type of machinery, equipment, components and parts of machinery, instruments, automation and landscaping products, accessories and specific products for swimming pools and spas, irrigation and water treatment and purification in general, made of metal materials and with any type of plastic and its processed products.

(b) Trade, both domestic and foreign, in all types of merchandise and products, directly or indirectly related to paragraph a).

(c) Representation of commercial and industrial firms and businesses involved in manufacturing the products listed in paragraph a) of the present article, both domestic and foreign.

(d) Capital investment in all types of businesses and companies by purchase and subscription by any legal means, holding, management and administration of all kinds of securities, expressly excluding activities reserved to collective investment institutions and operations under the Securities Market Act.

(e) Consulting, managing and administering companies and businesses in which the Company holds stock.

(f) Any activity requiring a prior express administrative authorisation is excluded from the Company's corporate purpose.

Article 3. Corporate Domicile

The corporate domicile is set at Avenida Alcalde Barnils 69, 08174 Sant Cugat del Valles (Barcelona), which will be the centre of the Company's actual administration and management.

The Board of Directors may transfer the corporate domicile within the same national territory, and establish, eliminate or transfer manufacturing, commercial, administrative or storage facilities, agencies, representative offices, delegations or branches anywhere within Spain and abroad.

Article 4. Term

The term of the Company is for an indefinite period of time, and it began its activity on the date on which its act of incorporation was authorised.

CHAPTER II - CAPITAL AND SHARES

Article 5 - Capital and Shares

The share capital is ONE HUNDRED NINETY MILLION FIFTY-SEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED FORTY-SIX EUROS (EUR 190,057,646). It is divided into ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY MILLION FIFTY-SEVEN THOUSAND SIX AND HUNDRED FORTY-SIX (190,057,646) ordinary shares with a face value of one (1) Euro each. All shares have been fully subscribed and paid in and give their holders the same rights.

Article 6 - Share Representation

The shares are represented by means of book entries and become such by virtue of entry in the corresponding accounting records. They are regulated by the Securities Market Act and other complementary provisions.

Legal capacity for exercise of the shareholder's rights, including in the event of succession, is obtained by registration in the accounting records, which assumes legitimate ownership and entitles the registered owner to require that the Company acknowledge him as shareholder. Said legal capacity may be proven by presenting the appropriate certificates issued by the entity responsible for keeping the corresponding accounting records.

Should the Company realise any benefit in favour of the party appearing as owner according to the accounting records, it shall be relieved of the corresponding obligation, even if the party is not the real owner of the share, so long as it is done in good faith and without gross negligence.

In the event that the person who appears to have legal capacity in the accounting records holds said legal capacity by virtue of a trusteeship or some similar basis, the Company may require him to reveal the identity of the real owners of the shares, and the acts of succession and levy on them.

Article 7 - Non-voting shares

The General Meeting may authorise the issue of non-voting shares with a face value of no more than one-half the share capital paid in.

The owners of non-voting shares shall be entitled to receive a minimum dividend paid out for each non-voting share equal to the capital paid in for each non-voting share and agreed by the General Meeting; once the minimum dividend has been given out, the holders of non-voting shares shall be entitled to the same dividend corresponding to ordinary shares.

Article 8 - Status of shareholder. Rights inherent in said status

The share confers upon its owner the status of shareholder and implies acceptance by its holders of the present Articles of Association and the decisions validly adopted by the Company's governing bodies, and authorises him to exercise the rights deriving from his status, according to these Articles of Association and to the law.

Under the terms established by law, and except in the cases provided for in it, the share confers upon its holder, at a minimum, the following rights:

a) To share in the distribution of corporate earnings and in the assets resulting from liquidation.

b) Pre-emptive subscription in issues of new shares charged to contributions in cash or debentures convertible to shares.

c) To attend and vote in the General Meetings under the terms established in these Articles of Association, and to challenge the Company's decisions.

   The right to vote may not be exercised by the shareholder who is in arrears in paying in outstanding calls for capital nor with respect to any existing non-voting shares.

d) Information, under the terms established by law.

Article 9 - Co-ownership of shares

Shares are indivisible. Co-owners of a share answer jointly to the Company for any obligations deriving from the status of shareholder and must designate one person who exercises in their name the rights deriving from their status as shareholder. The identity of said person must be reported, whenever appropriate, to the Company. Co-owned shares shall likewise be registered in the corresponding accounting records in the name of all co-owners. The same rule shall apply to other cases of co-ownership of rights to shares.

Article 10 - Usufruct of shares

In the event of usufruct of shares, the attribute of shareholder resides in the owner, but the usufructuary shall in any case be entitled to the dividends granted by the Company during the usufruct. The usufructuary is obligated to facilitate the owner's exercise of his rights. Relations between the usufructuary and the owner shall be governed by the instrument establishing the usufruct or, in its absence, the provisions of the Corporations Law and, complementarily, the Civil Code.

Article 11 - Pledge of shares

In the event of a pledge of shares, their owner shall be entitled to exercise the shareholder's rights.

The secured creditor shall be obligated upon establishment of the pledge to facilitate exercise by the owner of the rights deriving from his status as shareholder in the Company, which circumstance must be noted in the document establishing the pledge.

Should the owner of the shares fail to meet his obligation to pay in outstanding calls for capital, the secured creditor may meet this obligation by itself or enforce the pledge.

Article 12 - Sequestration of shares

In the event of a sequestration of shares, the provisions contained in the preceding article shall be observed if possible and if not incompatible with the specific nature of the sequestration.

Article 13.- Transfer of shares

Shares and the economic rights deriving from them, including that of pre-emptive subscription, are freely transferable by all means allowed by law.

Transfers of new shares may not become effective until the increase in capital has been recorded in the Companies Register.

Article 14 - Outstanding calls for capital

When there are partially paid-in shares, the shareholder must pay the unpaid portion, either in cash or non-cash, in the manner and by the deadline established in the respective resolution to increase capital.

The right to vote may not be exercised by the shareholder who is in arrears in paying in outstanding calls for capital.

In the event of transfer of unreleased shares, the buyer shall answer jointly for payment with all transferors preceding him. The liability of the transferors shall last three years from the date of the respective transfer.

CHAPTER III - CAPITAL INCREASES AND REDUCTIONS

Article 15 - Capital increase

The capital may be increased by issuing new shares or by raising the face value of existing shares, and in both cases the counter-value may consist of cash contributions, including the netting of receivables, non-cash contributions, or the conversion of available profits or reserves. The capital increase may be made partly through new contributions and partly by drawing on available reserves.

If the capital increase is not fully subscribed by the deadline set for that purpose, the capital shall be increased in the amount actually subscribed, unless the decision provided otherwise.

Article 16 - Authorised capital

The General Meeting may authorise the administrative body to decide to increase the share capital, in one or more steps, up to a specified amount, on the occasion and in the amount it decides, and within the limits set by law. This authorisation may include the power to

exclude the right of pre-emptive subscription, subject to the requirements and limits established by law.

The General Meeting may likewise authorise the administrative body to set the date on which the adopted decision to increase the capital is to be carried out, and to set its conditions in all aspects not provided for by the Meeting.

Article 17 - Abolition of the right of pre-emptive subscription

The General Meeting or, as the case may be, the Board of Directors that decides to increase the capital may decide to eliminate in whole or in part the right of pre-emptive subscription for reasons of corporate interest.

In particular, corporate interest may justify abolition of the right of pre-emptive subscription when it is necessary to facilitate (i) acquisition of assets by the Company (including shares or equity in companies) advantageous for pursuing the corporate purpose; (ii) the placing of new shares in capital markets allowing access to funding sources; (iii) raising funds by using investment techniques based on analysis of demand suitable for maximizing the type of share issue; (iv) incorporation of an industrial or technological partner; and (v) in general, any operation advantageous to the Company.

Article 18 - Capital reduction

The capital may be reduced by means of a reduction in the face value of the shares, by their write-off or grouping to exchange them, and, in these cases, may be for the purpose of repaying contributions, cancellation of the obligation to make outstanding contributions, establishing or increasing reserves, or re-establishing the balance between capital and net assets.

CHAPTER IV - DEBENTURES

Article 19 - Debenture issues

The Company may issue debentures under the terms and limits indicated by law.

The General Meeting may authorise the administrative body to issue simple or convertible and/or exchangeable debentures. It may also authorise the Board to decide when to carry out the issue and to set other conditions not provided for in the Meeting's decision.

Article 20 - Convertible and exchangeable debentures

Convertible and/or exchangeable debentures may be issued at a fixed (determined or determinable) exchange ratio or at a variable exchange ratio.

The right of pre-emptive subscription of the convertible debentures may be eliminated according to the provisions of legislation in force.

Article 21 - Other securities

The Company may issue promissory notes, warrants or negotiable securities other than those envisioned in the preceding articles.

The General Meeting may authorise the Board of Directors to issue said securities. The Board of Directors may make use of said authorisation in one or more steps and for a maximum period of five years.

The General Meeting may also authorise the Board of Directors to decide when to carry out the issue and to set other conditions not provided for in the Meeting's decision, under the terms and conditions set by law.

The Company may also guarantee issues of securities by its subsidiaries.

CHAPTER V – COMPANY GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Article 22 - Company organs

The Company's governing organs are the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Board of Directors, which have the powers assigned to them, respectively by the present articles of association and which may be delegated in the manner and to the extent that they themselves determine.

Powers not attributed by law or statute to the General Meeting belong to the administrative body.

Legal and statutory regulation of the aforementioned organs shall be developed and completed, respectively, by the General Meeting's bylaws and the bylaws of the Board of Directors, which shall be approved by majority vote in a meeting of each of said bodies, constituted according to the provisions of law.

SECTION I- GENERAL MEETING

Article 23 - General Meeting.

The duly called and constituted General Meeting shall represent all shareholders, and they all shall be subject to its decisions, in relation to the matters for which it is responsible, including dissenters and those not attending the meeting, without prejudice to the right to contest established by law.

The General Meeting is regulated by the provisions of law, the Articles of Association, and the Rules and Regulations of the General Meeting which complement and develop the legal and statutory regulations in matters relating to its convocation, preparation, conduct and proceeding, as well as exercise of the shareholders' rights of information, attendance, representation and voting. The Rules and Regulations of the General Meeting must be approved by it at the proposal of the administrative body.

Article 24 - Classes of Shareholders' Meetings

General Meetings of shareholders may be ordinary or extraordinary.

The ordinary General Meeting must be held within the first six (6) months of each year, to approve, if fitting, the company's management, to approve when appropriate the accounts from the preceding year, and to decide on application of the results, without prejudice to its authority to deal with and decide upon any other matter appearing on the agenda. The ordinary General Meeting will be valid even if it has been called or is held at other times.

Any General Meeting not envisioned in the preceding paragraph shall be considered an extraordinary General Meeting and shall meet if called by the Company's Board of Directors at its own initiative or at the request of shareholders holding at least three percent of the share capital, stating in their request the matters to be dealt with in the Meeting.

Article 25.- Call to Shareholders' Meetings

General Meetings shall be called by the Board of Directors as provided for by legislation in force, at least one month in advance of the date set for the meeting, other than in those events in which the law establishes a different term.

The call announcement shall state the name of the company, whether the meeting is ordinary or extraordinary, the date and time and place of the meeting, and all matters to be dealt with and other issues which, if any, are to be included in the meeting, according to the provisions of legislation in force and the General Meeting's Rules and Regulations.

It may also note the date on which the Meeting will meet at second call, if necessary. A period of at least twenty-four hours must elapse between the first and the second call.

When permitted by law and provided the statutory requirements established at any given time are met, and where so warranted, the Company’s General Meetings may be held exclusively by telematic means.

Shareholders representing at least three percent of the share capital may ask that a supplement to the call of an Annual General meeting of shareholders be published that includes one or more items on the agenda, provided that the new items are accompanied by supporting grounds or, as the case may be, by a founded proposal for a resolution. In no event may such right be exercise in respect of the call for special shareholders' meetings. This right must be exercised by reliable notification that must be received at the Company's domicile within five days following publication of the call.

The call supplement must be published at least fifteen days in advance of the date set for the General Meeting.

Failure to publish the call supplement by the legally set deadline shall be a ground for challenging the Meeting.

Shareholders representing at least three per cent of the share capital may, within the same term established above to request the call supplement submit founded proposals for a resolution on matters already included or that should be included in the agenda for the

called meeting. The Company shall ensure the dissemination of such proposals for a resolution and of the documentation that may be attached, among the rest of the shareholders, as provided for by the Law.

If the duly called General Meeting is not held at first call, and the announcement did not stipulate the date for the second call, the latter must be announced with the same notification requirements as for the first, within fifteen days following the date of the Meeting not held, and at least ten days prior to the date of the meeting.

The administrative body must also call the Meeting:

(i) whenever it considers this necessary or advisable in the interests of the company;

(ii) when so requested by shareholders holding at least three percent of the share capital, stating in the request the matters to be dealt with at the Meeting. In this case, the Meeting must be called within two months following the date on which the administrative body would have been required by notary to call it. The administrative body must also include in the agenda the matter or matters referred to in the request; or

(iii) when an offer to purchase is made on securities issued by the Company, in order to inform the General Meeting about the offer to purchase and to deliberate and decide on matters submitted for its consideration

With regard to a court-ordered call of the Meeting, the provisions set forth in the Law shall apply.

Article 26 - Place and time of the Meeting

The General Meeting will be held, where appropriate, in the place indicated in the call, within the city where the Company is domiciled.

If the General Meeting is called to be held exclusively by telematic means, it will be understood to be held at the registered office.

The General Meeting may decide to extend itself for one or several consecutive days, at the proposal of the Directors or of a number of shareholders representing at least one-fourth of the share capital participating in the Meeting. Whatever the number of its sessions, the General Meeting is considered one, and only one set of minutes is prepared for all sessions. The General Meeting may also temporarily adjourn in those cases and in the manner provided for by its Rules and Regulations.

Article 27 - Constitution

The ordinary or extraordinary General Meeting is validly constituted at first call when the shareholders present or represented hold at least twenty -five percent of the subscribed voting capital, and will be validly constituted at second call whatever the amount of participating capital.

However, in order for the ordinary or extraordinary General Meeting to be able to decide validly on increasing or reducing capital and any other amendment to the bylaws, issuing debentures, cancelling or limiting the preemptive subscription right over new shares, the transformation, merger, splitting or transfer en bloc of assets and liabilities of the Company, the relocation of the registered office abroad and the dissolution by a mere resolution of the General Meeting, at first call the participation of shareholders present or represented holding at least fifty percent of the subscribed voting capital will be necessary. At second call, twenty-five percent of said capital will be sufficient.

Shareholders entitled to attend who vote remotely in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 below will be considered present for purposes of constituting the General Meeting in question.

Absences occurring once the General Meeting is constituted will not affect its validity.

Article 28 - Right to attend

Shareholders may attend the General Meeting regardless of the number of shares they hold so long as, before the Meeting is held, the shareholder has been credentialed, which will be certified by the corresponding registered attendance card or the document which, according to law, certifies them as shareholders, indicating the number, category and series of the shares owned as well as the number of votes he may cast.

It shall be a requisite for attending the General Meeting that the shareholder has registered ownership of his shares in the corresponding account notes register five days prior to the date of the Meeting and is provided with the corresponding attendance card or with the document which, according to law, certifies him as a shareholder.

The members of the Board of Directors must attend the General Meetings, although the fact that any of them do not attend for any reason shall in no case prevent the valid constitution of the Meeting.

The President of the General Meeting may authorise attendance by the Company's executives, managers and technicians and other people interested in the proper functioning of corporate matters, and extend an invitation to those he may deem appropriate.

Article 28.bis - Attendance by electronic or telematic means

Remote attendance at the shareholders meeting by telematic and simultaneous means that duly guarantee the identity of the subject and remote electronic voting during the meeting may be admitted subject to the requirements set forth in the Shareholders' Meeting Regulations.

The administrative body shall be empowered to determine, taking into account the state of the art, the appropriate conditions of security and simplicity, with the appropriate guarantees, remote attendance at the General Meeting by telematic and simultaneous means and the casting of remote electronic votes during the holding of the meeting.

The Board of Directors, in accordance with the provisions of the Shareholders' Meeting Regulations, may develop the foregoing provisions by establishing the appropriate rules,

means and procedures to implement remote attendance, in accordance, where appropriate, with the regulations issued for this purpose. The implementing rules adopted under the provisions of this section shall be published on the Company's website.

Those attending by electronic or telematic means shall be deemed to have attended the General Meeting.

Article 29 - Representation at Meetings

Without prejudice to the attendance of the shareholding legal entities authorising him to act as representative, any shareholder entitled to attend may be represented at the Meeting by any person, whether a shareholder of the Company or not. The representation must be conferred in writing or by remote means of communication that duly ensure the identity of the represented and the representative, as determined by the administrative body, and specially for each meeting, under the terms and with the scope established in the Corporations Law and in the Shareholders' Meeting Regulations.

The President of the General Meeting or persons designated by him shall be considered authorised to determine the validity of the representations conferred and compliance with the requirements for attendance at the Meeting.

The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs shall not apply when the representative is the spouse or a relative in the ascending or descending line of the represented person, nor when the representative holds a general proxy conferred in a certified document with authority to administer all assets which the represented person has within the country.

Representation is always revocable and the casting of the votes remotely or the attendance of the represented person at the General Meeting shall revoke the representation.

The Board of Directors may develop the provisions relating to proxies granted by remote means of communication, in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 below.

Article 30 - Right to information

From the date of publication of the call of the General Meeting and until the fifth day prior to the date of the Meeting, inclusive, shareholders may ask the Board of Directors for information or clarifications they consider necessary regarding matters included on the agenda, or may present in writing the questions they deem relevant.

Furthermore, in the same manner and time, shareholders may ask for information or clarifications or formulate questions in writing regarding information accessible to the public that may have been provided by the Company to the National Securities Market Commission since the last General Meeting was held, and regarding the auditor's report.

The Board of Directors shall be obligated to provide the requested information in writing up until the date on which the General Meeting is held.

During the Meeting, shareholders may ask orally for information or clarifications they deem appropriate regarding the maters included on the agenda, on the information accessible to the public that was made available to the Spanish National Securities Market Commission

after the last Shareholders' Meeting was held and on the auditor's report. The Board of Directors shall be obligated to provide that information at the time or, if this is not possible, must provide it in writing within seven days following the conclusion of the General Meeting.

Valid requests for information, clarifications or questions posed in writing and the answers given in writing by the Board of Directors shall be posted on the Company's website.

The Directors are obligated to provide the information contemplated in this article, except in those cases in which:

(i) the information requested is unnecessary to protect the shareholder's rights, or there are objective reasons to believe that it may be used for non-corporate purposes or its disclosure may be detrimental to the Company or its related companies;

(ii) the request for information or clarification does not refer to matters included on the agenda nor to information available to the public that may have been provided by the Company to the National Securities Market Commission since the date of the last General Meeting or to the auditor's report;

(iii) the request for information or clarification should be considered unauthorized, meaning that it is related to information which (i) has been or is subject to any judicial or administrative sanction proceeding, (ii) is protected by commercial, industrial, industrial-or intellectual-property secrecy, (iii) affects the confidentiality of information and files of a personal nature, (iv) involves information whose release is prohibited by a confidentiality agreement made by the Company, or (v) refers to any other matter which in the justified judgment of the President should not be released, without prejudice to that set forth in article 197 of the Spanish Corporations Law;

(iv) legal or regulatory provisions or court decisions so state; or

(v) where, before the respective question is raised, the requested information is clear, express and directly available to all the shareholders in the web page of the Company in question/answer format, in which case the directors may restrict their answer to referring to the information furnished in that format.

However, the exception indicated in subparagraph (i) above shall not be admissible when the request is supported by shareholders representing at least one-fourth of the capital.

Article 31 - Remote voting prior to the General Meeting

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 28.bis, and therefore irrespective of the possibility of remote assistance by electronic or telematic means, shareholders entitled to attend may vote remotely on motions relating to items included on the agenda of any type of General Meeting by remote means of communication (i.e. mail post or electronic communication) provided that the identity of the shareholder exercising his voting rights and the security of electronic communications are duly guaranteed.

Postal votes shall be cast by returning the attendance and vote card sent by the entity or entities responsible for keeping the account notes register, signed and completed for this purpose.

Votes cast by electronic means of communication with the Company shall be issued under electronic signature or in such other form as the Board of Directors deems appropriate to ensure the authenticity and identification of the shareholder exercising his right, accompanied by a copy in electronic format of the attendance and voting card duly completed for this purpose.

The vote cast telematic means shall be valid only when received by the Company before 12:00 midnight of the day immediately prior to the date set for the Meeting at first call and the appropriate conditions of safety and simplicity are verified. Otherwise, the vote shall be considered not to have been cast. The Board of Directors may set a shorter period.

In accordance with the provisions of the General Meeting's Rules and Regulations, the Board of Directors may expand on the preceding provisions by setting rules, media and procedures adapted to the state of the art to implement the casting of votes and the issue of proxies by remote means of communication, conforming if appropriate to the standards set for this purpose. The expanded rules adopted under the present paragraph shall be published on the Company's Web page.

Shareholders who cast their vote by remote means of communication in accordance with the provisions of this article and the provisions developed for such purposes by the Board of Directors shall be deemed to be present for the purposes of the constitution of the General Meeting in question.

Personal attendance by the shareholder or his representative at the General Meeting shall revoke the vote cast by remote means of communication.

Article 32 - Presidency of the Meeting

The General Meeting shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, and in the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, by the member of the Board of Directors designated by the Meeting.

The President shall be assisted by a Secretary, a Deputy Secretary, or by both. The Secretary and, if he does not attend in person, the Deputy Secretary of the Board of Directors shall be Secretary of the General Meeting. Failing this, the person elected by those in attendance, who may not be a shareholder, shall act as Secretary, in which case he may speak but not vote.

Article 33 - Deliberation and adoption of resolutions

The President shall submit for deliberation the matters included on the agenda and shall lead discussions so that the meeting proceeds smoothly. For this purpose he shall enjoy appropriate authority to establish order and discipline and may order the ejection of anyone disturbing the Meeting's normal progress and decide to temporarily suspend the session. The President, even when present at the session, may entrust guidance of the discussions to the Secretary or to the member of the Board of Directors that he deems appropriate.

Shareholders may request information under the conditions established at article 30 above.

Any shareholder may also participate at least once in the discussion of the items on the agenda, although the President, using his powers, is authorised to adopt measures for order such as limiting the time allotted to each speaker, setting turns, or closing off the list of speakers.

Once the matter has been sufficiently discussed, the President puts it to the vote. The President is responsible for setting the voting system he deems most appropriate and for directing the corresponding process, adapting if appropriate to the expanded rules set forth in the General Meeting's Rules and Regulations.

Each voting share present or represented at the General Meeting shall be entitled to one vote. The shareholder entitled to vote may exercise his right by remote means of communication in compliance with the provisions of the General Meeting's Rules and Regulations.

The Meeting's decisions shall be taken by the favourable vote of a simple majority of the votes of the shareholders present or represented at the Meeting, and a resolution shall be deemed adopted where it obtains more votes for than against of the capital present or represented. This is without prejudice to those cases in which the law or the present articles of association stipulate a greater majority. In particular, for the adoption of the resolutions referred to in article 194 of the Corporate Enterprises Law, if the capital present or represented exceeds fifty percent, it shall suffice for the resolution to be adopted by an absolute majority, except when, on second call, shareholders are present who represent twenty-five percent or more of the subscribed voting capital without reaching fifty percent, in which case the favourable vote of two-thirds of the share capital present or represented at the Meeting shall be necessary.

Article 34 - Meeting Minutes

The Meeting's minutes may be approved by the Meeting itself after it has been held, being signed by the President and the Secretary or, failing this, within fifteen days, by the President and two controlling shareholders, one representing the majority and one the minority. The corporate resolutions shall be enforceable after the date of approval of the minutes where they are recorded. Minutes shall be transcribed into the Company's journal or kept in any format allowed by law.

Certifications of the minutes shall be issued by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of the Board of Directors with the signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, and decisions shall be made public by the persons authorised to do so, as determined by the present Articles of Association and the Rules and Regulations of the Companies Register.

The administrative body may require the presence of a notary to certify the Meeting minutes, and it shall be obligated to do so whenever so requested five days prior to the date of the Meeting by shareholders representing at least one percent of the share capital. In both cases, the notarial certificate shall not be subject to the formality of approval and shall be considered as the Meeting minutes.

SECTION II.- THE ADMINISTRATIVE BODY

Article 35 - Board of Directors

The Company shall be administered by a Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors shall be governed by the laws applicable to it and by the present articles of association. The Board of Directors shall carry out and complete these provisions by means of appropriate Rules and Regulations for the Board of Directors, to be approved by the General Meeting.

Article 36 - Composition of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall be composed of fourteen (14) members.

The General Meeting must ensure that, to the extent possible, the number of proprietary or independent members on the Board is a substantial majority with respect to the number of executive members. The number of executive members must likewise be the minimum necessary, taking into account the complexity of the group and the percentage of the executive members' participation in the Company's capital.

The definitions of the various categories of members shall be those set forth in the Corporate Enterprises Law.

In the event that there is some outside member who cannot be considered to represent substantial shareholders or to be independent, the Company shall explain this circumstance and its connections with the Company or its executives and with its shareholders.

The nature of each member must be explained by the Board before the General Meeting of shareholders that is to appoint them or ratify their appointment.

Article 37 - Duration of office. Board Statute.

Board members shall hold their office for the period of time established by the General Meeting, may not exceed four years, at the end of which they may be re-elected 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 section 4 of the article 529 duodecies, of the Corporate Enterprises Law, even if that period is shorter than that of the rest of directors, as long as the maximum term of four years is observed.

Appointments of directors shall expire when, upon completion of the term, the next General meeting is held or the legal term has passed for holding the Meeting that is to approve the accounts for the preceding year.

Members appointed by co-option (who shall be designated so long as the vacancy occurs during the term for which the director was appointed) must have the appointment ratified at the first General Meeting held after the date of appointment.

Board members may not engage, for their own account or for the account of a third party in any activity that involves effective competition, whether actual or potential, with the Company or that in any other way place it in permanent conflict with the interests of the Company, with the exception of offices they may hold, as the case may be, in companies of the Group, unless expressly authorised by the General Meeting, and without prejudice to the provisions of articles 227 to 230 of the Companies Law.

Article 38 - Appointment to office on the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors, after a report of the Appointments and Compensation Committee, shall appoint from among its members the Chairman and, as the case may be, one or more Deputy Chairmen, to replace the Chairman in the event of vacancy, absence or disease. It shall also appoint the person to hold office as Secretary, after a report issued by the Appointments and Compensation Committee.

To be appointed to Chairman or Deputy Chairman, the designated person shall necessarily be a member of the Board of Directors, which circumstance shall not be required for the person to be designated to hold office as Secretary, in which case the Secretary shall have the right to speak but not to vote.

The Board of Directors may also appoint voluntarily, after a report of the Appointments and Compensation Committee, one Deputy Secretary who need not be a Board member.

In addition, the Board of Directors may designate an Honorary President of the Company from among those persons who held office as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, given the special relevance of their mandate. The Honorary President shall have functions of honorary representation and shall advise the Board of Directors, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall make available to the Honorary President the technical, material and human means that it deems advisable for the Honorary President to perform his functions on the most adequate terms and using the most appropriate procedures.

Article 39 - Powers of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the Company's representation and highest management and administration, in court or outside it, for all acts included in the corporate purpose described in these articles of association, and for all actions required by law, these articles of association and the Board of Directors' Rules and Regulations, and without prejudice to actions expressly reserved by them to the General Meeting.

Article 40 - Powers of representation

The Board of Directors has the authority to represent the Company, in court and outside it, and shall act as a body.

The Board's Secretary, and the Deputy Secretary, if any, has the representative powers necessary to make public and to seek registration of the decisions of the General Meeting and of the Board of Directors.

The power of representation of any executive bodies shall be regulated by the provisions of the delegation decision. In the absence of any indication to the contrary, it shall be understood that the power of representation is conferred jointly on the executive Board members and, in the event that the executive body is a delegated executive committee, on its Chairman.

Article 41 - Meetings of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall hold an ordinary meeting at least six times per year, meeting at least once per quarter, and, in any case, it shall 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, each director to be entitled to propose other items on the agenda not initially contemplated where such request is made at least five days in advance of the date set for the meeting.

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 of its members in which case it shall be called by the Chairman to assemble within fifteen days after the request. The Directors making up at least one third of the members of the Board of Directors may call it, stating the agenda, for it to be held in the town of the registered office, if, after it has been requested by the Chairman, the Chairman, without justified cause, did not call it within the term of one month.

Ordinary meetings shall be called through a letter sent by registered mail, fax, telegram or email, authorized with the signature of the Chairman or that of the Secretary or Deputy Secretary on the instructions of the Chairman. The notice of call shall be made at least five days in advance.

The notice of call shall always include the agenda of the meeting and shall have attached the relevant information necessary to deliberate and adopt resolutions regarding the matters to be dealt, unless the board of directors meets or has been exceptionally called for reasons of urgency.

Notwithstanding the above, the Board of Directors shall be deemed validly assembled without need for prior call where all its members present in person or by proxy unanimously accept that the meeting be held and its agenda.

Resolutions of the Board of Directors held by video-conference, by multiple telephone conference or other remote communication procedures shall be valid, provided that none of the Directors object to such procedure, having the means necessary for the purpose, and mutually recognize each other, which shall be placed on record in the minutes of the board meeting and in the certificate of such resolutions. In such event, the meeting of the Board shall be deemed to be a single meeting held at the registered office. The adoption of resolutions by the Board of Directors through the written procedure and without assembly shall be valid provided that none of the directors objects to such procedure.

Article 42 - Conduct of meetings

The Board shall be validly constituted when the majority of its members, present or represented, participate in the meeting. Representation shall be conferred in writing and

must be in favour of another Board member, especially for each meeting, by letter addressed to the Chairman.

Decisions shall be taken by an absolute majority of those attending the meeting, except in those cases in which the law, the present articles of association or the Board of Directors' Rules and Regulations have set larger majorities.

In case of a tie vote, Chairman does not have casting vote.

Minutes shall be kept of the meetings of the Board of Directors, shall be prepared either in English and Spanish, and shall be signed at least by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary, and shall be transcribed or collected according to law in a special book of Board minutes.

The minutes shall be approved by the Board of Directors itself, at the end of the meeting or subsequently.

Article 43 - Exercise of office

The members of the Company's Board of Directors shall discharge their office with the diligence of an orderly manager and loyal representative. Board members, and most especially independent members, shall at all times bring their strategic vision, as well as innovative concepts, criteria and measures for the Company's optimum development and business evolution.

Board members must also keep secret information of a confidential nature, even after leaving office.

Article 44 - Remuneration of directors

1. The Directors' remuneration in their condition as such shall consist of a fixed, specific annual emolument and of a fee for attending the meetings of the Board of Directors and of its delegation and consulting committees. The maximum amount of the annual remuneration which the Company may pay to the 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 Corporate Enterprises 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 Articles of Association and the compensation policy, subject to a report by the Appointments and Remuneration Committee. When determining the amount of remuneration to be received by each Director, the principle shall be applied whereby the amount is to reflect the actual professional performance of each of them and account shall be taken of the functions and responsibilities entrusted to each director and the committees of the Board of Directors to which they belong.

2. Additionally, apart from the remuneration provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Company could plan to establish remuneration systems which are indexed to the market value of the shares or which entail the delivery of shares or of stock option to the 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 remuneration systems shall be decided on by the Shareholders' Meeting. Furthermore, the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting must include the maximum number of shares that may be allocated each year to this remuneration system, the value of the shares to be taken as a reference, the number of shares to be delivered to each Director, the exercise price or the system for calculating the exercise price of the stock options, the duration of this remuneration system and any other conditions it deems appropriate.

3. The remuneration established in the preceding paragraphs derived from the Directors' membership on the Board of Director shall be compatible with the other professional or employment items received by the Directors for any executive or advisory functions they may perform for the Company other than those relating to supervision and collective decision-making specific to their office as Directors, and which shall be subject to the legal regime applicable to them.

4. 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 articles of association and, in any event, with the compensation policy approved in accordance with the provisions of article 529 novodecies of the Corporate Enterprises Law and with the contracts approved in accordance with the provisions of article 249 of said law.

SECTION III.- BOARD EXECUTIVE BODIES

Article 45 - Delegate bodies of the Board

The Board of Directors may designate within it an Executive Committee and one or more Executive Directors, without prejudice to any delegations of authority it may confer on any person; it may delegate to them, in whole or in part, temporarily or permanently, all powers that may be delegated according to law.

The Board may also establish other committees with consultative or advisory functions, and, on an exceptional basis, may attribute certain decision-making authorities to them.

In any case, the Board must establish an Audit Committee and an Appointments and Remuneration Committee, with powers to inform, oversee, advise and propose in matters for which it is responsible, which are explained in the Board of Directors' Rules and Regulations and, where appropriate, in the Regulations of the Committees themselves. In addition, the Board of Directors' Regulations and, where applicable, the Regulations of the Committees themselves shall establish the composition and functioning of both delegated bodies.

Article 46 - Removed

CHAPTER VI - ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT AND CORPORATE WEB PAGE

Article 47.- Annual corporate governance report and annual report on directors' compensation

The Board of Directors will prepare an annual corporate governance report and an annual report on directors' compensation that will be discussed and approved together with the annual accounts for each financial year, with the content and structure called for by the legislation applicable at the time. In addition, the annual report on directors' compensation shall be submitted to vote on a consultative basis, as a separate item on the agenda, by the General Meeting.

Article 48 - Corporate Web page

1. The Company shall have available a corporate web page for the shareholders to exercise their right to information and to disseminate all relevant information required by securities market legislation.

2. The content and structure of the Company's Web page shall be adapted to legal provisions and other legislation relating to this area applicable at the time.

3. The address of the web page of the Company shall be www.fluidra.com

4. The amendment, relocation or cancellation of the web page may be decided by the Board of Directors.

5. Pursuant to article 539 of the Corporations Law, an Electronic Forum for Shareholders shall be enabled in the web page of the Company, to which both individual shareholders and voluntary associations that they may organize may access with all due safeguards, to facilitate their communication prior to the holding of General Meetings.

CHAPTER VII - BALANCE SHEETS

Article 49 - Fiscal year

The fiscal year shall cover the time between January 1 and December 31 of each year.

Article 50 - Accounting records

The Company must keep an orderly accounting, adequate for its business, that allows chronological monitoring of its operations, as well as the preparation of inventories and balance sheets.

The accounting books shall be registered with the Companies Register corresponding to the place of the Company's domicile.

Article 51 - Annual Accounts

Within a maximum of three (3) months from the close of the fiscal year, the administrative body must prepare the annual report and the proposal for application of the result, and, if appropriate, the consolidated Annual Accounts and annual report.

The Annual Accounts shall include the balance sheet, the profit and loss statement, a statement showing the changes in equity in the year, a statement of cash flows, and the notes on the annual accounts. These documents, which form a whole, must be clearly prepared and give a faithful image of the Company's assets, financial situation and results, in accordance with legal provisions, and must be signed by the Company's directors.

As soon as the General Meeting is called, any shareholder may obtain from the Company, immediately and free of charge, the documents that are to be submitted to the Meeting for approval and the report of the account auditors. The announcement of the Meeting shall expressly mention this right.

Article 52 - Content of Annual Accounts

The balance sheet shall include, duly separated, the assets and claims that constitute the Company's assets and the obligations forming its liabilities, specifying its stockholder equity. The structure of the balance sheet shall be adapted to that in the applicable legal provisions.

The profit and loss statement shall include, also duly separated, the year's revenues and expenditures, and must follow the structure called for by the applicable legal provisions.

The notes on the accounts shall complement, expand and comment on the information contained in the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement. The notes shall contain the information called for in the Corporations Law and other applicable legal provisions.

Article 53 - Annual Report

The annual report shall contain the information required by law and at least a faithful exposition of the evolution of the Company's business and situation, and, if appropriate, the non-financial information, reports on events important to the Company occurring since the close of the fiscal year, the Company's foreseeable evolution, activities in the areas of research and development, acquisitions of its own stock under the conditions set by law, and, in a separate section, the annual corporate governance report and, along therewith, the annual report on directors' compensation.

Article 54 - Account auditors

The Annual Accounts and the annual report must be prepared by the account auditors, when there is an obligation to audit. The auditors shall have a minimum of one month from the moment that the Company turned over the accounts to them to prepare their report.

The persons who are to audit the annual accounts shall be appointed by the General Meeting before the end of the fiscal year to be audited, for an initial period of time which may not be less than three years nor greater than nine from the date on which the first year to be audited begins, without prejudice to the provisions of legislation regulating the audit of accounts in respect of the possibility of extension.

The Meeting may appoint one or more natural or legal persons who shall act jointly.

When those designated are natural persons, the Meeting must appoint as many alternates as regular auditors.

The General Meeting may not remove auditors from office before the period for which they were appointed ends, unless there is just cause.

Article 55 - Approval of the Annual Accounts

The Annual Accounts and the annual report shall be approved by the ordinary General Meeting of shareholders, which shall decide regarding allocation of the year's results, according to the closed balance sheet.

Article 56 - Filing of the Annual Accounts

Within one month following approval of the Annual Accounts and the annual report, said documents shall be presented together with the other documentation required by the Corporations Law and together with the appropriate certification of said approval and application of the result for filing with the Companies Register in the manner prescribed by law.

Article 57 - Application of annual results

Once the legal reserve and other legally established provisions are covered, the Meeting may apply the amount from the liquid profits obtained each year that it deems appropriate to a voluntary reserve or to any other legally allowed use. The remainder, if any, shall be distributed among the shareholders as dividends, in the proportion corresponding to the capital they paid in, payment being made within the period of time set by the Meeting itself.

Dividends unclaimed after five years from the date indicated for collection shall prescribe in favour of the Company.

In general, once the provisions called for by law have been covered, dividends may be distributed only from the profits for the year or from freely available reserves, if the value of the Company's net worth is not or, as a result of the distribution will not be, less than the share capital.

Should there be losses from previous years that make this value of the Company's net worth less than the amount of the share capital, the profit shall be assigned to make up these losses.

Article 58 - Sums on account of dividends

The General Meeting or the Board of directors may decide to distribute sums on account of dividends, with the limitations of and meeting the requirements set by the Corporations Law.

CHAPTER VIII - DISSOLUTION AND WINDING UP

Article 59 - Causes of dissolution

The Company shall be dissolved:

(a) By decision of the General Meeting of shareholders expressly called for that purpose and adopted in accordance with these articles of association; and

(b) In any of the other cases legally provided for by the Corporations Law.

Article 60 - Winding-up

Once the Company is dissolved, the winding-up period shall begin, except in cases of merger or complete division or any other complete transfer of assets and liabilities.

The same General Meeting deciding to dissolve the company shall set the bases for wind-up, which shall be conducted by the receivers appointed for this purpose by the General Meeting.

Once the Company declares itself in liquidation, representation of the administrative body for making new contracts or contracting new obligations shall cease; the receivers shall assume the functions referred to in articles 383 et seq of the Corporations Law.

Winding-up, division of the Company's assets and cancellation of registration shall be conducted according to the Corporations Law and the Rules and Regulations of the Companies Register.

During the wind-up period, the General Meeting shall retain the same powers as during the Company's normal life and in particular shall have the power to approve liquidation accounts and the final liquidation balance sheet.

CHAPTER IX - INCOMPATIBILITIES

Article 61 - Prohibitions and incompatibilities

Persons declared incompatible to the extent and under the conditions set by Law 5/2006 of 10 April, and other special laws, as well as those in violation of the prohibitions of article 213 of the Corporations Law, are prohibited from holding and, if appropriate, exercising any office in the company.