

RELEVANT INFORMATION



At the ordinary meeting held today, the General Assembly of Shareholders approved the following amendment to the bylaws, which aims to integrate the necessary adjustments for the adoption of the recommendations proposed by the Finance Superintendence in its Circular 028 of 2014 – *Nuevo Código País*.

Current text	Proposed text
<p data-bbox="232 1060 766 1125">Article 30.-- Each share shall confer on its owner the following rights:</p> <ol data-bbox="282 1165 797 1478" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="282 1165 797 1268">1. Participate in the decisions of the General Assembly of Shareholders and vote in it.<li data-bbox="282 1308 797 1478">2. Receive a proportional share of the corporate profits established by end of period financial statements, subject to the provisions of the law and the statutes.	<p data-bbox="816 1060 1351 1125">Article 30.-- Each share shall confer on its owner the following rights:</p> <ol data-bbox="867 1165 1382 1478" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="867 1165 1382 1268">1. Participate in the decisions of the General Assembly of Shareholders and vote in it.<li data-bbox="867 1308 1382 1478">2. Receive a proportional share of the corporate profits established by end of period financial statements, subject to the provisions of the law and the statutes.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Freely trade shares, unless there exists the right of preference in favor of the Company, shareholders or both. 4. Freely inspect books and corporate documents within the fifteen (15) business days prior to the General Assembly meetings that review end-of-period financial statements. 5. Receive a proportional part of the corporate assets upon liquidation of the company, after external liabilities of the company have been paid. 6. Have access to the relevant information with respect to the governance of the company, in accordance with the relevant legal regulations, as well as receive objective information, as set out in the Code of Corporate Governance of the company. 7. Request the management of the company to carry out, at its expense and under its responsibility, specialized audits under the terms and conditions set forth in the Code of Good Corporate Governance. This right is extended to all persons possessing any type of security issued by the company. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Freely trade shares, unless there exists the right of preference in favor of the Company, shareholders or both. 4. Freely inspect books and corporate documents within the fifteen (15) business days prior to the General Assembly meetings that review end-of-period financial statements. 5. Receive a proportional part of the corporate assets upon liquidation of the company, after external liabilities of the company have been paid. 6. Have access to the relevant information with respect to the governance of the company, in accordance with the relevant legal regulations, as well as receive objective information, as set out in the Code of Corporate Governance of the company. 7. The Shareholder or group of Shareholders representing at least 5% of the subscribed capital of the company can request the management of the Company to carry out, at its expense and under its responsibility, specialized audits on issues other than those audited by the Statutory Auditor, under the terms and conditions set forth in the Code of Good Corporate Governance. <p>Measure 4.5</p>
<p>Article 36.-- Assembly Meetings</p>	<p>Article 36.-- Assembly Meetings</p>

General Assembly meetings shall be convened by notice in any newspaper of corporate domicile, or by any written medium addressed to all shareholders. When the meeting is extraordinary, the Agenda will be inserted in the notice.

For meetings to approve the end of period individual and consolidated general purpose financial statements, the convening of the meeting will be made at least twenty business days in advance. For all other cases, ten calendar days will suffice for the convening of the meeting.

Paragraph 1 °.-- In the event that the Assembly is to make decisions for which the law, statutes, or subscription rules confer the right to vote to the holders of preferential dividend shares without voting rights, the convening notice must state that these shareholders will have the right to speak and vote at the meeting.

Paragraph 2 °-- When the meeting will cover the increase or decrease of authorized subscribed capital, this point must be included within the Agenda indicated in the convening notice of the meetings, or the respective decision will be invalid. In these cases the management of the company shall draw up a report on the reasons for the proposal, which must be made available to the shareholders during the term of the notice at the offices of the management of the company. In the cases of spinoffs, mergers and transformations, the respective projects must be made available to the Shareholders in the offices of the main address of the Company, for

General Assembly meetings shall be convened by notice in any newspaper of corporate domicile, or by any written medium addressed to all shareholders. When the meeting is extraordinary, the Agenda will be inserted in the notice.

For meetings to approve the end of period individual and consolidated general purpose financial statements, the convening of the meeting must be made at least **thirty calendar days** in advance. For all other cases, **fifteen** calendar days will suffice for the convening of the meeting.

Measure 10.1

Paragraph 1 °.-- In the event that the Assembly is to make decisions for which the law, statutes, or subscription rules confer the right to vote to the holders of preferential dividend shares without voting rights, the convening notice must state that these shareholders will have the right to speak and vote at the meeting.

Paragraph 2 °-- When the meeting will cover the increase or decrease of authorized subscribed capital, this point must be included within the Agenda indicated in the convening notice of the meetings, or the respective decision will be invalid. In these cases the management of the company shall draw up a report on the reasons for the proposal, which must be made available to the shareholders during the term of the notice at the offices of the management of the company. In the cases of spinoffs, mergers and transformations, the respective projects must be made available to the Shareholders in the offices of the main address of the Company, for

at least the same term as the convocation notice of the meeting considering the proposal. Likewise, the call should include this point and must expressly indicate the possibility for shareholders to exercise the right of withdrawal, or the decision will be invalid.

Regardless of the above, the General Assembly of Shareholders may meet anywhere, deliberate and decide validly, without prior notice, when all of the subscribed shares are represented.

Transitional paragraph.-- The increased in the time period for convening notice approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders on March 20, 2013, will take effect on January 1, 2015.

at least the same term as the convocation notice of the meeting considering the proposal. Likewise, the call should include this point and must expressly indicate the possibility for shareholders to exercise the right of withdrawal, or the decision will be invalid.

Regardless of the above, the General Assembly of Shareholders may meet anywhere, deliberate and decide validly, without prior notice, when all of the subscribed shares are represented.

Paragraph Three.- The Shareholders have the right to propose the introduction of one or more points for debate in the Agenda of the General Assembly of Shareholders and to present alternative proposals to those presented by Management or other Shareholders.

The above proposals should be sent in writing within five (5) calendar days following the publication of the respective convening notice to the Secretary General who will direct it to the attention of the Board of Directors.

In the event that the Board does not consider it appropriate to accept the proposed modifications to the Agenda or the alternative proposals, it must reply in writing to proposals supported by shareholders representing 5% or more of the outstanding ordinary shares, explaining the reasons for its decision and informing the shareholders of the right to

	<p>to raise their proposals during the Assembly in accordance with Article 182 of the Code of Commerce.</p> <p>If the Board of Directors accepts the request, and after the period for Shareholders to offer proposals outlined in this paragraph is over, an annex to the convening notice will be published including the proposals offered by the Shareholders, at least 15 calendar days before the meeting.</p> <p>Measures 10.7; 10.8; 10.9 and 10.10</p> <p>Paragraph Four.- Up to 2 business days prior to the respective meeting, Shareholders may forward in writing to the Investor Attention Office questions with respect to the items in the Agenda of the meeting, documentation received, public information issued by the company or requests for pertinent information or clarifications.</p> <p>The requested information may be denied if i) it is not pertinent; ii) it is irrelevant in understanding the status and progress of the company; iii) it is confidential, which includes privileged information in the exchange markets, industrial secrets, operations in progress which depend on the secrecy of negotiations; or iv) its disclosure would put the company's competitiveness in imminent and grave jeopardy.</p>
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	<p>When the information or the answer provided to a shareholder can put the shareholder at advantage, the company will publish such information or answer on its website.</p> <p>Measures 10.12 and 10.13</p> <p>Transitory paragraph.- Is eliminated.</p>
<p>Article 38.-- Functions of the General Assembly of Shareholders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Elect and remove members of the Board of Directors, as well as set their fees.2. Freely designate and remove the Statutory Auditor and the alternate and set their remuneration.3. Authorize new contracts of the Company in which the Company participates as a partner or as a shareholder, provided that all corporate assets are contributed to the funding of the companies that this Company is constituting or associating with, as well as authorize the transfer, sale or lease of all of the Company or its assets, or the transfer, sale or lease of a significant part of the operations and other assets of the Company, this understood as any operation whose value exceeds 50% or more of the liquid assets of the Company.	<p>Article 38.-- Functions of the General Assembly of Shareholders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Elect and remove members of the Board of Directors, as well as set their fees.2. Freely designate and remove the Statutory Auditor and the alternate and set their remuneration.3. Approve the policy for the appointment, remuneration and succession of the Board of Directors.4. Authorize new contracts of the Company in which the Company participates as a partner or as a shareholder, provided that all corporate assets are contributed to the funding of the companies that this Company is constituting or associating with, as well as authorize the transfer, sale or lease of all of the Company or its assets, or the transfer, sale or lease of a significant part of the operations and other assets of the Company, this understood as any operation whose value exceeds 50% or more of the liquid assets of the Company.

<p>4. Verify that a specific issue of ordinary shares is not subject to the right of preference.</p> <p>5. Review, approve, disapprove, modify and close general purpose single and consolidated financial statements, as required by law, taking into account the Management and the Statutory Auditor's reports.</p> <p>6. Declare profit distribution, set the dividends and the payment manner and period thereof, rule on reserves to be made in addition to legal reserves and set aside part of them for charities, civic benefits and education purposes.</p> <p>Paragraph.-- The last items may also be authorized as expense items.</p> <p>7. Amend the bylaws in accordance with legal provisions.</p> <p>8. Create and place preferred shares without voting rights, unless they represent more than 50% of the subscribed capital.</p> <p>9. Initiate legal action for management responsibility.</p> <p>10. Decide on Company divestment. For this purpose, divestment is understood as the operation by means of which a company, called the "divesting company", allocates one or several portions of its equity to the incorporation of one or various companies or to increase the capital of existing companies called "beneficiaries".</p>	<p>5. Verify that a specific issue of ordinary shares is not subject to the right of preference.</p> <p>6. Review, approve, disapprove, modify and close general purpose single and consolidated financial statements, as required by law, taking into account the Management and the Statutory Auditor's reports.</p> <p>7. Declare profit distribution, set the dividends and the payment manner and period thereof, rule on reserves to be made in addition to legal reserves and set aside part of them for charities, civic benefits and education purposes.</p> <p>Paragraph.-- The last items may also be authorized as expense items.</p> <p>8. Amend the bylaws in accordance with legal provisions. Amendments of the bylaws will have separate voting processes for each substantially independent group of articles. However if any shareholder or group of shareholders representing at least five percent (5%) of the share capital so requests during the Assembly, one or more articles may be voted separately.</p>
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<p>As consideration, the divesting company receives shares of stock, quotas or interest participations in the beneficiary company.</p> <p>A contribution in kind is only considered a divestment upon delivery of a business line or business establishment or upon a significant change in the corporate purpose of the divesting company..</p> <p>A significant change in the corporate purpose of the divesting company is deemed to occur when the net amount of the assets is equal to or above 25% of total equity of the relevant company or when the assets contributed generate 30% or more of operating income thereof, based on the financial statements of the immediately preceding period.</p> <p>Paragraph--- With the legal caveats, the General Assembly of Shareholders may delegate functions, for specific cases, to the Board of Directors or the CEO of the Company.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">9. Create and place preferred shares without voting rights, unless they represent more than 50% of the subscribed capital.10. Initiate legal action for management responsibility.11. Decide on Company divestment. For this purpose, divestment is understood as the operation by means of which a company, called the “divesting company”, allocates one or several portions of its equity to the incorporation of one or various companies or to increase the capital of existing companies called “beneficiaries”. As consideration, the divesting company receives shares of stock, quotas or interest participations in the beneficiary company. <p>A contribution in kind is only considered a divestment upon delivery of all of a business line or upon a significant change in the corporate purpose of the divesting company.</p> <p>A significant change in the corporate purpose of the divesting company is deemed to occur when the net amount of the assets is equal to or above 25% of total equity of the relevant company or when the assets contributed generate 30% or more of operating income thereof, based on the financial statements of the immediately preceding period.</p>
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	<p>of operational income of the same, based on the financial statements for the preceding period.</p> <p>Paragraph.-- With the legal caveats, the General Assembly of Shareholders may delegate functions, for specific cases, to the Board of Directors.</p> <p>Measure 8.1; 10.6</p>
<p>Article 47.-- The Board of Directors shall elect from among its principal members, for periods of two (2) years, a Chairman of the Board.</p>	<p>Article 47.-- The Board of Directors shall elect from among its principal members, for periods of 3 years, a Chairman of the Board.</p> <p>The Chairman of the Board shall have the following functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the Board set and efficiently implement the strategic direction of the company. 2. Coordinate and plan the function of the Board of Directors through the establishment of an annual work plan based on the assigned functions. 3. Organise the convening of meetings, directly or through the Secretary-General of the Board of Directors. 4. Prepare the Agenda of the meetings, in coordination with the CEO of the Company and the Secretary of the Board of Directors. 5. Ensure delivery, on time and manner, of information to the members of Board of Directors, directly or by means of the

	<p>Secretary of the Board of Directors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Chair the meetings and manage discussions. 7. Ensure the implementation of the agreements of the Board of Directors and monitor their delegations and decisions. 8. Monitor the active participation of the members of the Board of Directors. 9. Lead the annual evaluation of the Board of Directors and the Committees, except for his/her own evaluation. <p>Measure 18.1</p>
<p>Article 48.-- The Board of Directors will meet ordinarily at least once every two (2) months, and may meet extraordinarily when it so determines, or when it is convened by the CEO of the Company, by the Statutory Auditor or by three (3) of its principal members. Non-in-person meetings under the terms authorized by the law are also valid.</p> <p>The meeting of the Board of Directors shall be convened through any medium without the existence of any special convening period</p> <p>Quorum shall be with the majority of its members and this absolute majority is necessary to approve decisions.</p>	<p>Article 48.-- The Board of Directors shall meet ordinarily at least once a month in accordance with the annual calendar that it approves, and may meet extraordinarily when it so determines, or when it is convened by the CEO of the Company, by the Statutory Auditor or by three (3) of its members (*). Non-in-person meetings under the terms authorized by the law are also valid.</p> <p>The ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the Board of Directors may be convened through any medium without the existence of any special convening period.</p> <p>Quorum shall be with the majority of its members and this absolute majority is necessary to approve decisions.</p> <p>Measure 19.2</p>

<p>Article 50. - - Functions of Board of Directors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Freely name and remove the Company CEO and the other legal representatives. 2. Set the compensation of the Company CEO. 3. Decide on the resignations and leaves of employees of the Company who are appointed by the Board. 4. Convene the General Assembly for extraordinary sessions whenever it deems advisable or when so requested by Shareholders representing at least one fifth of the subscribed shares. In this last case the call for the meeting shall be made within three (3) days following the written request. 5. Give voting advice to the Company CEO when so requested by him/her. 6. Submit to the General Assembly a reasoned annual management report with a faithful presentation of the business evolution and the legal, economic and administrative situation of the Company. This must also include a discussion of significant subsequent events, of the future evolution of the Company and of the operations carried out with partners and management. The report must be approved by a majority of the votes of the Board 	<p>Article 50. - - Functions of the Board of Directors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct the general progress of the corporate business. 2. Approve and periodically monitor the strategic plan, business plan, management objectives and the annual budgets of the company. 3. Define the organizational structure of the Company. 4. Define the governance model for relations between the different companies comprising the Conglomerate. 5. Approve financial and investment policies of the Company and the Conglomerate, as appropriate. 6. Approve investments, divestitures or operations of all kinds that may qualify as strategic by the amount or characteristics or that affect strategic assets or liabilities of the Company. 7. Approve information and communication policy with different types of shareholders, markets, interest groups and public opinion in general. 8. Approving risk detection and management policy and
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<p>of Directors attaching the explanations or qualifications of dissenting members. This report, along with other legal documents, shall be presented jointly with the Company CEO.</p> <p>7. Decree and regulate the issuance and placement of shares, bonds and commercial paper.</p> <p>8. Authorize new Company contracts or acquisition of corporate participations in which the Company enters as or acquires the position of controlling partner; to rule on the partial transfer, disposal or rental of the exploitations and factories of the Company, whenever the amount is more than ten percent (10%) but less than fifty percent (50%) of the Company's fixed assets.</p> <p>9. Examine, when deemed fit, by itself or through a commission, the accounts, documents and treasury of the Company. 1</p> <p>10. Establish offices, branches or agencies in other cities in the country or abroad.</p> <p>11. Monitor the strict compliance of the statutes, mandates of the Assembly and its own agreements.</p> <p>12. Authorize acts or contracts whose value exceeds ten thousand (10,000) legal minimum monthly wages</p>	<p>monitor its management.</p> <p>9. Approve and monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the internal control systems.</p> <p>10. Adopt the policy of ethics, conduct and transparency of the Company, which shall include, among others, anonymous reporting systems such as transparency lines or similar.</p> <p>11. Monitor the independence and efficiency of the internal audit function.</p> <p>12. Freely name and remove the Company CEO and the other legal representatives.</p> <p>13. Set the compensation of the Company CEO.</p> <p>14. Name persons proposed by the CEO for positions of Vice President who jointly with the Company CEO will comprise Senior Management.</p> <p>15. Approve the compensation, succession and evaluation policy of Senior Management.</p> <p>16. Stay informed of the performance evaluation of members of Senior Management.</p> <p>17. Decide on the resignations and leaves of employees of the Company who are appointed by the Board.</p>
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13. Ensure effective compliance with legal requirements relating to the Company's Governance

14. Adopt the Company's Governance Code, which defines both policies and principles to ensure compliance of shareholder's rights and to implement a system that allows for adequate disclosure and transparency as regards Company's operations and management performance, and ensure effective compliance thereof. The Code of Governance shall establish the authorities to address any conflicts of interest by management and other Company officers, which are understood as delegated by virtue of these statutes.

15. Direct the general course of corporate businesses.

16. Authorize managers, when so requested, after presentation of the pertinent report, to participate themselves or through related persons or third parties, in activities which compete with the Company or in acts which involve conflicts of interest, as long as they do not harm the interests of the Company.

17. Rule on those conflicts of interest which in accordance with the Governance Code are under the Board's authority.
18. Consider and to respond in writing stating reasons to the proposals submitted by any plural number of shareholders representing at least five percent (5%) of the subscribed shares.
19. Decide on the appraisal of contributions in kind made after the incorporation of the Company.
20. All other functions that are not attributed to the General Assembly of Shareholders or to the Company CEO.

Paragraph No. 1 - Except as otherwise provided for in the statutes, it is presumed that the Board of Directors has sufficient authority to order the entering into or performance of any act or contract within the corporate purpose and to adopt all decisions necessary for the Company to fulfill its aims.

Paragraph No. 2 - With the legal exceptions, the Board of Directors may delegate functions to the Company CEO.

18. Give voting advice to the Company CEO when so requested by him/her.
19. Authorize managers, when so requested, after presentation of the pertinent report, to participate themselves or through related persons or third parties, in activities which compete with the Company or in act which involve conflicts of interest, as long as they do not harm the interests of the company.
20. Convene the General Assembly for extraordinary sessions whenever it deems advisable or when so requested by Shareholders representing at least one fifth of the subscribed shares. In this last case the call for the meeting shall be made within three (3) days following the written request.
21. Submit to the General Assembly a reasoned annual management report with a faithful presentation of the business evolution and the legal, economic and administrative situation of the Company. This must also include a discussion of significant subsequent events, of the future evolution of the Company and of the operations carried out with partners and management. The report must be approved by a majority of the votes of the Board of Directors attaching the explanations or qualifications of dissenting members. This report, along with other legal documents, shall be presented jointly with the Company CEO.

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| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">22. Present to the General Assembly a policy proposal for the appointment, compensation and succession of the Board of Directors.23. Submit to the General Assembly a recommendation for the recruitment of the Statutory Auditor after analysis of experience and availability of time and human and technical resources necessary to carry out his/her work.24. Consider and respond in writing and duly grounded to proposals presented by any plural number of shareholders representing at least five percent (5%) of the subscribed shares.25. Ensure that the process of proposing and election of the members of the Board of Directors is carried out in accordance with the formalities laid down by the Company.26. Decree and regulate the issuance and placement of shares, bonds and commercial paper.27. Authorize new Company contracts or acquisition of corporate participations in which the Company enters as or acquires the position of controlling partner; to rule on the partial transfer, disposal or rental of the exploitations and factories of the Company, whenever the amount is more than ten percent (10%) but less than fifty percent (50%) of the Company's fixed assets. |
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28. Submit to the General Assembly of Shareholders recommendations on new contracts of the Company in which the Company participates as a partner or as a shareholder, provided that all corporate assets are contributed to the funding of the companies that this Company is constituting or associating with, as well as on proposals to decree the transfer, sale or lease of all of the Company or its assets, or the transfer, sale or lease of a significant part of the operations and other assets of the Company, this understood as any operation whose value exceeds 50% or more of the liquid assets of the Company.

29. Approve the incorporation or acquisition of participations in special purpose entities or those domiciled in countries or territories considered tax havens.

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| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">30. Approve operations that the Company carries out with controlling or significant shareholders, defined according to the ownership structure of the Company, or represented on the Board of Directors; with the members of the Board of Directors and other Managers or persons linked to them, when these operations are out of the ordinary line of business or under terms different from the market.31. Approve operations with other companies of the Conglomerate when they are out of the ordinary line of business or under terms different from the market.32. Examine, when deemed fit, by itself or through a commission, the accounts, documents and treasury of the Company.33. Establish offices, branches or agencies in other cities in the country or abroad.34. Monitor the strict compliance of the statutes, mandates of the Assembly and its own agreements.35. Authorize any contract whose amount exceeds |
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	<p>the equivalent of ten thousand (10,000) minimum legal monthly wages .</p> <p>36. Ensure effective compliance with legal requirements relating to the Company's Governance</p> <p>37. Adopt the Company's Code of Governance which defines both policies and principles to ensure compliance of shareholder rights as well as the mechanisms for adequate disclosure and transparency of the Company's operations and the performance of the managers and ensure effective compliance thereof. The Code of Governance shall establish the authorities for the attention of conflicts of interest by the management and other officials of the Company, which are understood as delegated by virtue of these statutes.</p> <p>38. Monitor with the appropriate periodicity the efficiency of implemented Corporate Governance Practices, and level of compliance with ethical and conduct standards adopted by the Company.</p> <p>39. Rule on those conflicts of interest which in accordance with the Governance Code are under the Board's authority.</p>
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- 40. Decide on the appraisal of contributions in kind made after the incorporation of the Company.
- 41. Approve the Annual Report of Corporate Governance.
- 42. Approve the internal rules of operation for the support committees of the Board established in the Code of Corporate Governance.
- 43. Organize the annual evaluation process of the Board of Directors, both as a management entity as well as the individual members, in accordance with commonly accepted methodology for self-evaluation or evaluation by external consultants.
- 44. All other functions that are not attributed to the General Assembly of Shareholders or to the Company CEO.

Paragraph No. 1 - Except as otherwise provided for in the statutes, it is presumed that the Board of Directors has sufficient authority to order the entering into or performance of any act or contract within the corporate purpose and to adopt all decisions necessary for the Company to fulfill its aims.

Paragraph No. 2 - With the legal exceptions, the Board of Directors may delegate functions to the Company CEO.

In no case functions considered as non-delegable by Circular 028 of 2014 or by regulations which amend or modify it, can be delegated to Senior Management.

Measures 13.1; 25.1; 26.3; 26.4; 27.1 and 27.2

<p>Article 53.-- The CEO will have four (4) alternates that replaced him/her in absolute, accidental or temporary absences. These alternates will be elected by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>In addition, there will a legal representative for legal purposes, as well as to advance all kinds of procedures with public authorities, with the broadest powers, who will be designated by the Board of Directors of the Company.</p> <p>Paragraph.-- Absolute absence of the CEO is understood as his/her death, accepted resignation or leave without license for more than thirty (30) days.</p>	<p>Article 53.-- The CEO will have 5 alternates that replaced him/her in absolute, accidental or temporary absences. These alternates will be elected by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>In addition, there will a legal representative for legal purposes, as well as to advance all kinds of procedures with public authorities, with the broadest powers, who will be designated by the Board of Directors of the Company.</p> <p>Paragraph.-- Absolute absence of the CEO is understood as his/her death, accepted resignation or leave without license for more than thirty (30) days.</p>
<p>Article 61. The General Assembly of Shareholders and the Board of Directors shall have a Secretary appointed by the Board of Directors. The Secretary's duties and authority shall be assigned by the Board of Directors and the CEO.</p>	<p>Article 61.-- The Company shall have a General Secretary who will act as Secretary of the General Assembly of Shareholders and the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The General Secretary will be a high level officer of the Company and will be named by the Board of Directors, according to the recommendation of the CEO of the Company and prior review by the Appointments and Compensation Committee.</p> <p>His/her duties and powers shall be those stipulated in the Operating Rules of the Board of Directors.</p> <p>Measure 18.3</p>
	<p>Article 80.-- (New). The Company, Managers and employees of the Company are obligated to comply with and to enforce provisions established in the Good Governance Code approved by the Board of Directors as well as in the</p>

	<p>internal policies and procedures adopted by the different governing bodies of the Company.</p> <p>Text of Circular 028 of 2014</p>
	<p>Article 81.-- (New). If during the life of the Company there is an event of conflict of interests, the resolution of same will be guided by strict compliance with the following principles:</p> <p>a) When the interests of Company and those of its shareholders, managers or third parties linked to it are in conflict, the interest of the Company is preferred.</p> <p>b) When the interests of the shareholders and those of the managers or third parties linked to it are in conflict, the interest of the shareholders is preferred.</p> <p>The prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest shall be effected in accordance with the relevant stipulations in the Good Governance Code.</p>

Additionally, the Assembly authorized the Administration to integrate the statutes in a single notarial instrument.

March 25, 2015