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**CORPORATE BYLAWS**  
**"CELLNEX TELECOM, S.A."**

**Last date of approval: 30 July 2026**

**Last date of registration in the Commercial Registry: 23 August 2026**

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## **CORPORATE BYLAWS**

### **TITLE I**

#### **NAME, REGISTERED ADDRESS AND CORPORATE PURPOSE**

##### **Article 1. Name**

The Company is called Cellnex Telecom, S.A. and is governed by the present bylaws and by the currently applicable legal provisions.

##### **Article 2. Duration**

The Company has been incorporated for an indefinite period.

The Company commenced its operations on the date on which its articles of incorporation were executed.

##### **Article 3. Registered address**

The Company's registered address is established at calle Juan Esplandiú, 11, 28007 Madrid.

##### **Article 4. Company website**

The modification, transfer and removal of the Company website may be agreed upon by the Board of Directors.

##### **Article 5. Corporate purpose**

The Company's corporate purpose includes the establishment and operation of any type of infrastructures and/or communications networks, as well as the provision, management, marketing and distribution, for itself and for third parties, of all kind of services based on or through them.

The planning, technical assistance, processing, organization, coordination, management, maintenance and conservation of the aforementioned installations and services, under any of the contractual forms permitted by law, particularly through administrative contracting.

The aforementioned activities may be carried out by the Company either directly or indirectly, through shareholdings in Companies with a similar nature, or by means of any other forms admitted by law.

In addition, it may act as a Holding Company, being able to incorporate or participate in other entities, resident or not in Spain, whatever their nature or purpose, by subscribing or acquiring and holding shares, equities or any other title derived from the aforementioned entities. Consequently, the management and administration of securities representing the equity of entities, resident or not in Spanish territory, through the corresponding organization of material and personal resources, is part of the corporate purpose.

## **TITLE II**

### **SHARE CAPITAL. SHARES**

#### **Article 6. Capital**

The share capital is set at ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-SIX MILLION, TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX EUROS (166,026,506 €) and is divided into SIX HUNDRED SIXTY-FOUR MILLION, ONE HUNDRED AND SIX THOUSAND, AND TWENTY-FOUR (664,106,024) ordinary shares, of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS OF EURO (EUR 0.25) par value each, belonging to a single class and series, fully subscribed and paid up.

#### **Article 7. Nature of the shares**

The shares are represented by book entries.

The shares will be registered for the purposes of those rules whose application so requires, for which purpose the Company will keep the corresponding book-register and will make use of the information services provided by the legally competent entity for the purposes of the applicable regulations at any given time.

The shares are transferable by all means recognized in Law, according to their nature and in accordance with the rules relating to the transfer of shares represented by book entries.

#### **Article 8. Rights conferred by the shares**

The shares confer their legitimate holder the status of shareholder and entitlement to the rights recognized in the Law and in these Corporate Bylaws.

## **TITLE III**

### **CORPORATE BODIES**

#### **Article 9. The shareholders and the corporate governance system**

The ownership of shares implies compliance with the corporate governance system and the duty to respect and comply with the legally adopted decisions of the Company's governing bodies.

Shareholders must exercise their rights before the Company and other shareholders and perform their duties with loyalty, good faith and transparency, within the framework of the social interest, as a priority interest over the individual of each shareholder, and in accordance with the system of corporate governance.

The person who appears legitimated in the entries of the entity in charge of keeping the accounting record of book entries will be presumed to be the legitimate owner of the shares and, consequently, may exercise the rights inherent to the status of shareholder against the Company.

In the event that the formal status of shareholder corresponds to persons or entities that exercise such status as a fiduciary holding, trust or any other similar title, the Company may require them to provide the corresponding details of the beneficial owners of the shares, as well as information relating to the acts of transfer or encumbrance of the shares.

Likewise, when the person or entity entitled as a shareholder by virtue of the accounting register is an intermediary entity that holds such shares on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries or another intermediary entity, the Company may request the identification of the ultimate beneficiaries, understood as the person or persons on behalf of whom the intermediary entity entitled as a shareholder acts, directly or through a chain of intermediaries, as well as the information provided for in current regulations.

The Company shall not be liable to the ultimate beneficiaries of the shares and shall remain unaffected by the existing relations between them and the intermediary entity or entities, as well as the relations between the entities that form part of the chain of intermediaries.

#### **Article 9 Bis. Shareholders' rights**

The share confers on its legitimate holder the status of shareholder and attributes to him the rights recognized in the Law and in these Bylaws. In particular, under the terms established in the Law and in these Bylaws and except in the cases provided for therein, the shareholder has, at least, the following rights:

- a) To participate in the distribution of the company's profits and in the assets resulting from the liquidation.
- b) Preferential subscription in the issue of new shares or bonds convertible into shares.
- c) To attend and vote at the General Shareholders' Meetings and to challenge the company's resolutions.
- d) Information.

The shareholder shall exercise his rights vis-à-vis the Company with loyalty and in accordance with the requirements of good faith.

The Company, in the manner regulated by the legal and administrative provisions, shall not recognize the exercise of the political rights derived from their shareholding to those who, in

violation of mandatory legal norms, of whatever type and degree, acquire shares in it. In the same way, the Company shall make public, in the manner determined by rules of this nature, the interest of the shareholders in its capital, when the circumstances required for it are met.

#### **Article 9 Ter. Capital increase and reduction**

The increase in the share capital may be carried out through the issuance of new shares or by raising the nominal value of existing shares and, in both cases, their consideration may consist of monetary or non-monetary contributions, including the offsetting of credits, or in the transformation of profits or reserves that already appear in the last approved balance sheet. The capital increase may be carried out partly from new contributions and partly from available profits or reserves.

The General Shareholders' Meeting may delegate to the Board of Directors the power to agree, on one or more occasions, to increase the share capital up to the amount and within the maximum period provided for in the applicable regulations, at the opportunity and amount that the Board of Directors itself decides. The delegation may include the power to exclude, in whole or in part, the pre-emptive subscription right of shareholders under the terms and with the requirements established in the Law.

The General Shareholders' Meeting or, where appropriate, the Board of Directors when acting by delegation of the former, may agree to the total or partial suppression of the shareholders' pre-emptive subscription right in capital increases when required by the corporate interest and in the other cases provided for in the applicable regulations. In particular, the corporate interest may justify the suppression of the pre-emptive subscription right when this is necessary to facilitate (i) the placement of the new shares in foreign markets that allow access to sources of financing; (ii) raising funds through the use of placement techniques based on prospecting for demand suitable for maximizing the type of issuance of shares; (iii) the incorporation of an industrial or technological shareholder; or (iv) in general, the performance of any transaction that is convenient for the Company. The pre-emptive subscription right will not be granted when the purpose of the capital increase is to meet the conversion of bonds into shares, the absorption of another company or of all or part of the assets spun off from another company, when it is carried out against non-monetary contributions or in other cases provided for in the Law.

The reduction of the share capital may be carried out by reducing the nominal value of the shares, their redemption or their grouping for exchange. The purpose of the reduction may be to return the value of the contributions, to forgive the obligation to make outstanding disbursements, to constitute or increase reserves, to restore the balance between the share capital and the net worth of the Company reduced as a result of losses or any other legally admissible purpose.

#### **Article 10. Creation of corporate intent. Management and representation of the Company**

The Company's management bodies include the General Shareholders' Meeting, as the supreme deliberation body in which corporate will is expressed through majority decisions on issues within its area of responsibility, and the Board of Directors, which is responsible for the management, administration and representation of the Company through the powers conferred

upon it in law and in the present bylaws and, if applicable, the Executive Committee and the Chief or Chief Executive Officers to whom the Board of Directors may delegate all or part of its powers that may be legally delegated.

## **Section One**

### **GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING**

#### **Article 11. General Shareholders' Meeting**

The shareholders present at the General Shareholders' Meeting, in accordance with the legal and statutory formalities, make up the supreme body of expression of corporate will, and its resolutions, duly adopted, are binding on all shareholders, even those absent and dissident, except for any actions they are entitled to take in accordance with the Law.

#### **Article 12. Attendance at General Shareholders' Meetings. Voting rights. Representation**

The General Shareholders' Meetings may be attended in person with full voting and speaking privileges by shareholders who can accredit ownership of at least one hundred (100) shares registered in their name five (5) days before the date on which the General Shareholders' Meeting is to be held.

Shareholders with the right of attendance may cast their vote on the proposals related to the items included in the agenda of any type of General Shareholders' Meeting by post or electronic communication.

Votes by post will be cast by sending the Company a letter containing the vote, accompanied by the attendance card.

Votes by electronic means will only be accepted when security and suitability conditions have been met, as determined by the Board of Directors through an agreement and prior communication in the announcement of the General Shareholders' Meeting in question. In this agreement, the Board of Directors shall define the conditions applicable for casting remote votes by electronic communication, which must include those which suitably guarantee the authenticity and identification of the shareholder or the representative exercising their right to vote.

Attendance by electronic means at the General Shareholders' Meeting will be subject to the provisions of the Bylaws and the General Shareholders' Meeting Regulations, the Law and the rules published on the Company's website.

In order for votes cast by any of the aforementioned distance voting means to be considered valid, the Company must receive them at least five (5) days before the date envisaged for the General Shareholders' Meeting in the first convocation. The Board of Directors may extend the deadline for receiving votes, stating that applicable deadline in the announcement for the General Shareholders' Meeting in question.

Shareholders may delegate their representation to another person, who may or may not be a shareholder, in writing or by electronic means, specifically for each General Shareholders' Meeting,. Holders of shares lower in number than the minimum envisaged for attendance at the General Shareholders' Meetings may also be represented by one of them if, grouped together, they reach the required number of shares.

#### **Article 13 Attendance and participation by electronic means**

Attendance at the General Shareholders' Meeting may be carried out by electronic means that provide the necessary assurance of the identity of the shareholder or his/her representative and that allow real-time connection with the General Shareholders' Meeting venue, as well as remote electronic voting during the Meeting. The Board of Directors will set in the announcement the procedure for the exercise of shareholders' rights in this way.

Provided that the Law does not provide otherwise, attendance at the General Shareholders' Meeting may also be carried out exclusively by electronic means, in which case it will be deemed to be held at the registered address, regardless of where is the Chairperson of the Meeting. Likewise, the Board of Directors will set in the announcement the procedure for the exercise of shareholders' rights in this way.

#### **Article 14. Quorum. Constitution of the meeting and deliberations**

For the valid constitution of the General Shareholders' Meetings, both ordinary and extraordinary, the attendance quorums required by law will apply.

The sessions of the General Shareholders' Meeting will be presided over by the Chairperson of the Board of Directors or, in his/her absence, by the Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors and in the absence of both of them, by the shareholder elected by those attending the meeting.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors will act as the Secretary of the General Shareholders' Meeting and, failing that, the Vice Secretary of the Board of Directors, and in the absence of both of them, the person, whether shareholder or not, that the Chairperson designates.

The Chairperson will chair the deliberations of the Meeting, will read the questions raised by shareholders attending the meeting by electronic means and will give the floor to all shareholders attending in person who have requested it, enjoying the appropriate powers to ensure order and discipline.

#### **Article 15. Adoption of resolutions**

The resolutions will be adopted by a simple majority vote of the shares present or represented at the General Shareholders' Meeting, with one vote for each share, unless by legal prescriptions they must be adopted by a qualified majority.

## **Section Two**

### **MANAGEMENT BODIES**

#### **Article 16. Board of Directors**

The management, administration and representation of the Company in and out of court, and in all acts included in the corporate purpose, shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors, which shall act as a body, without prejudice to any delegations or powers it may grant.

#### **Article 17. Composition of the Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors will comprise no less than four (4) Board members and no more than thirteen (13). Being a shareholder is not a requirement for being chosen as director. The General Shareholders' Meeting is responsible for deciding the exact number of directors.

The Board of Directors will appoint from among its members, following a report from the Nominations, Remunerations and Sustainability Committee, a Chairperson and, where appropriate, one or more Vice Chairpersons. The Chairperson of the Board of Directors may be an executive director, in which case, the appointment of the Chairperson will require the favourable vote of two-thirds of the Board members. In the event that the Chairperson is an executive director, the Board of Directors with the abstention of the executive directors, must necessarily appoint a lead director from among the independent directors, who will specially be empowered to request the convening of the Board of Directors or the inclusion of new items in the agenda of a Board of Directors that has already been convened, coordinate and bring together the non-executive directors and direct, where appropriate, the periodic assessment of the performance of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors will also appoint a Secretary, who may not be a Board member. It may also appoint a Vice Secretary, non-member, who will replace the Secretary in his/her absence. In any case, such appointments must be followed by a report from the Nominations, Remunerations and Sustainability Committee.

#### **Article 18. Term of the position of director**

Directors will be appointed for a term of one (1) year, and may be re-elected by the General Shareholders' Meeting on one or more occasions for periods of equal term.

The General Shareholders' Meeting may agree the dismissal of any director at any moment.

**Article 19. Convening and quorum of Board of Directors' Meetings. Deliberations and adoption of resolutions. Board of Directors' Committees**

**a) Convening and quorum of Board of Directors' Meetings**

The Board of Directors will meet when required in the Company's interest and at least once every three (3) months. It will be convened by the Chairperson or by the person serving in his/her stead, on his/her own initiative or when requested by one third of the directors. Moreover, the directors who constitute at least one third of the members of the Board of Directors may call a meeting, indicating the agenda, to be held at the Company's registered address if, upon request to the Chairperson, it has not made the convocation within a month. The aforementioned convocation may be made by letter, which can be sent by fax or other electronic means that can be recorded.

The meetings of the Board of Directors may be held by videoconference, telephone conference or other similar means, provided that the possibility of interaction and debate is ensured. In these cases, the session of the Board of Directors shall be deemed to be held at the registered address.

The Board of Directors will be considered validly constituted when a majority of the members are in attendance, present or represented. Any director may confer his/her representation to another director in writing, by fax, email or any other similar method. Non-executive directors may only confer their representation to another non-executive director.

Notwithstanding the above, the Board of Directors will also be validly constituted without prior call, when all its members are present or represented and they unanimously accept the holding of the meeting and the items on the agenda.

**b) Deliberations and adoption of resolutions**

The Chairperson will chair the deliberations, giving the floor to all directors who have so requested. Each point on the agenda will be deliberated and voted on separately.

To adopt resolutions, an absolute majority vote of the directors in attendance, present or represented will be required, except in cases where any power of the Board of Directors has been permanently delegated to the Executive Committee or to the Chief Executive Officer and the appointment of the directors who have to occupy such positions, for which the favourable vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors will be required.

The discussions and resolutions of the Board of Directors will be recorded in a minutes book and each of the minutes will be signed by the Chairperson and the Secretary or by those substituting them at the meeting to which the minutes refer. The minutes may be approved either at the end of the meeting (whether in whole or in part) or at the next meeting, or by all the directors after having received the draft minutes and after a period of five business days without opposition from the directors, either by the Chairperson, the Secretary or a director appointed to this effect.

### **c) Board of Directors' Committees**

The Board of Directors may appoint an Executive Committee and in all cases shall appoint an Audit Committee and a Committee, or two separate Committees, for Nominations and Remunerations, without prejudice to any other Committees that may be formed, as well as any other bodies that may perform advisory or consultative tasks implemented within a certain territory, in which case their remuneration shall be established.

As soon as it is applicable and on a supplementary basis, the rules of operation of the Board of Directors will be applied to the Committees of the Board of Directors.

### **Article 20. Remuneration of directors**

#### **a) General**

The remuneration policy for directors will be approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting in the manner and terms set out in the current regulations.

The directors will be remunerated for exercising the duties which correspond to them by virtue of their membership of the Board of Directors, as the Company's collegiate decision-making body.

The remuneration of the directors, in their capacity as such, will consist of a fixed annual allocation, which may be paid in cash, shares or a mix of both, provided it is approved and subject to applicable law. Remuneration in shares of non-executive directors may be considered provided that they retain such shares until the end of their mandate. This condition will not apply to shares that the director must dispose of, as the case may be, to pay the costs related to their acquisition.

The maximum annual remuneration that the Company will pay to its directors as a whole for the concept envisaged in the preceding paragraph will not exceed the amount determined for this purpose by the remuneration policy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

The determination of the remuneration of each director, in his/her capacity as such, will correspond to the Board of Directors, which will take into account for this purpose the duties and responsibilities attributed to each director, whether they are members of Board of Directors' Committees, and other objective circumstances that it considers relevant.

The remuneration of the Board of Directors will be adequate to attract and retain the directors of the desired profile and reward the dedication, qualification and responsibility required by the position, but not so high as to compromise the independence of judgment of non-executive directors.

#### **b) Remuneration of executive directors**

Directors who have been conferred executive functions in the Company, whatever the nature of their legal relationship with the Company, will also be entitled to receive the remuneration for the performance of these functions, which may be (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a supplementary variable amount; (iii) short and long-term incentive systems that the Company may establish generally for its senior management; (iv) remuneration in kind which may comprise a company car, as well as a welfare that may include premiums or contributions to pension plans or life or health insurance and, where appropriate, social security contributions; and (v) remuneration for any potential exclusivity, post contractual non-competition and permanence and loyalty clauses.

The Board of Directors will set the remuneration of the directors for the performance of executive functions and the terms and conditions of their contracts with the Company in accordance with the Bylaws and the remuneration policy for directors approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

#### **c) Remuneration in the form of shares**

Additionally, directors are entitled to receive as remuneration shares, option rights over these shares or similar instruments referenced to the value of the shares, as long as the application of this remuneration system is agreed by the General Shareholders' Meeting when approving the remuneration policy.

This resolution will determine, if applicable, the maximum number of shares that may be allocated in each financial year to this remuneration system, the exercise price or the system for calculating the price for exercising options over shares, the value of the shares that may, if applicable, be taken as a reference, and the term of duration of the relevant plan.

#### **d) Third-party liability insurance**

The Company may take out a third-party liability insurance for its directors under the usual conditions and in proportion to the circumstances of the Company itself.

#### **e) Remuneration for other services**

The remuneration provided for in the previous subsections, resulting from belonging to the Board of Directors or from assuming executive functions in the Company, will be independent and compatible with the other income additionally pertaining to the directors for any other services that they may, where applicable, render to the Company other than the duties proper to their status as directors or executives.

These services will have to be governed by the proper service contracts and will have to be expressly approved case by case by the Board of Directors, following a report from the Nominations, Remunerations and Sustainability Committee.

## **TITLE IV**

### **BUSINESS YEAR. APPLICATION OF THE YEAR RESULT**

#### **Article 21. Business year**

The business year commences on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each calendar year.

#### **Article 22. Distribution of Profits. Provision and materialization of reserves**

The distribution of the dividends charged to the profit of the year or freely available reserves, as well as the provision of the reserves shall be made subject to the agreement of the General Shareholders' Meeting, in the manner and according to the requirements and limitations envisaged in the general and specific legislation in force and applicable to the Company at any given moment and in the present Bylaws.

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