

**STATEMENT MADE BY THE DIRECTORS OF INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, S.A. (INDITEX, S.A.) ABOUT
THE CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL ANNUAL REPORT**

We, the members of the Board of Directors of the company, do hereby state and represent that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the annual individual accounts for fiscal year 2020 (1 February 2020 – 31 January 2021), stated by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 9 March 2021, drafted pursuant to the applicable accounting principles, give the true and fair view of the assets, the financial situation and the results of Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. (Inditex, S.A.) and that the individual financial report, includes a true review of the evolution and the corporate results, as well as of the position of Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. (Inditex, S.A.), together with the description of the main risks and uncertainties they face up to.

In Arteixo (A Coruña), on 9 March 2021.

Mr Pablo Isla Álvarez de Tejera
Executive Chairman

Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona
Ordinary Member

Mr José Arnau Sierra
Deputy Chairman

Mr Carlos Crespo González
CEO

Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L
Ordinary Member
Ms Flora Pérez Marcote

Bns Denise Patricia Kingsmill
Ordinary Member

Ms Pilar López Álvarez
Ordinary Member

Ms Anne Lange
Ordinary Member

Mr José Luis Durán Schulz
Ordinary Member

Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo
Ordinary Member

Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez Torres
Ordinary Member

INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, S.A.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

Translation of annual accounts originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company in Spain (see Notes 2 and 21). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish based on our work performed in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Shareholders of Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A.,

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 January 2021, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements for the year then ended ("2020").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the equity and financial position of the Company as at 31 January 2021, and its results and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company (identified in Note 2-a to the accompanying financial statements) and, in particular, with the accounting principles and rules contained therein.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. Our responsibilities under those regulations are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those pertaining to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Spain pursuant to the audit regulations in force. In this regard, we have not provided any services other than those relating to the audit of financial statements and there have not been any situations or circumstances that, in accordance with the aforementioned audit regulations, might have affected the requisite independence in such a way as to compromise our independence.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Measurement of inventories

Description

The carrying amount of the Company's inventories was EUR 794 million at 31 January 2021, representing 3% of its total assets.

These inventories relate mainly to finished goods, are distributed among the distribution centres managed by the Company and are measured as described in Note 4-g to the accompanying financial statements. The business model of the Inditex Group headed by the Company is based on offering fashion products by means of an integrated and centralised model, to which end new stock-keeping units (SKUs) are continuously designed, purchased and distributed to the points of sale.

The fast-moving nature of fashion, the effects that the covid-19 pandemic is having on the performance of inventories and the complexity of the goods measurement process, which require significant estimates to be made in order to determine the recoverable amount of each SKU, together with the importance of the inventories balance, lead us to consider this matter to be a key matter in our audit.

Procedures applied in the audit

In response to this key matter, our audit included, among others, the following procedures:

- An evaluation of the coherence of the accounting policies and practices applied by the Company to measure its inventories at 31 January 2021 with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to it and with the accounting policies and practices applied in the previous year.
- An evaluation of the key estimates used by Company management to determine the net realisable value of the Company's inventories, and of the consistency thereof with Company policies and other available information, such as sales returns after the reporting date, the historical sales of similar seasons and future sales forecasts, considering the potential impacts that the covid-19 pandemic might have thereon.
- A recalculation of the recoverable amount of the Company's finished goods inventories, for which we involved our IT experts.
- An evaluation of whether the disclosures included in the notes to the financial statements were in conformity with the applicable regulatory framework.

The results of the procedures performed in relation to the analysis of the accounting policies and practices and estimates applied by the Company, to the performance of specific substantive tests and to the disclosures included in the notes to the financial statements were satisfactory in relation to the objectives pursued.

Impairment of investments in Group companies

Description

As indicated in Note 8 to the accompanying financial statements, the Company has equity interests in the share capital of Group companies that are not listed on regulated markets the carrying amount of which at 31 January 2021 was EUR 9,121 million and which accounted for 37.4% of its total assets at that date.

Whenever there are indications that these investments might have become impaired, the Company carries out an impairment test on the investments in order to estimate whether their recoverable amount is lower than their carrying amount. The measurement of these investments requires management to make significant judgements and estimates, as regards both identifying the investments for which there might be indications of impairment and considering the key assumptions established for calculating the recoverable amount of the investments.

As a result of the foregoing, this matter is considered to be a key matter in our audit.

Procedures applied in the audit

In response to this key matter, our audit included, among others, the following procedures:

- An analysis of the reasonableness of the impairment indicators considered by the Company.
- Verification of the clerical accuracy of the calculations performed and of the appropriateness of the valuation method used.
- Analysis of the reasonableness of the main assumptions used, such as the evolution of revenue and costs, gross margin future performance assumptions, discount rates and perpetuity growth rates, for which we involved our valuation experts.
- A review of the coherence of the assumptions used with other analyses performed by the Company, of the consistency of the future cash flow projections used in the analysis, and of the methodology and key assumptions used, on which we also performed an independent sensitivity analysis.
- An evaluation of whether the disclosures included in the notes to the financial statements were in conformity with the applicable regulatory framework.

The results of the procedures performed in relation to the determination of the applicable valuation method, to the analysis of the criteria and assumptions used by the Company in its estimates, and to the disclosures included in the notes to the financial statements were satisfactory in relation to the objectives pursued.

IT systems

Description

The significant volume of transactions, the high level of automation of business processes and the importance of the IT systems in financial information generation processes expose the Company to a high dependency on its IT system and the correct functioning thereof.

In this connection, maintaining an adequate control environment for information systems is essential in order to ensure their correct functioning and, accordingly, adequate information processing.

Also, the restrictions and measures established as a result of covid-19 have given rise to changes in the performance of various processes and an increase in remote working, which increase certain cybersecurity risks such as unauthorised access to the systems and the system configuration required to ensure adequate remote working.

Due to their importance and the audit effort required, the knowledge, evaluation and validation of operating effectiveness of the general IT controls and of certain automatic controls over financial reporting including controls relating to software maintenance and development and systems security and operation, were considered to constitute a key matter in our audit.

Procedures applied in the audit

In response to this key matter, our work included, among others, the following procedures in which our audit team IT specialists were involved:

- Identification of relevant IT items and software in the financial information preparation process.
- Obtainment of the required understanding of the IT systems involved in the financial information preparation process and evaluation of the level of internal control over the systems. Our understanding focused, among other aspects, on the existence of an IT systems security policy and written procedures in relation to IT processes; on the structure, governance and organisation of the IT area; on the degree of outsourcing of certain tasks; and on the identification of the locations of the hardware that supports the relevant IT software.
- An evaluation of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of general IT controls relating to access control, management of changes and operations and maintenance of the software we considered relevant.
- An evaluation of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the key automatic controls operating in certain especially significant business cycles, such as cost of sales and accounting closing.
- A review of the cybersecurity risk management model for the main IT systems and evaluation of the security measures and action plans in relation to the risks stemming from the remote working environment.

The results of these procedures were satisfactory and no significant matters were identified that might significantly affect the information included in the accompanying financial statements.

Other Information: Directors' Report

The other information comprises only the directors' report for 2020, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Company's directors and which does not form part of the financial statements.

Our audit opinion on the financial statements does not cover the directors' report. Our responsibility relating to the directors' report, in accordance with the audit regulations in force, consists of:

- a) Solely checking that the non-financial information statement and certain information included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report, to which the Spanish Audit Law refers, have been furnished as provided for in the applicable legislation and, if this is not the case, reporting this fact.
- b) Evaluating and reporting on whether the other information included in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements, based on the knowledge of the Company obtained in the audit of those financial statements, as well as evaluating and reporting on whether the content and presentation of this section of the directors' report are in conformity with the applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are required to report that fact.

Based on the work performed, as described above, we observed that the information described in section a) above was furnished as provided for in the applicable legislation and that the other information in the directors' report was consistent with that contained in the financial statements for 2020 and its content and presentation were in conformity with the applicable regulations.

Responsibilities of the Directors and of the Audit and Compliance Committee for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the accompanying financial statements so that they present fairly the Company's equity, financial position and results in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company in Spain, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit and compliance committee is responsible for overseeing the process involved in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the Appendix to this auditor's report. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

European Single Electronic Format

We have examined the digital file in European Single Electronic Format (“ESEF”) of Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. for 2020, which comprises an XHTML file including the financial statements for 2020, which will form part of the annual financial report.

The directors of Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. are responsible for presenting the annual financial report for 2020 in accordance with the format requirements established in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 (“ESEF Regulation”).

Our responsibility is to examine the digital file prepared by the Company’s directors, in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. Those regulations require that we plan and perform our audit procedures in order to ascertain whether the content of the financial statements included in the aforementioned file corresponds in full to that of the financial statements that we have audited, and whether those financial statements were formatted, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

In our opinion, the digital file examined corresponds in full to the audited financial statements, and these are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

Additional Report to the Audit and Compliance Committee

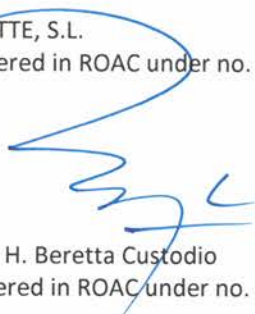
The opinion expressed in this report is consistent with the content of our additional report to the Company’s audit and compliance committee dated 8 March 2021.

Engagement Period

The Company’s Annual General Meeting held on 14 July 2020 appointed us as auditors for a period of one year from the year ended 31 January 2020.

Previously, we were designated pursuant to a resolution of the General Meeting for a period of one year and have been auditing the financial statements uninterrupted since the year ended 31 January 2013.

DELOITTE, S.L.
Registered in ROAC under no. S0692



Cleber H. Beretta Custodio
Registered in ROAC under no. 22.169

17 March 2021

Appendix to our auditor's report

Further to the information contained in our auditor's report, in this Appendix we include our responsibilities in relation to the audit of the financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

As part of an audit in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use by the directors of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the entity's audit and compliance committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the entity's audit and compliance committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including those regarding independence, and we have communicated with it to report on all matters that may reasonably be thought to jeopardise our independence, and where applicable, on the related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the entity's audit and compliance committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Index

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021 AND 2020	4
INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021 AND 2020	6
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021 AND 2020	7
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021 AND 2020	9
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021	10
1 Activity and description of the Company	10
2 Basis of presentation of the annual accounts	11
3 Distribution of profit	14
4 Accounting policies	15
5 Intangible assets	27
6 Property, plant and equipment	28
7 Investment property	31
8 Investments in Group companies and financial assets (current and non-current)	32
9 Cash and cash equivalents	35
10 Inventories	35
11 Equity	35
12 Long-term provisions	37
13 Non-current and current accruals and deferred income	38
14 Non-current and current liabilities	38
15 Balances and transactions with Group and related companies	39
16 Taxes	41
17 Guarantee commitments to third parties	45
18 Income and expenses	46
19 Information on the nature and level of risk	48
20 Other disclosures	53
21 Explanation added for translation to English	57
Annex I	58
Annex II	65
DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021	66
Annex I	69

INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, S.A.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021 AND 2020

(Amounts in millions of euros)	Notes	31/01/2021	31/01/2020
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		16,256	10,745
Intangible assets	(5)	184	170
Patents and similar intangibles		4	4
Computer software		179	145
Intangible assets in progress and advances		1	21
Property, plant and equipment	(6)	570	516
Land and buildings		201	200
Plant and other items of property, plant and equipment		244	258
Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction and advances		125	58
Investment property	(7)	523	538
Land		104	101
Buildings		419	437
Current investments in Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates	(8)	14,674	9,180
Equity instruments		9,121	9,180
Loans to companies	(15)	5,553	-
Non-current financial assets	(8)	134	163
Equity instruments		2	2
Other financial assets		132	161
Deferred tax assets	(16)	167	174
Non-current prepayments and accrued income		4	4
CURRENT ASSETS		8,109	12,429
Inventories	(10)	794	660
Goods held for resale		692	584
Raw materials and other supplies		102	76
Trade and other receivables		399	483
Trade receivables for sales and services		96	131
Trade receivables from Group companies and associates	(15)	175	192
Current tax assets		60	76
Other accounts receivable from public authorities		68	84
Current investments in Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates	(8 & 15)	1,777	6,243
Loans to companies		1,671	6,243
Other financial assets		106	-
Current financial assets	(8)	-	5
Derivatives		-	5
Current prepayments and accrued income		15	12
Cash and cash equivalents	(9)	5,124	5,026
Cash		5,124	5,026
TOTAL ASSETS		24,365	23,174

The accompanying Notes 1 to 21 and Annex I and II are an integral part of the balance sheet as at 31 January 2021

INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, S.A.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021 AND 2020

(Amounts in millions of euros)	Notes	31/01/2021	31/01/2020
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY		21,718	19,903
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	(11)	21,718	19,905
Share capital		94	94
Share capital		94	94
Share premium		20	20
Reserves		18,732	9,433
Legal and bylaw reserves		19	19
Other reserves		18,713	9,414
Treasury shares		(51)	(60)
Profit for the year		2,923	10,418
VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS		(1)	(3)
Hedges		(1)	(3)
GRANTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED		1	1
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		481	523
Long-term provisions	(12)	89	4
Other provisions		89	4
Non-current payables	(14)	3	6
Obligations under finance leases		3	6
Non-current payables to Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates	(15)	6	6
Deferred tax liabilities	(16)	7	7
Non-current accruals and deferred income	(13)	376	500
CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,166	2,748
Current payables	(14)	36	44
Obligations under finance leases		4	6
Derivatives	(8)	5	5
Other financial liabilities		27	33
Current payables to Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates	(15)	609	698
Trade and other payables		1,397	1,882
Payable to suppliers		362	494
Payable to suppliers - Group companies and associates	(15)	847	1,125
Sundry accounts payable		155	164
Remuneration payable		26	71
Other accounts payable to public authorities		7	28
Current accruals and deferred income	(13)	124	124
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		24,365	23,174

The accompanying Notes 1 to 21 and Annex I and II are an integral part of the balance sheet as at 31 January 2021

INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, S.A.

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021 AND 2020

(Amounts in millions of euros)	Notes	2020	2019
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	(18.1)	9,915	18,261
Sales		6,811	9,208
Services		50	58
Dividends	(15)	3,054	8,995
In-house work on non-current assets		9	7
Procurements	(18.2)	(5,251)	(7,349)
Cost of goods held for resale sold		(4,736)	(6,640)
Cost of raw materials and other consumables used		(443)	(609)
Work performed by other companies		(72)	(100)
Other operating income		204	238
Non-core and other current operating income	(7, 13 & 15)	203	237
Income-related grants transferred to profit or loss		1	1
Personnel expenses		(228)	(271)
Wages, salaries and similar expenses		(190)	(234)
Employee benefits	(18.3)	(38)	(37)
Other operating expenses		(1,567)	(1,559)
Outsourced services	(18.4)	(1,520)	(1,541)
Taxes other than income tax		(4)	(9)
Other current operating expenses		(43)	(9)
Amortisation and depreciation of non-current assets and investment property	(5, 6 & 7)	(126)	(115)
Impairment and gains or losses on disposals of fixed assets		-	(2)
Impairment and gains or losses on disposals of Group investments	(8)	(60)	1,173
Other gains and losses		-	6
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		2,896	10,389
Finance income		11	15
From marketable securities and other financial instruments		11	15
Group companies and associates	(15)	10	4
Third parties		1	11
Finance costs		(1)	(2)
On debts to Group companies and associates	(15)	(1)	(2)
Exchange differences		(16)	2
FINANCIAL RESULTS		(6)	15
INCOME BEFORE TAXES		2,890	10,404
Income tax	(16)	33	14
INCOME FOR THE YEAR		2,923	10,418

The accompanying Notes 1 to 21 and Annex I and II are an integral part of the income statement for the year ended 31 January 2021

INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, S.A.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021 AND 2020

A) STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE

(Amounts in millions of euros)	2020	2019
PROFIT PER STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS (I)	2,923	10,418
Income and expense recognised directly in equity		
Cash flow hedges (Note 8)	(1)	(4)
Tax effect (Note 16)	-	1
TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY (II)	(1)	(3)
Transfers to profit or loss		
Cash flow hedges (Note 8)	4	8
Tax effect (Note 16)	(1)	(2)
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO PROFIT OR LOSS (III)	3	6
TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE (I+II+III)	2,925	10,421

The accompanying Notes 1 to 21 and Annex I and II are an integral part of the statement of recognised income and expense for the year ended 31 January 2021

INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, S.A.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021 AND 2020

B) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN TOTAL EQUITY

(Amounts in millions of euros)

	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Treasury shares	Profit for the year	Valuation adjustments	Grants, donations and bequests received	Total
2019 OPENING BALANCE	94	20	1,749	(77)	10,381	(6)	1	12,162
Total recognised income and expense	-	-	-	-	10,418	3	-	10,421
Transactions with shareholders or owners								
Transfers	-	-	7,640	-	(7,640)	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(2,741)	-	-	(2,741)
Other changes	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	44
Treasury shares	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	17
2019 CLOSING BALANCE	94	20	9,433	(60)	10,418	(3)	1	19,903
2020 OPENING BALANCE	94	20	9,433	(60)	10,418	(3)	1	19,903
Total recognised income and expense	-	-	-	-	2,923	2	-	2,925
Transactions with shareholders or owners								
Transfers	-	-	9,328	-	(9,328)	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(1,090)	-	-	(1,090)
Other changes	-	-	(29)	-	-	-	-	(29)
Treasury shares	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9
2020 CLOSING BALANCE	94	20	18,732	(51)	2,923	(1)	1	21,718

The accompanying Notes 1 to 21 and Annex I and II are an integral part of the statement of changes in total equity for the year ended 31 January 2021

INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, S.A.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021 AND 2020

(Amounts in millions of euros)	Notes	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (I)			
INCOME BEFORE TAXES		2,890	10,404
Adjustments to profit			
Amortisation and depreciation	(5, 6 & 7)	126	115
Impairment losses	(8)	60	22
Changes in provisions		76	19
Gains/Losses on derecognition and disposal of fixed assets	(5, 6 & 7)	-	2
Gains/Losses on derecognition and disposal of financial instruments	(8)	-	(1,183)
Finance income		(11)	(15)
Finance costs		1	2
Exchange differences		(6)	2
Other income and expenses		(151)	(107)
Dividends from investments in equity instruments of Group companies	(15)	(3,054)	(8,995)
Changes in working capital			
Inventories		(134)	195
Trade and other receivables		76	(293)
Trade and other payables		(471)	259
Other current liabilities		9	(9)
Other cash flows from operating activities			
Interest paid		(2)	(2)
Dividends received		2,942	8,981
Interest received		11	15
Income tax paid		(6)	(120)
Other collections (payments)		(6)	(3)
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		2,350	9,289
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (II)			
Payments relating to investment			
Group companies and associates		(873)	(6,107)
Intangible assets	(5)	(59)	(66)
Property, plant and equipment	(6)	(90)	(69)
Other financial assets	(7)	(8)	(10)
Collections relating to divestments			
Group companies and associates		3	395
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(1,027)	(5,857)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (III)			
Collections and payments relating to financial liability instruments			
Repayment of borrowings from Group companies and associates		(135)	176
Dividends and returns on other equity instruments paid			
Dividends		(1,090)	(2,741)
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(1,225)	(2,565)
NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (I+II+III)		98	867
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		5,026	4,159
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		5,124	5,026

The accompanying Notes 1 to 21 and Annex I and II are an integral part of the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 January 2021

Translation of annual accounts originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company in Spain (see Notes 2 and 21). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, S.A.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Activity and description of the Company

Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. ("Inditex" or "the Company") was incorporated as a public limited liability company on 12 June 1985. Its current registered office is located at Avenida Diputación, s/n "Edificio Inditex", in Arteixo, A Coruña.

Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. is the parent of a group of companies, whose main activity is the distribution of fashion items, particularly clothing, footwear, accessories and household textile products. The Group carries out its activity through various retail concepts such as Zara, Pull & Bear, Massimo Dutti, Bershka, Stradivarius, Oysho, Zara Home and Uterqüe. Inditex is listed on all four Spanish stock exchanges and, together with its subsidiary companies, comprises the Inditex Group.

Each concept is carried out through a store and online integrated model, managed directly by companies over which Inditex exercises control through the ownership of the majority of the share capital and of the voting rights, with the exception of certain countries where, for various reasons, the activity is performed through franchises. Certain franchise agreements entered into by the Group include purchase options which, if exercised, would essentially enable the Group to have access to the lease rights over the premises in which the franchised stores operate and the assets associated with these stores. These options may be exercised after a certain period of time has elapsed from the signing of the franchise agreement.

The information relating to Inditex's ownership interests in Group companies and jointly controlled entities is detailed in Annex I hereto.

The Company engages mainly in:

- a. The purchase and procurement of fashion items, particularly clothing and accessories, and the distribution and sale thereof to the companies that market the ZARA concept. Part of this activity is carried out through a permanent establishment in the Netherlands.
- b. The provision of corporate services to the other Group companies.
- c. Management of the ownership interests in its subsidiaries, from which it receives income in the form of dividends.

Pursuant to corporate law, the Company's Directors prepared separately consolidated annual accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, which reflected a consolidated profit attributable to the Parent of EUR 1,106 million (2019: EUR 3,639 million) and consolidated equity attributable to the Parent of EUR 14,520 million (2019: EUR 14,913 million).

The Group's consolidated annual accounts for 2019 were prepared by the Directors of Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. at the Board of Directors meeting held on 17 March 2020 and were filed at the A Coruña Mercantile Registry, while the consolidated annual accounts of the Inditex Group for 2020 were prepared on 9 March 2021.

As indicated in Note 15, a significant portion of the Company's operations are carried on with companies in the Group to which it belongs.

The Company, together with other companies, belongs to a group which, in turn, is controlled by the same individual, who has control over other companies. The company with the most assets in this group of companies, Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L., files its annual accounts at the A Coruña Mercantile Registry. Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. and Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L. are managed independently.

2 Basis of presentation of the annual accounts

a) Regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company

These annual accounts were formally prepared by the Directors in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company, which consists of:

- a. The Spanish Commercial Code and all other Spanish Corporate Law.
- b. The Consolidated Spanish Companies Act.
- c. The General Accounting Plan (*approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007, of 16 November*) and its subsequent amendments.
- d. The mandatory rules approved by the Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute in order to implement the General Accounting Plan and the relevant secondary legislation.
- e. All other applicable Spanish accounting legislation.

b) Fair presentation

The annual accounts for the year ended 31 January 2021 ("2020"), which were obtained from the Company's accounting records, are presented in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company and, in particular, with the accounting principles and rules contained therein (see Note 2-a) and, accordingly, present fairly the Company's equity, financial position, results of operations and cash flows for 2020.

These annual accounts, which were formally prepared by the Company's Directors, will be submitted for approval by the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting, and it is considered that they will be approved without any changes. The annual accounts for the year ended 31 January 2020 ("2019") were approved by the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 14 July 2020.

Unless otherwise stated, the amounts shown in these annual accounts are expressed in millions of euros.

c) Accounting principles

The Company's Directors formally prepared these annual accounts taking into account all the obligatory accounting principles and standards. In particular, the annual accounts for 2020 were prepared on the basis of the "going concern" accounting principle, in the absence of doubts as to the Company's ability to continue its operations. The assessment that there are no material uncertainties

affecting the Company's capacity to continue with its operations was based on the following information:

- The performance of the Company, which has posted positive results in 2020.
- Performance forecasts for spring/summer 2021.
- The capacity to adapt the supply chain to changing conditions.
- The flexibility of the model based on sales channel integration.
- The capacity to manage the financial risks to which the Company is exposed (see Note 19).
- The positive net financial position and the existence of sufficient undrawn financing facilities to fund the Company's activities.

All obligatory accounting principles were applied.

d) Key issues in relation to the measurement and estimation of uncertainty

Impacts of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures to combat it adopted by the various governments of countries in which the Group headed by Inditex conducts its activity have had a significant effect on the Company's activity and results in 2020. Store closures and/or reduced opening hours, limitations on capacity and restrictions on movements have led to a decrease in the Company's earnings and profitability, which was partially offset by the sizeable increase in e-commerce. Likewise, the pandemic also took its toll on supply markets and, as a result, the supply chain, due to temporary factory closures, delayed deliveries, etc. Inditex has implemented measures aimed at mitigating the impact by harnessing the inherent flexibility of its supply model based on proximity supplies and on a unique inventory position.

In the first quarter of the year, as many as 90% of the Group's stores were closed. Stores were subsequently reopened, depending on the markets, until practically 100% of stores were open at the end of the third quarter. However, in the last two months of the year, restrictions on store openings were again imposed in certain markets that are important for the Company and its Group. Against this backdrop, the technological infrastructure and the digitalisation initiatives on which the Inditex Group's unified strategy is based have made it possible to continue operating with some degree of normality and efficiency, guaranteeing online sales, the efficient management of the unified inventory and addressing key requirements safely and securely.

From a financial standpoint, the pandemic has led to greater volatility in some of the currencies to which the Company is exposed; however, its negative impact cannot be considered to be exceptional. Although the pandemic has resulted in a general credit crunch in the markets, especially at the beginning, the potential loss expected did not evolve significantly. In order to minimise the impact due to the slowdown in activity resulting from the pandemic, the Company has implemented measures intended to conserve its liquidity, through strict control of all lines of expenditure and by delaying payment of the special dividend. New committed credit facilities have also been arranged (see Note 14).

Although the Covid-19 pandemic has had a material impact on most of the markets where the Group headed by Inditex operates as a result of the lockdowns and restrictions on movement, the flexibility

of the business model has been a key aspect in the operational and financial performance in the period.

The main judgements and estimates used to measure certain items of the financial statements were updated to take into account the impact of the pandemic. Moreover, the specific impacts associated with the pandemic were recognised in the income statement of the year, as part of operating profit and loss:

- Costs linked to the increase in workplace health and safety measures form a part of operating expenses in accordance with their nature.
- Donations: Since the beginning of the crisis, the Company has made all of its logistic and operational capacities available in an attempt to mitigate the health crisis as much as possible. Likewise, Inditex has donated EUR 25 million in different types of material and has transported over 150 million items of health protection.
- Sub-activity costs at distribution centres were excluded from inventory valuations.

Although the year's profit has been significantly affected by the pandemic, the long-term business plan remains in effect as the pandemic is considered to be a temporary situation that does not alter the Company's long-term expectations. Accordingly, during the year, the Group has continued to implement the unified model of store and online sales based on three key strategic lines: digitalisation, integration of physical store and digital world, and sustainability. In this regard, these annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, in the absence of doubts as to the Company's ability to continue its operations.

Section E of the Annual Corporate Governance Report includes a more detailed analysis of the pandemic's impacts on the various risks identified within the Inditex Group.

Material estimates and measurement of uncertainty

In preparing the accompanying annual accounts estimates were occasionally made in order to quantify certain of the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and obligations reported herein. Below are the estimates and assumptions most exposed to uncertainty:

- The assessment of possible impairment losses on investments in Group companies. In determining the recoverable value of non-current assets (in accordance with the methodology described in note 4-d), estimates are made of the cash flows at cash-generating units for which purpose assumptions are made such as estimated sales growth, the performance of operating expenses and the gross margin of each of the CGUs. These estimates are based on the Company's prior experience and on macroeconomic indicators. Accordingly, these estimates are affected by uncertainty to the extent that they depend on the future performance of each cash-generating unit and on the possibility of there being events outside the Company's control in relation to the Covid-19 pandemic (such as mandatory temporary closures of physical stores for health reasons) or a general decline in the economic environment that worsens revenue forecasts.
- The determination of inventory costs and its net realizable value. In establishing the recoverable value of inventories, estimates of net realisable are used, based on assumptions linked primarily to the success of the collections, which determines sales performance, stock rotation, the volume of discounted units and the percentage discount. These estimates are affected by uncertainty to the extent that they depend on future events associated with the collections' commercial success.

- Assessment of counterparty credit risk of financial institutions in which the Company holds Cash and cash equivalents and Current financial investments.

The remaining estimates, judgements and assumptions considered in preparing these annual financial statements are as follows:

- The useful life of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property.
- The determination of the fair value of certain financial instruments.
- The assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of liabilities for pensions and other obligations with employees.
- The calculation of the provisions required for contingencies relating to litigation in progress and doubtful debts.
- The estimated recovery of deferred tax assets on the basis of the existences of future taxable profits.

However, events that take place in the future might make it necessary to change these estimates (*upwards or downwards*) in coming years. Changes in accounting estimates would be applied prospectively, recognising the effects of the change in estimates in the income statements for the years affected.

e) Comparative information

The information relating to 2019 included in these notes to the annual accounts is presented solely for comparison purposes with that relating to 2020.

f) Grouping of items

Certain items in the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows are grouped together to facilitate their understanding; however, whenever the amounts involved are material, the information is broken down in the related notes to the annual accounts.

g) Correction of errors

In preparing these annual accounts no significant errors were detected that would have made it necessary to restate the amounts included in the annual accounts for 2019.

h) Changes in accounting policies

In the year ended 31 January 2021 there were no significant changes in accounting policies with respect to those applied in 2019.

i) Materiality

In preparing these annual accounts the Company omitted any information or disclosure which, not requiring disclosure due to their qualitative importance, was considered not to be material.

3 Distribution of profit

The Directors' proposed appropriation of the Company's profit in 2020 amounts to EUR 2,923 million, which is the maximum distributable amount, corresponding to an ordinary dividend of EUR 0.22 and a special dividend of EUR 0.48 (gross) per share for all shares in circulation, and an increase in voluntary

reserves in the amount of EUR 492 million and in the capitalisation reserve in the amount of EUR 250 million.

Of the total of EUR 0.70 per share to be paid as a dividend, EUR 0.35 per share will be payable on 3 May 2021 as an ordinary interim dividend and special dividend, and EUR 0.35 per share on 2 November 2021 as a supplementary special dividend.

At 31 January 2021 the restricted reserves amounted to EUR 237 million (2019: EUR 83 million).

4 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies used by the Company in preparing these annual accounts for 2020 were as follows:

a) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised initially at acquisition or production cost and this initial measurement is subsequently adjusted for any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses on the assets. Whenever there are signs of impairment, the Company tests the intangible assets for impairment (see Note 4-d) to determine whether the recoverable amount of the assets has been reduced to below their carrying amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

In-house work performed by the Company to develop certain items of computer software that is capitalised to intangible assets is measured at accumulated cost (external costs plus in-house costs and, as the case may be, in-house personnel costs incurred in the development of this software).

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised systematically over the years of useful life of the assets, as follows:

	Useful life (years)
Patents and similar intangibles	10
Computer software	5

The Company reviews the residual values and useful lives of its intangible assets at each reporting date. Any change in the initially established estimates would be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at acquisition or production cost revalued pursuant to various laws (including Law 16/2012, of 27 December) (see Notes 6, 7 and 11) and this initial measurement is subsequently adjusted for any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses on the assets. Whenever there are signs of impairment, the Company tests the property, plant and equipment for impairment (see Note 4-d) to determine whether the recoverable amount of the assets has been reduced to below their carrying amount.

Periodic maintenance, upkeep and repair expenses are recognised in profit or loss as they are incurred. However, the costs of expansion, modernisation or improvements leading to a lengthening of the useful lives of the assets are capitalised.

The balances of assets retired as a result of modernisation or for any other reason are derecognised from the related cost, accumulated depreciation and, if appropriate, impairment loss accounts.

The Company transfers items of property, plant and equipment in the course of construction to property, plant and equipment in use when they are ready for their intended use, at which time they start to be depreciated.

The property, plant and equipment in use is depreciated using the straight-line method, on the basis of the acquisition or production cost (revalued, if appropriate) of the assets less their residual value; the land on which the buildings and other structures stand has an indefinite useful life and, accordingly, is not depreciated.

The annual depreciation charge on property, plant and equipment is recognised under "Amortisation and Depreciation of Assets and Investment Property" in the income statement, based on the years of estimated useful life of the assets, and corresponds to the following depreciation percentages:

	Useful life (years)
Buildings	25 to 50
Plant and machinery	8 to 20
Other fixtures, tools and furniture	10 to 20
Other items of property, plant and equipment	4 to 10

The Company reviews the residual values and useful lives of its property, plant and equipment at each financial year-end. Any change in the initially established estimates is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

c) Investment property

The assets included under "Investment Property" in the balance sheet correspond to assets leased, mainly, to Group companies. This investment property is measured as described in Note 4-b on "Property, Plant and Equipment".

d) Impairment of non-current assets

The Company periodically assesses whether there are any indications that its non-current assets might have become impaired, for the purpose of determining whether their recoverable amount is lower than their carrying amount (impairment loss).

In this regard, whenever there are signs of impairment, the Company tests these assets for impairment to determine whether the recoverable amount of the assets has been reduced to below their carrying amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Similarly, if there is an indication of a recovery in the value of an impaired asset, the Company recognises the reversal of the impairment loss recognised in prior periods, with a credit to the income statement, and adjusts the future depreciation charges accordingly. In no circumstances the reversal of an impairment loss on an asset may raise its carrying amount above that which it would have if no impairment losses had been recognised in prior years.

Also, the Company has developed a general, systematic procedure for carrying out these impairment tests, based on the monitoring of certain events or circumstances which indicate that the value of an asset may not be recovered in full. This method is applied mainly to investments in Group companies and associates, non-current financial investments and other assets.

Calculation of the recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of assets is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is established on the basis of the expected future cash flows for the period in which these assets are expected to generate revenue, expectations about possible variations in the amount or timing of those future cash flows, the time value of money, the price for bearing the uncertainty inherent in the asset, and other factors that market participants would consider in pricing the future cash flows to be derived from the asset.

Recoverable amount is determined for each individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. If this is the case, recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

In the case of investments in Group companies, recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows from the investment. Unless there is better evidence, the recoverable amount of the investment is taken to be the value of the equity of the investee, adjusted by the amount of the unrealised gains existing at the date of measurement (*including any goodwill*). Impairment losses recognised and reversed are charged and credited, respectively, to the income statement.

The Company has defined each of the investees as basic cash-generating units. The cash flows were based on the budgets and business plans of the various companies, which generally cover a three-year period. The key assumptions on which the budgets and business plans are based are estimated sales growth and the evolution of the operating expenses and gross profit of the cash-generating units, based on experience and knowledge of the trends in each of the markets in which the investees operate and on the macroeconomic indicators that reflect the current and foreseeable economic situation for each market.

Estimated cash flows for the period not covered by the business plan are determined based on a long-term growth rate for the sector in each market that reflects the Company's best estimates regarding the business performance, based on its understanding of each market.

The discount rate applied is usually a pre-tax measure based on the risk-free rate for 30-year bonds issued by the governments in the relevant markets (or similar bonds, if there are no ten-year bonds), adjusted to reflect the risk increase.

The average discount rate, resulting from those applied by the Company in the various markets, used for the purpose of calculating the present value of the estimated cash flows was as follows:

	2020 Average	2019 Average
Spain	8.36%	5.10%
Rest of Europe	9.45%	6.06%
Americas	13.82%	9.95%
Asia and rest of the world	8.70%	6.93%

Although the various subsidiaries' business and profits for 2020 have been affected by the pandemic, their business plans remain in effect as the pandemic is considered to be a temporary situation that does not alter their long-term expectations.

In impairment testing, the key assumptions on which the budgets and business plans are built have been updated with the most recent information available, which factors in the uncertainty generated by the Covid-19 pandemic in relation to the temporary restrictions on sales in physical stores in certain countries, the demand for the products sold by the Company and other considerations affecting the estimated operating margin of each of the cash-generating units.

The Company's management has drawn up various scenarios considering a range of possible values for each of the key assumptions used in determining the business plans. The most adverse scenario considers a one-year delay in achieving the strategic business objectives.

In the most likely scenario, which has been used in the impairment test, cash flows are expected to return to Covid-19 pre-pandemic levels in 2022. In this analysis, the time horizon outlined above has been considered.

Also, the Company analysed the sensitivity of the result of the impairment test to the following changes in assumptions:

- A 100 basis point increase in the discount rate.
- A 5% reduction on future flows.

These sensitivity analyses, performed separately for each of the aforementioned assumptions, did not disclose the potential existence of any additional significant impairment of the assets.

e) Leases

Leases are classified as "*finance leases*", whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset to the lessee. All other leases are classified as "*operating leases*".

Finance leases

At the commencement of the lease term, the Company recognises an asset and a liability for the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including the price of the purchase option when it is reasonably certain that it will be exercised. The initial direct costs are added to the amount recognised as an asset. The minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability.

Contingent rents are recognised as an expense when it is probable that they will be incurred.

The accounting policies applied to the assets used by the Company under finance leases are the same as those described in Note 4-b (property, plant and equipment). However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership of the assets at the end of the lease term, they are amortised over the shorter of their useful life and the lease term.

Operating leases

In operating leases, the ownership of the leased asset and substantially all the risks and rewards relating to the leased asset remain with the lessor.

Both when the Company acts as the lessor and when it acts as the lessee, lease income and expenses are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they accrue.

Fixed quotas derived from operating leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The effect of the difference between the recognition of the lease expense on a straight-line basis during the duration of the contracts and the lease payments made, is recognised in the balance in long-term and short-term accrual accounts.

f) Financial instruments

A *"financial instrument"* -is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

An *"equity instrument"* -is a contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the issuing entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

A *"financial derivative"* -is a financial instrument whose value changes in response to the change in an observable market variable (*such as an interest rate, financial instrument price or market index*), whose initial investment is very small compared with other financial instruments with a similar response to changes in market factors, and which is generally settled at a future date.

Financial assets

The financial assets held by the Company are classified in the following categories:

1. *"Loans, receivables and other financial assets"*. These comprise financial assets arising from the sale of goods or the rendering of services in the ordinary course of the Company's business, or financial assets which, not having commercial substance, are not equity instruments or derivatives, have fixed or determinable payments and are not traded in an active market.

These financial assets are measured at their nominal value since they do not have an established interest rate and are expected to be collected in the short term.

The Company recognises the appropriate impairment losses on receivables if there is a reduction or delay in the estimated future cash flows as a result of debtor insolvency. The amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

2. *"Equity investments in Group companies and jointly controlled entities"*. *"Group companies"* are defined as companies over which the Company has the capacity to exercise control; control is, in general but not exclusively, presumed to exist when the Company directly or indirectly owns half

or more of the voting power of the investee or, even if this percentage is lower or zero, when, as in the case of agreements with shareholders of the investee, the Company is granted control. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Jointly controlled entities include companies over which, by virtue of an agreement, the Company exercises joint control with one or more other venturers.

Investments in Group companies and jointly controlled entities are measured at acquisition cost net, where appropriate, of any accumulated impairment losses. These losses are calculated as described in Note 4-d.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have also been transferred.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include those debits and accounts payable that have arisen from the purchase of goods or services in the normal course of the Company's business and those which, not having commercial substance, cannot be classified as derivative financial instruments.

Accounts payable are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, adjusted by the directly attributable transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the "effective interest method", as described above. However, the financial liabilities with no set interest rate, and those which mature or are expected to be received in the short term, where the effect of discounting is not material, are measured at nominal value.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when the obligations giving rise to them cease to exist.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised in "Equity" in the balance sheet at the proceeds received, net of issue costs.

Treasury shares acquired by the Company are presented separately at cost as a reduction of shareholders' equity in the balance sheet. No gain or loss is recognised in the income statement on treasury share transactions.

The related transaction costs are recognised as a reduction of reserves, after consideration of any tax effect.

Derivative financial instruments

Financial instruments acquired by the Company to hedge forecast transactions in foreign currencies are recognised at fair value.

Foreign currency hedges relating to forecast transactions are treated as cash flow hedges, and therefore any gains or losses derived from measuring the hedging instrument at fair value which correspond to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in equity. The ineffective portion is charged to finance costs or credited to finance income, as appropriate.

Amounts recognised in equity are taken to income when the forecast transaction takes place with a charge or credit to the income statement in which it was recognised. Also, gains or losses recognised in equity are reclassified to finance income or costs when the forecast transaction is no longer

expected to occur. The fair value of the hedges is recognised, depending on whether it is positive or negative, under "Current Financial Assets" or "Current Payables" in the accompanying balance sheet.

In order for these financial instruments to qualify for hedge accounting, they are initially designated as hedging instruments and the hedging relationship is documented. Also, the Company verifies, both at inception and periodically over the term of the hedge, using "effectiveness tests", that the hedging relationship is effective, i.e. that it is prospectively foreseeable that the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item (attributable to the hedged risk) will be almost fully offset by those of the hedging instrument. In addition, the ineffective portion of the hedging instrument is recognised immediately in the income statement.

The fair value of the hedging instruments was calculated using valuation techniques based on the spot exchange rate and yield curves according to the fair value hierarchy shown below:

Level 1

Fair value is calculated on the basis of quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.

Level 2

Fair value is calculated on the basis of inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3

Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The measurement methodology, based on the aforementioned hierarchy, is as follows:

Level 2 instruments

The Company assigns the assets and liabilities associated with its OTC derivative positions to this level and measures them using observable market inputs.

The Company does not have financial instruments included in Level 1 or 3.

Accordingly, the fair value of the hedging instruments arranged by the Company is calculated as follows:

Foreign currency forwards

Foreign currency forwards are basically measured by comparing the contract strike price (agreed delivery price) with the market forward rate for the maturity of the contract. Once the estimated future settlement of the contract has been obtained based on the aforementioned comparison (in euros), the settlement is discounted using the risk-free zero coupon yield curve (or the interbank yield curve). This risk free valuation is subsequently adjusted to include each party's credit risk, both the risk corresponding to the counterparty (Credit Value Adjustment ("CVA") or counterparty default risk) and own risk (Debit Value Adjustment ("DVA") or own default risk).

The CVA and the DVA are calculated by multiplying the estimated exposure by the probability of default and the loss severity (which measures the loss given default). Where possible, the probability of default and the assumed recoverable amount in the event of default are obtained from quoted CDSs or from other observable market inputs. The CVA and the DVA calculations are netted for each counterparty with which the entity has an ISDA master agreement providing for the netting of the derivative positions in the event of default.

Options purchased

The determination of the fair value of the (plain vanilla) options is based on a modified version of the Black-Scholes formula (Garman-Kohlhagen). Fair value is a function of the price of the underlying, the strike price, the time to maturity and the volatility of the underlying. The credit adjustment is carried out by direct discounting with credit spread method curves.

g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of acquisition cost and net realisable value.

The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase and costs of conversion, as well as design, logistics and transport costs and any directly allocable costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Cost is calculated on a FIFO basis.

At each accounting close, the Company calculates the provision corresponding to the inventories that are estimated to be sold below their acquisition price. This provision is made for each campaign.

Net realisable value is understood to be:

- Raw materials and other supplies: replacement cost. However, raw materials and other supplies are not written down below cost if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be disposed of at or above production cost.
- Finished goods for sale: estimated selling price in the normal course of business.

h) Grants, donations and bequests received

Grants, donations and bequests received are recognised as income in equity when they are officially granted, as the case may be, and when the conditions attached to them have been complied with and there is reasonable assurance that they will be received.

Grants related to assets are recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the depreciation taken on the assets financed with them or, where applicable, when the assets are disposed of, derecognised or an impairment loss is recognised.

i) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal, contractual, constructive or tacit) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are quantified on the basis of the best information available at the date of preparation of the annual accounts and are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, provisions are reversed.

There are no risks that might give rise to significant future contingencies affecting the Company that have not already been taken into account in these annual accounts.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the Company's control. Unlike provisions, contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet, but are disclosed in the accompanying Notes to the annual accounts, unless the possibility of an outflow in settlement is considered to be remote.

j) *Employee benefits*

The provisions for long-term incentives are recognised at year-end at the present value of the estimated future payments to be made in order to meet the obligations acquired (see Note 20). The expense accrued during the year is determined based on the best estimate of the degree to which the conditions giving entitlement to payment have been met, with a charge to personnel costs and finance costs. Any change in the estimates made are recognised with a charge or credit to the income statement for the year, based on their nature.

k) *Income tax*

The Company files consolidated income tax returns as part of a tax group of which it is the parent.

Tax expense (tax income) comprises current tax expense (current tax income) and deferred tax expense (deferred tax income).

The current income tax expense is the amount payable by the Company as a result of income tax settlements for a given year. Tax credits and other tax benefits, excluding tax withholdings and pre-payments, and tax loss carryforwards from prior years effectively offset in the current year reduce the current income tax expense. These tax benefits are measured at face value unless the period for recovery is more than one year, in which case they are measured at present value, provided that this differs significantly from face value.

The deferred tax expense or income relates to the recognition and derecognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities. These include temporary differences measured at the amount expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases, and tax loss and tax credit carryforwards. These amounts are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except for those arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting profit (loss) nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is considered probable that the Company will have taxable profits in the future against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised, provided that they will be utilised within a maximum of ten years, unless there is clear evidence that they will be recovered within a period of more than ten years or there are deferred tax liabilities with an identical period of reversal.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from transactions charged or credited directly to equity are also recognised in equity.

The deferred tax assets recognised are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and the appropriate adjustments are made to the extent that there are doubts as to their future recoverability. Also, unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that they will be recovered through future taxable profits.

As required by the Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute, the Group's policies establish that for each of the companies that belongs to the consolidated tax group, the income tax expense or benefit for the year is calculated on the basis of accounting profit before tax, increased or decreased, as appropriate, by the permanent differences from the taxable profit, net of the tax relief and tax credits corresponding to each company in the tax group under the consolidated tax regime.

l) Revenue and expense recognition

Revenue and expenses are recognised when the actual flow of the related goods and services occurs, regardless of when the resulting monetary or financial flow arises.

Revenue from sales is recognised when the commitment obligations with the customer have been satisfied and which, in general, occurs when the goods are given to the customer and the customer pays for them. Revenue is recognised for the value of the consideration received. Refunds of sales, whether actual or forecast, are considered part of the total price of each sales transaction.

Sales to franchises are recognised following the same criteria.

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period, provided the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably.

Interest income from financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method and dividend income, which is recognised under "Revenue" since it forms part of the ordinary business of the Company, is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment has been established. Interest and dividends from financial assets accrued after the date of acquisition are recognised as income.

m) Current / non-current classification

The Company classifies assets and liabilities as current and non-current items in the balance sheet. Assets and liabilities are classified as current when they are expected to be realised or settled within twelve months of the balance sheet date, and are otherwise classified as non-current liabilities.

n) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's functional currency is the euro. Assets whose acquisition cost is denominated in a foreign currency are translated to euros at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of each acquisition or at the date on which the related items are included in assets.

Accounts receivable and payable denominated in foreign currency are translated to euros at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date and are subsequently translated at the end of the reporting period using the closing exchange rates. Any resulting gains or losses are recognised directly in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

o) Related party transactions

The Company performs its transactions with Group companies and related parties on an arm's length basis. Also, the transfer pricings are adequately supported and, therefore, the Company's Directors consider that there are no material risks in this connection that might give rise to significant liabilities in the future.

p) Statement of cash flows

The following terms are used in the statement of cash flows:

- a. Cash flows: inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, which are short-term, highly liquid investments that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
- b. Operating activities: the principal revenue-producing activities of the Company and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.
- c. Investing activities: the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- d. Financing activities: activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the equity and borrowings of the Company that are not operating activities.

q) Statement of changes in equity

The statement of changes in equity presented in these annual accounts shows the total changes in equity in the year. This information is in turn presented in two statements: the statement of recognised income and expense and the statement of changes in total equity. The main characteristics of the information contained in the two parts of the statement are explained below:

Statement of recognised income and expense

This part of the statement of changes in equity presents the income and expenses generated by the Company as a result of its business activity in the year, and a distinction is made between the income and expenses recognised in the income statement for the year and the other income and expenses recognised, in accordance with current regulations, directly in equity.

Accordingly, this statement presents:

- a. Profit for the year.
- b. The net amount of income and expenses recognised directly in equity (*the income, net of the expenses arising during the year, recognised directly in equity, which remains under this line item even if in the same year it is transferred to profit or loss, to the initial carrying amount of other assets or liabilities, or is reclassified to another line item*).
- c. The amount transferred to profit or loss from equity (*the amount of the revaluation gains and losses and the asset-related grants previously recognised in equity, albeit in the same year, which are recognised in the income statement*).
- d. The total recognised income and expense, calculated as the sum of a) to c) above.

The amounts of these items are presented gross and the related tax effect is recognised under "Tax Effect" in this statement.

Statement of changes in total equity

This part of the statement of changes in equity presents all the changes in equity, including those arising from changes in accounting policies and from the correction of misstatements. Accordingly, this statement presents a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the year of all the equity items, and the changes are grouped together on the basis of their nature into the following items:

- a. Adjustments due to changes in accounting policies and to errors: include the changes in equity arising as a result of the retrospective restatement of the balances in the annual accounts due to changes in accounting policies or to the correction of misstatements.

- b. Income and expense recognised in the year: includes, in aggregate form, the total of the aforementioned items recognised in the statement of recognised income and expense.
- c. Other changes in equity: includes the remaining items recognised in equity, including, inter alia, increases and decreases in the Company's share capital, distribution of profit, transactions involving own equity instruments, share-based payments, transfers between equity items and any other increases or decreases in equity.

r) Permanent establishment

As indicated in Note 1, the Company carries out part of its business through a Permanent Establishment in the Netherlands.

The annual accounts include the effects of the integration of said Permanent Establishment, through the integration in the balance sheet and in the profit and loss account of the balances of the balance sheet items and the profit and loss account of the same. Said integration has been carried out eliminating the transactions carried out between the Company and the Permanent Establishment, as well as the reciprocal asset and liability balances.

The main effect revealed in 2020 by the integration of the Permanent Establishment has been the integration of assets amounting to EUR 66 million (EUR 91 million in 2019).

5 Intangible assets

The changes in 2020 and 2019 in the intangible asset accounts and in the related accumulated amortisation were as follows:

2020

	Opening balance	Additions (charge for the year)	Disposals	Transfers	Closing balance
Patents and similar items intangibles	15	1	-	-	16
Computer software	264	66	(18)	21	333
Intangible assets in progress and advances	21	1	-	(21)	1
Cost	300	68	(18)	-	350
Patents and similar items intangibles	(11)	(1)	-	-	(12)
Computer software	(119)	(53)	18	-	(154)
Accumulated amortisation	(130)	(54)	18	-	(166)
Net carrying amount	170				184

2019

	Opening balance	Additions (charge for the year)	Disposals	Transfers	Closing balance
Patents and similar items intangibles	15	-	-	-	15
Computer software	201	60	(12)	15	264
Intangible assets in progress and advances	22	14	-	(15)	21
Cost	238	74	(12)	-	300
Patents and similar items intangibles	(11)	-	-	-	(11)
Computer software	(91)	(40)	12	-	(119)
Accumulated amortisation	(102)	(40)	12	-	(130)
Net carrying amount	136				170

Additions

The main additions in 2020 and in 2019 relate to the amount paid for the investment in new IT developments, which was recognised under "Computer Software" and "Intangible Assets in Progress and Advances".

Fully amortised intangible assets

The Company's intangible assets include certain items which had been fully amortised at 31 January 2021 and 2020, the total cost and accumulated amortisation of which were as follows:

	31/01/2021	31/01/2020
Patents and similar items intangibles	8	7
Computer software	30	33
Total	38	40

6 Property, plant and equipment

The changes in 2020 and 2019 in the property, plant and equipment accounts and in the related accumulated depreciation were as follows:

2020

	Opening balance	Additions (charge for the year)	Disposals	Transfers (Note 7)	Closing balance
Land	27	-	-	-	27
Buildings	201	1	-	4	206
Plant and machinery	169	1	-	4	174
Other fixtures, tools and furniture	47	2	-	6	55
Other items of property, plant and equipment	225	9	(19)	5	220
Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction and advances	58	90	-	(23)	125
Cost	727	103	(19)	(4)	807
Buildings	(28)	(4)	-	-	(32)
Plant and machinery	(70)	(13)	-	-	(83)
Other fixtures, tools and furniture	(29)	(3)	-	-	(32)
Other items of property, plant and equipment	(84)	(25)	19	-	(90)
Accumulated depreciation	(211)	(45)	19	-	(237)
Net carrying amount	516				570

2019

	Opening balance	Additions (charge for the year)	Disposals	Transfers (Note 7)	Closing balance
Land	23	-	-	4	27
Buildings	199	5	(5)	2	201
Plant and machinery	162	4	(2)	5	169
Other fixtures, tools and furniture	45	2	-	-	47
Other items of property, plant and equipment	216	31	(23)	1	225
Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction and advances	38	35	-	(15)	58
Cost	683	77	(30)	(3)	727
Buildings	(23)	(5)	-	-	(28)
Plant and machinery	(58)	(13)	1	-	(70)
Other fixtures, tools and furniture	(26)	(3)	-	-	(29)
Other items of property, plant and equipment	(79)	(27)	22	-	(84)
Accumulated depreciation	(186)	(48)	23	-	(211)
Net carrying amount	497				516

Additions

The main additions in 2020 and 2019 relate to expansion projects carried out at the Company's head office in Arteixo (A Coruña).

Asset revaluation

On 1 February 2013, the items of investment property were revalued pursuant to Law 16/2012, of 27 December; this had an effect on equity, net of tax, of EUR 9 million. The impact of this revaluation on the depreciation charge for 2020 was EUR 0.3 million (EUR 0.2 million in 2019).

Fully depreciated property, plan and equipment

At 31 January 2021 and 2020, the property, plant and equipment and the investment property described in Note 7 included certain fully depreciated assets still in operation, the total cost and accumulated depreciation of which were as follows:

	31/01/2021	31/01/2020
Buildings	117	110
Plant and machinery	30	26
Other fixtures, tools and furniture	12	11
Other items of property, plant and equipment	16	19
Total	175	166

Property, plant and equipment acquired from the Group

The detail of the property, plant and equipment and investment property acquired from Group companies at 31 January 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

At 31 January 2021

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Total
Land and buildings	924	(333)	591
Plant and machinery	213	(67)	146
Other items of property, plant and equipment	6	(5)	1
Total	1,143	(405)	738

At 31 January 2020

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Total
Land and buildings	899	(305)	594
Plant and machinery	157	(55)	102
Other items of property, plant and equipment	7	(5)	2
Total	1,063	(365)	698

Insurance

The Company takes out insurance policies to cover the possible risks to which its property, plant and equipment are exposed. The Company's Directors consider that the policies arranged at 31 January 2021 are sufficient to cover the risks inherent to its business activities.

7 Investment property

The changes in 2020 and 2019 in "Investment Property" were as follows:

2020

	Opening balance	Additions (charge for the year)	Disposals	Transfers (Note 6)	Closing balance
Land	101	-	-	3	104
Buildings	769	8	(1)	1	777
Cost	870	8	(1)	4	881
Buildings	(332)	(27)	1	-	(358)
Accumulated depreciation	(332)	(27)	1	-	(358)
Net carrying amount	538				523

2019

	Opening balance	Additions (charge for the year)	Transfers (Note 6)	Closing balance
Land	101	-	-	101
Buildings	756	10	3	769
Cost	857	10	3	870
Buildings	(305)	(27)	-	(332)
Accumulated depreciation	(305)	(27)	-	(332)
Net carrying amount	552			538

Investment property relates mainly to land and buildings leased by the Company to Group companies whose corporate purpose is the provision of logistics services.

Revenues from leasing the Company's property investments for the financial year 2020 amounted to EUR 38 million (EUR 39 million in 2019) and are recorded under the heading "Other Operating Income - Non-Core and Other Current Operating Income" in the attached profit and loss account (see Note 15).

Operating expenses related to the investment properties owned by the Company amounted to EUR 2 million in 2020 and 2019.

Additions

The additions for the year 2020 correspond mainly to several expansion and improvement projects carried out in the different logistics centres that the Company has in Tordera (Barcelona), Meco (Madrid), and Arteixo (A Coruña).

Asset revaluation

On 1 February 2013, the items of investment property were revalued pursuant to Law 16/2012, of 27 December; this had an effect on equity, net of tax, of EUR 35 million. The impact of this revaluation on the depreciation charge for 2020 and 2019 was EUR 1 million in both years.

Insurance

The Company takes out insurance policies to cover the possible risks to which its investment property is exposed. The Company's Directors consider that the insurance coverage arranged is adequate.

8 Investments in Group companies and financial assets (current and non-current)

The detail of investments in Group companies and financial assets (current and non-current) at 31 January 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	31/01/2021	31/01/2020
Non-current investments in Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates		
Equity investments	9,203	9,268
Impairment losses	(82)	(88)
Loans to companies (Note 15)	5,553	-
Total	14,674	9,180
Non-current financial assets		
Equity instruments		
Cost	14	14
Impairment losses	(12)	(12)
Other financial assets	132	161
Total	134	163
Current investments in Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates (Note 15)		
Loans to companies	1,671	6,243
Other financial assets	106	-
Total	1,777	6,243
Current financial assets		
Derivatives	-	5
Total	-	5

Non-current investments in Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates

Equity instruments

The most significant information in relation to Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates at 31 January 2021 is detailed in Annex I.

Investments and variations in equity instruments reflect the Group's decisions concerning the centralised management of operations and are framed within a process of review of the Group's corporate structure with the aim of simplifying it. In 2020, the Company's various subsidiaries in Bosnia, Croatia, Denmark and Norway merged.

In addition, the Company increased capital by EUR 3 million and made cash contributions amounting to EUR 17 million.

With regard to reductions, an investee with an acquisition cost of EUR 67 million which was fully provisioned was wound up. Moreover, capital reductions were performed in the amount of EUR 5 million and certain holdings were contributed to other Group companies in the amount of EUR 10 million, implying a charge of the same amount under "Other reserves" in the balance sheet. Lastly, reductions in investments amounting to EUR 3 million were also recognised, as a result of dividends from profit generated prior to the date of acquisition of the investees by the Company.

Based on the criteria detailed in Note 4-d, the Company recognised impairment losses implying a charge of EUR 60 million under the heading "Impairment and gains or losses on disposals of Group investments" in the income statement.

In 2019 there were acquisitions of Group companies by other Group companies amounting to EUR 3,505 million, capital increases amounting to EUR 1,617 million, cash and non-cash contributions amounting to EUR 183 million, capital reductions amounting to EUR 4 million, reimbursements of contributions amounting to EUR 6 million, and sales to other subsidiaries of certain investments in Group companies whose acquisition cost amounted to EUR 62 million. The impact of these transactions led to a credit amounting to EUR 51 million under the heading "Other reserves" in the balance sheet, and a positive result of EUR 1,183 million registered under the heading "Impairment and gains or losses on disposals of Group Investments" of the profit and loss account. This heading also includes impairment losses, which implied a charge of EUR 62 million. Acquisitions and sales are measured at fair value as determined by an independent expert.

None of the investees of Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. are listed on the stock exchange.

Current investments in Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates

Loans to companies and other financial assets

At the close of 2020 the loans to Group companies recognised under non-current assets in the balance sheet relate to the financing of their activities and the purchase of property, plant and equipment. These loans accrue a market rate of interest.

In order to optimise the financial resources generated, the Company has implemented a centralised cash system among certain Group companies by setting up current accounts, the balances of which can be receivable or payable, depending on the particular circumstances of each company and which, in practice, are settled depending on each company's needs. These balances bear interest at a market rate which is settled on an annual basis. In this connection, the balances receivable included under "Current Investments in Group Companies, Jointly Controlled Entities and Associates" correspond to these current

accounts. When the related balances are payable, they are recognised under "Current Payables to Group Companies, Jointly Controlled Entities and Associates" (see Note 15). The balances arising on tax consolidation are also recognised under this heading (see Notes 15 and 16).

In addition, on 31 January 2021, the heading "Other current financial assets" includes the amount pending receipt of dividends distributed by certain subsidiaries.

Non-current financial assets

At 31 January 2021, the balance of "Non-Current Financial Assets - Other Financial Assets" included mainly advances made as a result of future payment obligations.

Derivative financial instruments

At 31 January 2021 and 2020, the Company had open derivative positions (basically forward US dollar purchases), which are shown under "Current Financial Assets" or "Current Payables" in the accompanying balance sheet, depending on their balance. The detail of the fair value of these hedging instruments for 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

2020

CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Description	Level	Fair value at beginning of year	Amount taken to profit or loss	Amount transferred to profit or loss from equity	Fair value at end of year
Foreign currency forwards	2	5	(4)	(1)	-
Total		5	(4)	(1)	-

CURRENT PAYABLES						
Description	Level	Fair value at beginning of year	Amount taken to profit or loss	Amount transferred to profit or loss from equity	Gain or loss recognised directly in equity	Fair value at end of year
Options	2	5	(4)	5	(1)	5
Total		5	(4)	5	(1)	5

2019

CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Description	Level	Fair value at beginning of year	Amount taken to profit or loss	Gain or loss recognised directly in equity	Fair value at end of year
Foreign currency forwards	2	9	(5)	1	5
Total		9	(5)	1	5

CURRENT PAYABLES						
Description	Level	Fair value at beginning of year	Amount taken to profit or loss	Amount transferred to profit or loss from equity	Gain or loss recognised directly in equity	Fair value at end of year
Foreign currency forwards	2	12	(4)	(8)	-	-
Options	2	-	-	-	5	5
Total		12	(4)	(8)	(5)	5

There have been no transfers between the different levels.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

The cash balances include cash in hand and demand deposits at banks.

All the balances under these line are unrestricted as to their use and there are no guarantees or pledges attached to them.

10 Inventories

The detail of this line item at 31 January 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	31/01/2021	31/01/2020
Goods held for resale	692	584
Raw materials and other supplies	102	76
Total	794	660

The Company takes out insurance policies to cover the possible risks to which its inventories are exposed. The Company's Directors consider that the insurance coverage arranged is adequate.

In 2019, the Company booked a provision in the amount of EUR 172 million to adjust the estimated net realisable value of inventories for the Spring/Summer campaign as of 31 January 2020 further to the Covid-19 pandemic impact.

11 Equity

Shareholders' equity

Share capital

At 31 January 2021 and 2020, the Company's share capital was represented by 3,116,652,000 fully subscribed and paid-up shares of EUR 0.03 par value each, which confer identical voting rights upon their holders, and which are represented by book entries.

INDITEX shares are listed on the four Spanish stock exchanges. Although its shares are represented by book entries, pursuant to Article 497 of the Spanish Companies Act, Inditex has hired to Sociedad de Gestión de Sistemas de Registro, Compensación y Liquidación de Valores, S.A. (Iberclear) its services related to the provision of the daily share ownership notification.

As per the Company's Shareholder Register, as well as the public registers of the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV), the Company's significant shareholders at 31 January 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Shareholder	31/01/2021		31/01/2020	
	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L.	1,558,637,990	50.01%	1,558,637,990	50.01%
Partler 2006, S.L.	-	-	289,362,325	9.28%
Partler Participaciones, S.L. (1)	289,362,325	9.28%	-	-
Rosp Corunna Participaciones Empresariales, S.L.	157,474,030	5.05%	157,474,030	5.05%
Total	2,005,474,345	64.34%	2,005,474,345	64.34%

(1) Partler 2006, S.L. owns 100% of its stake

At 31 January 2021 and 2020, the members of the Board of Directors or their related companies controlled 59.375% and 59.371%, respectively, of the Company's share capital, as detailed in Annex II.

Legal reserve

Under the Spanish Companies Act, the Company must transfer 10% of net profit for each year to the legal reserve until the balance of this reserve reaches at least 20% of the share capital. At 31 January 2021 and 2020, the legal reserve had reached the legally required minimum.

The legal reserve can be used to increase capital provided that the remaining reserve balance does not fall below 10% of the increased share capital amount. Otherwise, until the legal reserve exceeds 20% of share capital, it can only be used to offset losses, provided that sufficient other reserves are not available for this purpose.

Revaluation reserve

Pursuant to Law 16/2012, of 27 December, in 2013 the Company revalued its property, plant and equipment and investment property assets. The amount of the revaluation, net of the 5% tax charge, was EUR 44 million (see Notes 6 and 7).

Capitalisation reserve

In accordance with the provisions of article 25.1.b) of Law 27/2014, the Company has allocated a reserve amounting to EUR 190 million. This reserve is restricted until 31 January 2025.

Dividends

The dividends paid by the Company in 2020 and 2019 amounted to EUR 1,090 million and EUR 2,741 million, respectively. These amounts correspond to payments of EUR 0.35 per share and EUR 0.88 per share, respectively.

The distribution of profit for 2020 proposed by the Board of Directors is shown in Note 3.

Treasury shares

The Annual General Shareholder' Meeting held on 19 July 2016 approved the 2016-2020 Long-Term Incentive Plan (see Note 20) and authorised the Board of Directors to derivatively acquire treasury shares to cater for this Plan. Likewise, the General Shareholders' Meeting, at its meeting held on 16 July 2019, approved a Long-Term Incentive Plan 2019-2023 and authorised the Board of Directors to derivatively acquire treasury shares, aimed at covering such plans, leaving the previous authorisation without effect.

At 31 January 2020, the Company owned 2,125,384 treasury shares, representing 0.068% of the share capital.

Subsequently, in the first half of 2020, the second cycle (2017-2020) of the 2016-2020 Long Term Incentive Plan was settled and the corresponding shares were delivered to the beneficiaries of said second cycle of the Plan.

Aside from these share deliveries, there were no other operations involving treasury shares in 2020.

Consequently, at 31 January 2021, the Company owned a total of 1,726,305 treasury shares, representing 0.055% of the share capital.

12 Long-term provisions

The detail of "Long-Term Provisions" at 31 January 2021 and 2020 and of the changes therein in 2020 is as follows:

	Balances at 31/01/2020	Charge for the year and transfers to short term	Balances at 31/01/2021
Long-term provisions			
Other provisions			
Provisions for third-party liability	2	83	85
Provision for pensions and similar obligations to personnel	2	2	4
Total	4	85	89

Provisions for third-party liability

The balances of this line item relate to provisions recognised to cover any risks that might arise for the Company in the performance of its ordinary activities. An analysis is performed each year of the portion that will foreseeably have to be settled the following year, and the related amount is reclassified to current liabilities.

In estimating the amounts provisioned at year-end, the Company used the following hypotheses and assumptions:

- Maximum amount of the contingency
- Foreseeable evolution and factors on which the contingency depends

As a result of the extraordinary circumstances unleashed by the Covid-19 pandemic, a commercial discount was arranged with one of the Company's suppliers. Since, given certain conditions, this might be reversed, the Company allocated a provision in 2020 for the related contingency.

The Company's Directors consider that the provisions recognised in the balance sheet adequately cover the risks relating to litigation, arbitration and other contingencies and do not expect any liabilities additional to those recognised to arise therefrom.

Provision for pensions and similar obligations to personnel

The Company has undertaken to settle specific obligations to personnel. The Company has recorded a provision to cover the liability corresponding to the estimated vested portion of these obligations at 31 January 2021. The estimated average payment period for the amounts provisioned is three years.

13 Non-current and current accruals and deferred income

These line items include mainly the amount not yet recognised in profit or loss of the income arising from transfers of assets between Group companies, which were paid in full in 2013. The amount transferred to profit or loss in 2020 and 2019 in this connection was EUR 123 million, which was recognised under "Other Operating Income - Non-Core and Other Current Operating Income" (See Note 15).

14 Non-current and current liabilities

The breakdown of the balances of "Non-Current Payables" and "Current Payables" in the accompanying balance sheets as at 31 January 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	31/01/2021			31/01/2020		
	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total
Obligations under finance leases	4	3	7	6	6	12
Derivatives (Note 8)	5	-	5	5	-	5
Other financial liabilities						
Payable to non-current asset suppliers	9	-	9	4	-	4
Other payables	18	-	18	29	-	29
Total	36	3	39	44	6	50

The heading "Other Payables" includes mainly deposits received from franchises and other counterparties to secure the payment for the supply of finished goods and other transactions. Also included are payables deriving from cross call and put options between the Company and the owners of part of the shares of certain subsidiaries, as they are considered to be a deferred acquisition of the shares constituting the underlying. At the end of the year, Inditex holds a call option on 20% of the share capital of Zara Retail Korea, Ltd. This shareholding belongs to Lotte Shopping Co., Ltd., which in turn has a put option to sell the entire holding to Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. The strike price is set on the basis of the non-controlling shareholder's share of the equity of the investee when the call option is exercised.

The Company had been granted credit facilities with a limit of EUR 1,876 million at 31 January 2021 (31 January 2020: EUR 721 million). At 31 January 2021 and 2020, no balances had been drawn down.

15 Balances and transactions with Group and related companies

Balances

The detail of the Company's balances with Group entities, jointly controlled entities and related companies at 31 January 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	31/01/2021			31/01/2020		
	Short term	Long term	Total	Short term	Long term	Total
Trade receivables	175	-	175	192	-	192
Loans (Note 8)	1,559	5,553	7,112	6,001	-	6,001
Receivables arising from filing of consolidated tax returns (Notes 8 & 16)	112	-	112	242	-	242
Other financial assets (Note 8)	106	-	106	-	-	-
Total	1,952	5,553	7,505	6,435	-	6,435
Payables to suppliers	847	-	847	1,125	-	1,125
Payables	576	6	582	693	6	699
Payables arising from filing of consolidated tax returns (Note 16)	33	-	33	5	-	5
Total	1,456	6	1,462	1,823	6	1,829

Transactions

The detail of the transactions with Group and related companies in 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

2020

	Group Companies	Jointly controlled entities	Other related parties	Total
Purchases	3,835	1	-	3,836
Other expenses	1,013	-	-	1,013
Finance costs	1	-	-	1
Total Expenses	4,849	1	-	4,850
Sales	6,105	-	-	6,105
Dividends	3,042	12	-	3,054
Operating lease income (Note 7)	38	-	-	38
Other income	159	4	-	163
Finance and other income	10	-	-	10
Total Income	9,354	16	-	9,370

2019

	Group Companies	Jointly controlled entities	Other related parties	Total
Expenses and Incomes				
Purchases	5,103	1	-	5,104
Other expenses	1,082	-	-	1,082
Finance costs	2	-	-	2
Total Expenses	6,187	1	-	6,188
Sales	8,140	-	-	8,140
Dividends	8,935	60	-	8,995
Operating lease income (Note 7)	39	-	-	39
Other income	193	2	7	202
Finance and other income	4	-	-	4
Total Income	17,311	62	7	17,380
Other Transactions				
Disposals of Group investments (Note 8)	1,245	-	-	1,245

The main transactions relate to the sales of products to subsidiaries worldwide and the services provided thereto, such as those relating to franchise fees or rentals and the transfer of assets (see Note 13) -all of which are performed through the agreements entered into by the Company with the companies in its Group in order to carry on the activities described in Note 1, as well as the dividends received from

subsidiaries and the sale of shares described in Note 8 in 2019. "Other Expenses" includes mainly logistics and design services provided by Group companies. The finance costs and finance income arise from the financial balances held by the Company with the Group companies described above.

16 Taxes

Income tax

Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. files consolidated tax returns as the parent of a tax group formed by the following subsidiaries:

Bershka BSK España, S.A.	Hampton, S.A.	Oysho España, S.A.	Tordera Logística, S.L.
Bershka Diseño, S.L.	Indipunt, S.L.	Oysho Logística, S.A.	Trisko, S.A.
Bershka Logística, S.A.	Inditex, S.A.	Plataforma Cabanillas, S.A.	Uterqüe Diseño, S.L.
Born, S.A.	Inditex Logística, S.A.	Plataforma Europa, S.A.	Uterqüe España, S.A.
Choolet, S.A.	Invercarpro, S.A.	Plataforma Logística León, S.A.	Uterqüe Logística, S.A.
Comditel, S.A.	Kiddy's Class España, S.A.	Plataforma Logística Meco, S.A.	Uterqüe, S.A.
Confecciones Fíos, S.A.	Lefties España, S.A.	Pull & Bear Diseño, S.L.	Zara Diseño, S.L.
Confecciones Goa, S.A.	Lefties Logística, S.A.	Pull & Bear España, S.A.	Zara España, S.A.
Denllo, S.A.	Massimo Dutti Diseño, S.L.	Pull & Bear Logística, S.A.	Zara Home Diseño, S.L.
Fashion Logistics Forwarders, S.A.	Massimo Dutti Logística, S.A.	Samlor, S.A.	Zara Home España, S.A.
Fashion Retail, S.A.	Massimo Dutti, S.A.	Stear, S.A.	Zara Home Logística, S.A.
Fibracolor, S.A.	Nikole, S.A.	Stradivarius Diseño, S.L.	Zara Logística, S.A.
Glencare, S.A.	Nikole Diseño, S.L.	Stradivarius España, S.A.	Zara, S.A.
Goa-Invest, S.A.	Oysho Diseño, S.L.	Stradivarius Logística, S.A.	Zintura, S.A.
Grupo Massimo Dutti, S.A.			

The reconciliation of the accounting profit for 2020 and 2019 to the taxable profit for income tax purposes is as follows:

2020

	Increase	Decrease	Total
Income and expense for the year			2,923
Income tax			(33)
Profit before taxes			2,890
Permanent differences			
Individual company	205	(2,975)	(2,770)
Temporary differences			
Of the individual company arising in the year	88	-	88
Of the individual company arising in prior years	11	(185)	(174)
Taxable profit			34

2019

	Increase	Decrease	Total
Income and expense for the year			10,418
Income tax			(14)
Profit before taxes			10,404
Permanent differences			-
Individual company	173	(9,966)	(9,794)
Temporary differences			-
Of the individual company arising in the year	206	-	206
Of the individual company arising in prior years	18	(44)	(26)
Taxable profit			790

The most significant permanent differences of the Company correspond to expenses which are not considered as tax deductible amounting to EUR 107 million, EUR 2,316 million due to the application of the exemption from international double taxation on dividends and capital gains (EUR 3,572 million in 2019), EUR 537 million due to the application of the exemption from internal double taxation on dividends, including that relating to dividends of companies in the tax group (EUR 6,265 million in 2019), EUR 32 million due to the application of the capitalization reserve (EUR 128 million in 2019) and EUR 78 million due to the inclusion in the Spanish taxable income of the foreign Corporate Income Taxes corresponding to the profits which give rise to certain dividends distributed by the subsidiaries (EUR 145 million in 2019).

Income tax expense

The calculation of the income tax expense for 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

2020

	Profit or loss
Income and expense for the year before income tax	2,890
Tax charge at 25%	722
Non-deductible expenses	27
Exemption from double taxation on dividends and capital gains	(755)
Other reductions in taxable income	(8)
Tax relief and tax credits in the current year	(14)
Other adjustments	(6)
Income tax expense	(33)

2019

	Profit or loss
Income and expense for the year before income tax	10,403
Tax charge at 25%	2,601
Non-deductible expenses	7
Exemption from international double taxation on dividends	(2,553)
Other reductions in taxable income	(32)
Tax relief and tax credits in the current year	(4)
Other adjustments	(33)
Income tax expense	(14)

Deferred taxes

The detail of deferred tax assets and of the changes therein at 31 January 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

2020

	31/01/2020	Profit or loss	Equity	31/01/2021
Valuation adjustments	5	(5)	-	-
Assets tax group	83	(7)	-	76
Provisions for obligations to personnel	8	(3)	-	5
Limitation on deductibility of depreciation and amortisation - Law 16/2012	2	-	-	2
Tax credits pending to be applied	28	31	-	59
Provisions for long-term assets	3	-	-	3
Other provisions	43	(22)	-	21
Unused tax credits relating to the reversal of temporary measures - Law 16/2012	1	-	-	1
Foreign currency hedges	1	-	(1)	-
Total	174	(6)	(1)	167

2019

	31/01/2019	Profit or loss	Equity	31/01/2020
Valuation adjustments	5	-	-	5
Assets tax group	27	56	-	83
Provisions for obligations to personnel	15	(7)	-	8
Limitation on deductibility of depreciation and amortisation - Law 16/2012	3	(1)	-	2
Tax credits pending to be applied	-	28	-	28
Provisions for long-term assets	-	3	-	3
Other provisions	-	43	-	43
Unused tax credits relating to the reversal of temporary measures - Law 16/2012	1	-	-	1
Foreign currency hedges	2	-	(1)	1
Total	53	122	(1)	174

The detail of deferred tax liabilities and of the changes therein at 31 January 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

2020

	31/01/2020	Profit or loss	31/01/2021
Non current assets of the tax group	-	(2)	(2)
Valuation adjustments	(3)	3	-
Inventories of companies in the tax group	(4)	(1)	(5)
Total	(7)	-	(7)

2019

	31/01/2019	Profit or loss	31/01/2020
Valuation adjustments	(8)	5	(3)
Inventories of companies in the tax group	(4)	-	(4)
Total	(12)	5	(7)

The deferred tax liabilities include those corresponding to intra-Group transactions, as a result of the application of the consolidated tax regime.

Of the change in the net balance of deferred tax assets and liabilities, EUR 1 million were recognised with a debit to equity (EUR 1 million debited to equity in 2019) and EUR 4 million were debited to profit or loss (EUR 127 million credited to profit and loss in 2019).

The income tax expense for the year includes withholdings borne abroad and not deducted in the Spanish taxable income relating to income received from foreign subsidiaries, amounting to EUR 9 million (EUR 14 million in 2019). Such income tax expense also includes the application of Spanish tax

credits arisen from the international juridical double taxation (EUR 12 million) and the international economic double taxation (EUR 27 million).

As a result of the transactions described, the breakdown of the income tax expense for 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020	2019
Current tax	(37)	113
Deferred tax	4	(127)
Total income tax expense	(33)	(14)

Other tax disclosures

Pursuant to Transitional Provision 16 of Spanish Income Tax Law 27/2014, as amended by Royal Decree-Law 3/2016, the Company made a positive adjustment of EUR 18 million to the accounting profit in relation to the reversal of the impairment losses on certain investees. At year end, there were no valuation adjustments pending reversal in relation to the investees.

In 2020 inspections were completed on the tax group of which Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. is the parent company, in connection with corporate income tax for the period 2013 through 2016. The findings of the inspection are reflected in these financial statements, and their impact on the company is not material. Likewise, verifications have commenced in connection with corporate income tax for the period 2017 through 2019. The inspections underway are not expected to derive in additional material liabilities for the Company.

With respect to the rest of taxes, at the date of preparation of the annual financial statements, the statute of limitations corresponding to settlement periods 2017 and onwards had not expired.

17 Guarantee commitments to third parties

At 31 January 2021 and 2020, the Company had provided third parties with certain guarantees to various public authorities and entities, for the following amounts drawn down:

	31/01/2021	31/01/2020
Customs authorities	30	30
Other public administrations	19	18
Other entities	5	5
Total	54	53

The Company's Directors consider that any losses or liabilities not foreseen at 31 January 2021 that might arise from the aforementioned guarantees provided would not in any event be material.

18 Income and expenses

18.1 Revenue

The breakdown, by geographical markets, of the Company's revenue for 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020	2019
Revenue from the sale of goods		
Spain	1,004	1,476
Rest of Europe	3,305	4,296
Americas	901	1,334
Asia and Rest of the world	1,601	2,102
Revenue from the rendering of services		
Spain	30	28
Rest of Europe	20	30
Dividends and other income		
Spain	538	6,254
Rest of Europe	2,415	2,614
Americas	17	66
Asia and Rest of the world	84	61
Total	9,915	18,261

18.2 Procurements

The detail of "Procurements" in the accompanying Income Statements for 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020	2019
Purchases of goods held for resale, raw materials and other supplies	5,321	7,053
Changes in inventories of raw materials, goods held for resale and other supplies	19	24
Changes in provisions	(161)	172
Work performed by other companies	72	100
Total	5,251	7,349

The detail of the purchases made by the Company in 2020 and 2019 based on the geographical location of suppliers, is as follows:

	2020	2019
Purchases of goods held for resale		
Spain	828	1,837
Rest of Europe	3,841	4,518
Rest of the world	165	83
Purchases of raw materials		
Spain	170	207
Rest of Europe	256	338
Rest of the world	61	70
Total	5,321	7,053

18.3 Employee benefits

The detail of "Employee Benefits" in the statements of profit or loss for 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020	2019
Employer social security costs	33	31
Other employee benefit costs	5	6
Total	38	37

The number of employees at 31 January 2021 and 2020, by professional category and gender, was as follows:

2020

	Gender		Total
	Men	Women	
Corporate central services	463	572	1,035
Commercial central services	588	728	1,316
Total	1,051	1,300	2,351

2019

	Gender		Total
	Men	Women	
Corporate central services	428	527	955
Commercial central services	579	713	1,292
Total	1,007	1,240	2,247

In 2020 the average number of employees at the Company was 987 in corporate central services and 1,315 in commercial central services. In 2019 the average number of employees was 946 in corporate central services and 1,231 in commercial central services.

At 31 January 2021 there were 30 employees with a disability greater than or equal to thirty three percent (2019: 25 such employees). The average number of such employees in 2020 was 26 (2019: 22 such employees).

For its part, the Board of Directors has been formed in 2020 and 2019, and at 31 January 2021 and 2020, by 7 men and 4 women.

18.4 Outsourced services

"Other Operating Expenses - Outsourced Services" includes mainly logistics and design services provided by other Group companies amounting to EUR 654 million (2019: EUR 789 million), other indirect selling costs incurred on services provided by third parties amounting to EUR 628 million (2019: EUR 544 million) and donations amounting to EUR 44 million (2019: EUR 16 million). This line item also includes all the audit and consultancy services received, insurance premiums, travel expenses and utilities.

18.5 Foreign currency balances and transactions

The Company's revenue includes EUR 3,217 million (2019: EUR 4,022 million) relating mainly to sales in currencies other than the euro, including the US dollar, the UK pound sterling, the Japanese yen, the Russian rouble and other foreign currencies. "Procurements" includes purchases made mainly in US dollars amounting to EUR 1,523 million (2019: EUR 2,155 million). As a result of these transactions, the Company's balance sheet includes accounts receivable in currencies other than the euro, mainly in US dollars, amounting to EUR 111 million at 31 January 2021 (31 January 2020: EUR 97 million), and accounts payable amounting to EUR 411 million at 31 January 2021, mainly in US dollars (31 January 2020: EUR 712 million).

19 Information on the nature and level of risk

The Company's activities are exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's risk management focuses on uncertainty in the financial markets and aims to minimise the potential adverse effects on the profitability of its business.

This note provides information on the Company's exposure to each of the aforementioned risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing risk, the methods used to measure these risks, any changes from the previous year and the financial instruments used to mitigate the risks.

Foreign currency risk

The Company operates in an international environment and, accordingly, is exposed to foreign currency risk on transactions in currencies, in particular the US dollar and, to a lesser extent, the Mexican peso, Russian rouble, the Chinese yuan, the Japanese yen and the UK pound sterling. Foreign currency risk arises on future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

Foreign currency risk is managed in line with the corporate risk management model guidelines, which establish the ongoing monitoring of exchange rate fluctuations and other measures designed to mitigate this risk, mainly through the optimisation of the Company's operations, including centralisation, in order

to minimise the impact, using natural hedges, the benefits of diversification and the arrangement of financial hedges.

Merchandise and goods for resale are acquired partly through orders placed with foreign suppliers in US dollars. In accordance with prevailing foreign currency risk management policies, the Company's management arranges derivatives, mainly foreign currency forwards (see Note 8), to hedge fluctuations in cash flows relating to the EUR-USD exchange rate. The Company also uses non-derivative financial instruments as hedges (e.g. deposits held in currencies other than the euro).

The Company supplies its subsidiaries with goods for sale to the end customers. With a view to reducing the fluctuations in value of the expected foreign currency cash flows arising from these intercompany transactions (denominated in currencies other than the euro), the Company occasionally uses financial derivatives such as purchased options and foreign currency forwards.

As described in Note 4-f, the Company applies hedge accounting to mitigate the volatility that would arise in the income statement as a result of the existence of significant foreign currency transactions. Hedge accounting has been used because the Company complies with the requirements detailed in Note 4-f on accounting policies in order to be able to classify financial instruments as hedges for accounting purposes.

The Company applies the hedge accounting rules established in the applicable accounting standards. As a result, certain financial instruments were formally designated as hedging instruments and the Group verified that the hedges are highly effective. The maturity dates of the hedging instruments were negotiated so that they coincide with those of the hedged items. In 2020 and 2019, using hedge accounting, no significant amounts were recognised in profit or loss either as a result of transactions that ultimately did not occur or as a result of the ineffectiveness of the hedges. Approximately 70% of the cash flows associated with hedges in US dollars are expected to occur in the six months subsequent to the year-end, while the remaining 30% are expected to fall due between six months and one year. Also, the impact on the income statement will foreseeably occur in those periods. The derivatives hedging the cash flows from intra-Group transactions to supply finished goods for sale to end customers have short-term time horizons aligned with the expected cash flows.

The fair value of the hedging instruments was calculated as described in Note 4-f.

As part of its financial risk management policy, the Group to which the Company belongs uses the Cash-Flow-at-Risk (CFaR) methodology to estimate the potential impact of exchange rate changes on profit before tax and, if applicable, determine the relevant mitigation strategies. CFaR is methodology widely used in risk management. It is an evolution of the Value-at-Risk (VaR) method focused on the possible loss related to future cash flows. Given a portfolio, exposed to one or more risks, the CFaR represents the maximum expected loss for a defined time horizon with a given confidence interval. The CFaR measures risk in aggregate terms, considering the potential diversification benefit resulting from the correlations between the components of the portfolio of exposures.

The underlying portfolio used in the CFaR calculation is composed of future flows denominated in currencies other than the euro up to a period of one year. It is estimated that this portfolio represents substantially all of the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk and that the possible adverse changes in exchange rates would affect the profit of the following year. The main parameters and assumptions used in the CFaR calculation relate to the horizon of the estimated flows, the scenario simulation technique and the selected confidence interval. The cash flows considered have a duration of up to one year, taking as a time horizon the maturity date of each cash flow. Distributions are simulated using the Monte Carlo method by generating random scenarios based on market changes over the previous three years. A 95% confidence interval is selected.

As regards the limitations of the calculation, it should be noted that the actual maximum loss could be higher than the estimated loss, since when opting for a 95% confidence level there are 5% of scenarios in which the expected loss is higher. In addition, future market changes do not necessarily coincide with the behaviour of the previous three years. It may also be the case that the estimated flows, i.e. the portfolio used for the calculation, differ from the actual flows. In addition, the Company uses the Value-at-Risk (VaR) method to manage foreign exchange risk in relation to the most relevant accounting items.

In accordance with the risk management framework, risk appetite and target risk are set and residual risk is quantified. In addition, limits are set and monitored to ensure that residual risk is within the risk appetite and is also compliant with target risk.

It is estimated that the resulting negative impact on the 12-month expected cash flows, attributable to an adverse change in the exchange rate resulting from the CFaR calculation, could be EUR 238 million at 31 January 2021 (31 January 2020: EUR 160 million).

Credit risk

The Company's main financial assets are trade and other receivables and loans to Group companies, which represent the Company's principal exposure to credit risk.

At 31 January 2021, the accounts receivable from franchises were secured by deposits and by guarantees provided by banks of recognised solvency of which Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. is the beneficiary.

The Financial Risk Management Policy ensures the measurement, assessment, quantification and mitigation of the credit risk of investment products and the counterparty risk of financial institutions by establishing very detailed analysis criteria and Value-at-Risk (VaR) methodologies.

The VaR methodology implemented takes into account the counterparty's probability of default as estimated by the market, the time horizon of the investments, and the percentage of risk exposure that is not expected to be recovered in the event of default (loss given default). VaR represents the maximum expected loss for a defined time horizon with a given confidence interval. The exposures used are up to one year. Distributions are simulated using the Monte Carlo method by generating random scenarios based on market changes over the previous year. A 95% confidence interval is selected.

As regards the limitations of the calculation, it should be noted that the actual maximum loss could be higher than the estimated loss, since when opting for a 95% confidence level there are 5% of scenarios in which the expected loss is higher. In addition, future market changes do not necessarily coincide with the behaviour of the previous year.

In accordance with the risk management framework, risk appetite and target risk are set and residual risk is quantified. In addition, limits are set and monitored to ensure that residual risk is within the risk appetite and is also compliant with target risk.

Although, as a result of the market conditions unleashed by COVID-19, credit risk increased during the year, management allowed for its mitigation, so that the Company's residual risk remained stable.

The credit risk resulting from the arrangement of financial derivatives is mitigated by the requirement that such instruments be subject to an ISDA master agreement.

Occasionally, where deemed necessary, the Group requests that additional security be provided in the form of pledged collateral.

In relation to credit risk arising from commercial transactions, impairment losses are recognised for trade receivables when objective evidence exists that the Company will be unable to recover all the outstanding amounts in accordance with the original contractual conditions of the receivables. The amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the income statement. During this year there were no significant additions to or applications in this connection.

At 31 January 2021 and 2020, there were no material past-due balances. Furthermore, based on available historical data, the Company's Directors did not consider it necessary to make valuation adjustments to receivables.

Liquidity risk

The Company is not exposed to significant liquidity risk, as it maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet the outflows required in its normal operations. If the Company has a specific financing requirement, either in euros or in other currencies, it resorts to loans, credit facilities or other types of financial instruments (see Note 14).

Note 14 contains a detail of the financial liabilities, along with their scheduled maturities.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk, which in no case is significant, arises principally in relation to the following items:

- Cash and cash equivalents: given the Company's investment policy in the negative interest rate environment in the Euro zone, with the Euro as the main currency, there is a risk of negative returns on the financial position.
- Financial debt: given the amount of the Company's external financing, any change in interest rates at year-end would not significantly affect profits.
- Discount rates: used in the calculation of the impairment losses on non-current assets (property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and equity instruments) (see Note 4-d).
- Derivatives: given the type of hedging instruments arranged, the interest rate risk is not material.

The Company does not have any financial assets or liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. A potential change in fair value would not imply significant impact.

Country risk

The international presence of the Company's subsidiaries and permanent establishment exposes it to the country risk of numerous geographical regions, mainly in its supply activities. The Company adapts its administrative and business processes in order to minimise country risk and take advantage of the benefits of geographical diversification.

One of the most significant manifestations of country risk is foreign currency risk and the possibility of exposure to limits or controls on the free circulation of cash flows due to a lack of currency convertibility, in current or capital account terms, or to unexpected restrictions on the movement of capital. The

Company manages cash at corporate level based on a highly active repatriation policy aimed at reducing the aforementioned risks to a minimum.

At 31 January 2021, there was no significant risk in relation to the repatriation of funds or any material cash surpluses not available for use by the Company or its subsidiaries. Similarly, there are no significant restrictions on the Company's ability to access the assets and settle the liabilities of its subsidiaries.

At 31 January 2020, the Company was not operating in markets in which there was more than one exchange rate.

Brexit-related risk

In the wake of the referendum on 23 June 2016, on 1 February 2020 the United Kingdom ceased to be a member State of the European Union pursuant to the Withdrawal Agreement. The agreement provided for a transitional period until 31 December 2020 during which EU law continued to apply to and in the United Kingdom. The European Union and the United Kingdom signed the Trade and Cooperation Agreement of 24 December 2020, regulating their relations now that the two territories constitute two separate markets, with distinct regulatory and legal spaces. Although the Trade and Cooperation Agreement goes beyond the terms of a standard free trade agreement and also sets out a very ambitious framework for governance and cooperation on economic, social and environmental issues, the United Kingdom becomes a third country. It is therefore inevitable that barriers to trade in goods and services and to cross-border mobility and exchanges in both directions will arise, affecting all stakeholders, citizens, public administrations and businesses.

Since the referendum, the Company has been working on an action plan to analyse, assess, design and implement the necessary mitigation measures to minimise the potential impact of Brexit on the business in general and on the UK market in particular. Although the severe scenario of a no-deal Brexit, which was the maximum level of disruption envisaged, has not materialised, the current circumstances do introduce new operational and business requirements. These are common and familiar circumstances in many of the markets where the Company operates, but new to the UK market. The Company has taken the necessary steps to mitigate the impact of Brexit on its operational processes, particularly in relation to supply chain, distribution and labour issues. The relevant administrative and accounting procedures have been adapted and configured to ensure compliance with the new regulations, including indirect taxation and customs duties. In addition, some supply, transport and distribution flows between the EU and UK have been redesigned.

Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are to safeguard its ability to continue operating as a going concern, so that it can continue to generate returns for shareholders and benefit other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments thereto in response to changes in economic conditions. The current capital management policy is based on self-financing through funds generated by operations.

There were no significant changes to capital management in the year.

20 Other disclosures

2019-2023 Long-Term Incentive Plan

The Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 16 July 2019 approved the 2019-2023 Long-Term Incentive Plan for members of the management team and other personnel of Inditex and its Group of Companies (hereinafter referred to as the "2019-2023 Plan"). Under this Plan, each of the beneficiaries will be entitled, provided the terms and conditions established therein are fulfilled, to receive up to a maximum amount of the incentive allocated.

The 2019-2023 Plan combines a multi-year cash bonus and a promise to deliver free share which, after a specified period of time and verified compliance with the specific objectives, will be paid to the Plan beneficiaries, either in full or at the percentage applicable in each case.

The 2019-2023 Plan has a total duration of four years and is structured into two mutually independent time cycles. The first cycle of the 2019-2023 Plan runs from 1 February 2019 to 31 January 2022. The second cycle spans the period from 1 February 2020 to 31 January 2023.

The 2019-2023 Plan is linked to critical business targets and the creation of shareholder value. As a more significant innovation, the 2019-2023 Plan also links long-term variable remuneration to objectives related to sustainability and the environment, with this index having a maximum weight of 10% over the whole.

The 2019-2023 Plan does not expose the Company to any material risks.

The liability related to the 2019-2023 Plan in cash is shown registered in the "Provisions" item of the balance sheet, and its annual allocation is included in the "Personnel expenses" item in the profit and loss account. The impact of these obligations on the income statement and the balance sheet is not significant.

The amount relating to the equity-settled component of the 2019-2023 Plan is recognised under "Net Equity" in the balance sheet and the related period charge is reflected under "Personnel Costs" in the income statement. The impact of these obligations on the income statement and the balance sheet is not significant.

To cater for this 2019-2023 Plan, the Company has, as a plan asset, a sufficient number of treasury shares to be able to settle the future obligations (see Note 11). And this, without prejudice to the possibility that the Company may proceed at a later time, and by virtue of the authorisation granted by the General Shareholders' Meeting of 16 July 2019, to derivatively acquire a greater volume of treasury shares to cover said 2019-2023 Plan.

The incentive to be received will be calculated as provided for in the resolution ninth of the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 16 July 2019.

Remuneration and other benefits paid to the Company's Directors and Senior Management

The amounts included in the following tables and paragraphs are expressed in thousands of euros.

The total remuneration earned by the Directors and Senior Management of Inditex in 2020 was as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	Directors	Senior Management
Remuneration	10,935	13,304
Termination benefits	-	-
Total	10,935	13,304

Remuneration for 2020 includes fixed remuneration, and short-term variable remuneration accrued by Senior Management. Remuneration of Directors for 2020 includes fixed items of remuneration of Directors in their capacity as such, as well as fixed salary and short-term variable remuneration of Executive Directors.

No long-term variable incentives were accrued in 2020.

The total remuneration earned by the Directors and Senior Management of Inditex in 2019 was as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	Directors	Senior Management
Remuneration	9,535	16,412
Termination benefits	-	-
Total	9,535	16,412

Remuneration for 2019 includes fixed remuneration, short-term variable remuneration and long-term variable remuneration accrued by Senior Management. Remuneration of Directors for 2019 includes fixed items of remuneration of Directors in their status as such, as well as fixed salary, short-term variable remuneration and long-term variable remuneration of Executive Directors.

With regard to the annual variable remuneration, taking into account the exceptional situation due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, the Board of Directors resolved, following the proposal of the Remuneration Committee, that the annual variable remunerations of the Executive Chairman, the CEO and the Senior Management were halved.

As refers to the long-term variable remuneration includes the amount accrued for the second cycle (2017-2020) of the 2016-2020 Long-term Plan. The amount accrued in 2019 by the Executive Directors in terms of this incentive is EUR 1,561 thousand (EUR 1,487 thousand by the Executive Chairman and EUR 74 thousand by the CEO). In turn, the sum of EUR 4,635 thousand was accrued by Senior Management. This incentive materialised as follows:

- Executive Directors: (i) an incentive in cash in the gross amount of EUR 769 thousand for the Executive Chairman and EUR 46 thousand for the CEO; and, (ii) an incentive in shares

materialised in 31,888 shares for the Executive Chairman, equivalent to the gross amount of EUR 718 thousand, and 1,259 shares for the CEO, equivalent to the gross amount of EUR 28 thousand.

- Senior Management: (i) an incentive in cash in the gross amount of EUR 2,880 thousand and, (ii) an incentive in shares materialised in 77,948 shares, equivalent to the gross amount of EUR 1,755 thousand.

The incentive in shares accrued by the Executive Directors and the Senior Management regarding the second cycle (2017-2020) of the 2016-2020 Plan, shown in Note 20, has been adjusted in accordance with the share price as at the date of delivery of the aforementioned shares.

In 2020 and 2019 no contributions were made to the defined contribution benefit Plan.

The Company has taken out a third-party civil liability insurance policy that covers its Directors, Senior Management and other Officers and employees. The insurance premium for 2020 and 2019 amounted to EUR 302 and 176 thousand, respectively.

In 2020 and 2019 the Company did not pay any remuneration to natural persons representing it on the managing bodies of any other companies.

Disclosures required pursuant to Article 229 of Legislative Royal Decree 1/2010, of 2 July, approving the Consolidated Text of the Spanish Companies Act

As established in Article 229 of the Spanish Companies Act, amended by Law 31/2014, of 3 December, reforming that Law in order to improve corporate governance, it is hereby disclosed that the Directors did not report any situation of direct or indirect conflict of interest that they or persons related to them might have with the Company.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo, Mr Emilio Saracho Rodriguez de Torres and Ms Pilar López Álvarez, hold positions on the Boards of Directors of Santander Group, International Consolidated Airlines Group and Microsoft Ibérica, respectively, and perform their duties as directors as independent parties, without prejudice to the commercial relationships that Inditex has with these companies for years. In any case, the Board of Directors ensures, through the Audit and Compliance Committee that the transactions with directors and/or significant shareholders, or with respective related persons, are carried out under market conditions and respecting the principle of equal treatment to shareholders.

When the Board of Directors deliberated on the appointment, re-election, acknowledgment of resignation, making available a position, compensation or any other agreement referred to a director or to a person or company related to a director, the affected party was absent from the Company meeting during the deliberation and voting of the corresponding agreement.

Disclosures on the average period of payment to suppliers

Set out below are the disclosures required by Additional Provision Three of Law 15/2010, of 5 July (amended by Final Provision Two of Law 31/2014, of 3 December), prepared in accordance with the Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute (ICAC) Resolution of 29 January 2016 on the disclosures to be included in notes to annual accounts in relation to the average period of payment to suppliers in commercial transactions.

	2020	2019
	Days	
Average period of payment to suppliers	48.67	48.43
Ratio of transactions settled	49.32	49.45
Ratio of transactions not yet settled	41.14	38.17
	Amount	
Total payments made	1,088	1,134
Total payments outstanding	93	113

These balances relate to suppliers that because of their nature are trade creditors for the supply of goods and services and, therefore, they include the figures relating to "Payable to Suppliers", "Payable to Suppliers - Group Companies and Associates" and "Sundry Accounts Payable" under "Current Liabilities" in the accompanying balance sheet at 31 January 2021 and 2020.

"Average period of payment to suppliers" is taken to be the period that elapses from the delivery of the goods or the provision of the services by the supplier to the effective payment of the transaction.

In addition, if for any reason the quality of the goods or services once received is lower than expected or agreed upon, it is the Company's policy not to make payments until the situation is rectified.

Fees paid to auditors

In 2020 and 2019 the fees for financial audit services provided by the auditor of the Company's annual accounts, or by any firms related to this auditor as a result of a relationship of control, common ownership or common management, amounted to EUR 0.3 million.

In addition, the auditor billed the Company for other services amounting to EUR 0.23 million in 2020 (2019: EUR 0.07 million).

Information on environmental activities

Inditex has developed a flexible and integrated business model, with a strong customer focus and a clear sustainable approach. In this regard, Inditex's environmental strategy is outlined in its Sustainability Policy, which replaces the previous Environmental Sustainability Policy, the modification of which was approved by the Board of Directors on 14 December 2020, merging the aforementioned Environmental Sustainability Policy and the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy into a single document. Among other aspects, the current Sustainability Policy sets out the Group's environmental commitments, which are applied transversally in all its business areas and throughout its entire supply chain.

At the end of the fiscal year, Inditex has no environmental liabilities, expenses, assets, provisions or contingencies that could be significant in relation to the equity, the financial position and the results thereof.

The Group's Non-Financial Information Statement includes information on Inditex's commitment to the Environment through its Sustainability Policy.

Events after the reporting period

There have been no significant events after 2020 year end that have not been adequately detailed in these annual financial statements.

21 Explanation added for translation to English

These annual accounts are presented on the basis of the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company in Spain (see Note 2-a). Certain accounting practices applied by the Company that conform with that regulatory framework may not conform with other generally accepted accounting principles and rules.

Annex I

List of Company of investments in Group companies at 31 January 2021.

Company	Effective % of ownership	Types of holding	Location	Reporting date	Line of business	Shareholders' equity	Net investment	Dividends
Comditel, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Barcelona - Spain	31-jan	Buyer	1	1	1
Zara Asia, Ltd.	100.00%	Inditect	Hong Kong SAR	31-jan	Retail sales	81	-	-
Choolet, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Textile Manufacturing	-	1	-
Confecciones Fios, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Textile Manufacturing	4	2	-
Confecciones Goa, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Textile Manufacturing	2	4	-
Denllo, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Textile Manufacturing	1	-	-
Hampton, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Textile Manufacturing	-	-	-
Nikole, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Buyer	6	1	10
Samlor, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Textile Manufacturing	3	3	-
Stear, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Textile Manufacturing	1	-	-
Trisko, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Textile Manufacturing	1	1	-
Zintura, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Textile Manufacturing	1	-	-
Glencare, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Textile Manufacturing	1	-	-
Indipunt, S.L.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	5	3	-
Zara España, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Retail sales	18	89	-
Zara Argentina, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Buenos Aires - Argentina	31-jan	Retail sales	25	95	-
Zara Belgique, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Brussels - Belgium	31-jan	Retail sales	29	66	-
Zara Chile, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Santiago de Chile - Chile	31-dec	Retail sales	22	2	-
Zara USA, Inc.	100.00%	Inditect	New York - USA	31-jan	Retail sales	701	-	-
Zara France, S.A.R.L.	100.00%	Direct	Paris - France	31-jan	Retail sales	251	230	-
Zara UK, Ltd.	100.00%	Inditect	London - UK	31-jan	Retail sales	21	-	-
Zara Mexico, B.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Holding company	1,482	-	-
Zara Hellas, S.A.	100.00%	Inditect	Athens - Greece	31-jan	Retail sales	40	-	-
Zara México, S.A. de C.V.	100.00%	Direct	Mexico City - Mexico	31-dec	Retail sales	13	-	-
Zara Portugal- Confeçoes, S.A.	100.00%	Inditect	Lisbon - Portugal	31-jan	Retail sales	532	-	-
G.Zara Uruguay, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Montevideo - Uruguay	31-jan	Retail sales	10	10	-
Zara Brasil, LTDA.	100.00%	Direct	Sao Paulo - Brazil	31-dec	Retail sales	27	84	17
Zara Nederland, B.V.	100.00%	Direct	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Retail sales	8	17	-
Zara Österreich Clothing, GmbH	100.00%	Direct	Vienna - Austria	31-jan	Retail sales	-	8	-
Inditex Danmark, AS.	100.00%	Direct	Copenhagen - Denmark	31-jan	Retail sales	8	35	3
Zara Sverige, AB.	100.00%	Direct	Stockholm - Sweden	31-jan	Retail sales	9	39	-
Inditex Norge, AS.	100.00%	Direct	Oslo - Norway	31-jan	Retail sales	-	12	-
Zara Canada, Inc.	100.00%	Inditect	Montreal - Canada	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Suisse, S.A.R.L.	100.00%	Direct	Fribourg - Switzerland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	6	26
Zara Luxembourg, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Luxembourg - Luxembourg	31-jan	Retail sales	2	2	-
Za Giyim Ithalat Ihracat Ve Ticaret Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Istanbul - Turkey	31-jan	Retail sales	-	44	1
Zara Italia, S.R.L.	100.00%	Inditect	Milan - Italy	31-jan	Retail sales	357	-	-
ITX Japan Corp.	100.00%	Inditect	Tokyo - Japan	31-jan	Retail sales	167	-	-
Zara Česká Republika, S.R.O.	100.00%	Direct	Prague - Czech Republic	31-jan	Retail sales	-	13	-
Zara Puerto Rico, Inc.	100.00%	Direct	San Juan - Puerto Rico	31-jan	Retail sales	-	3	-
Za Clothing Ireland, Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Dublin - Ireland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	15	-
Zara Magyarorszag, KFT.	100.00%	Direct	Budapest - Hungary	31-jan	Retail sales	-	7	5
Zara Holding, B.V.	100.00%	Direct	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Holding company	4,509	3,682	2,270
Zara Monaco, SAM	100.00%	Direct	Monte Carlo - Monaco	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Commercial (Shanghai), Co Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Shanghai - China	31-dec	Retail sales	-	26	42
Zara Commercial (Beijing), Co Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Beijing - China	31-dec	Retail sales	-	8	-
Zara Macau, Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Macao SAR	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Polska, Sp. Zo.o.	100.00%	Direct	Warsaw - Poland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	40	4
JSC "Zara CIS"	100.00%	Direct	Moscow - Russia	31-dec	Retail sales	-	4	4
Zara Deutschland, GmbH	100.00%	Direct	Hamburg - Germany	31-jan	Holding company	125	114	-
Zara Bucuresti, Srl	100.00%	Direct	Bucharest - Romania	31-dec	Retail sales	-	7	29
Zara Ukraine LLC	100.00%	Inditect	Kiev - Ukraine	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Slovakia, S.R.O.	100.00%	Direct	Bratislava - Slovakia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	2	-
ITX Taiwan B.V. - Zara - Taiwan Branch	100.00%	Inditect	Taipei - Taiwan	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
ITX Croatia, Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Zagreb - Croatia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	104	-
Zara Retail Korea, Co Ltd.	80.00%	Direct	Seoul - South Korea	31-jan	Retail sales	-	45	42
Zara Bulgaria Ltd	100.00%	Direct	Sofia - Bulgaria	31-dec	Retail sales	-	3	7
Zara Immobiliare Italia SRL	100.00%	Inditect	Milan - Italy	31-jan	Real estate	-	-	-

Company	Effective % of ownership	Types of holding	Location	Reporting date	Line of business	Shareholders' equity	Net investment	Dividends
Zara Diseño, S.L.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Design	-	-	174
Zara Management, B.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Holding company	-	-	-
Zara Retail NZ Limited	100.00%	Inditect	Auckland - New Zealand	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
KG ZARA Deutschland B.V. & Co.	100.00%	Inditect	Hamburg - Germany	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Retail South Africa (Proprietary), LTD.	90.00%	Inditect	Johannesburg - South Africa	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Group Zara Australia Pty. Ltd.	100.00%	Inditect	Sydney - Australia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Limited Liability Company "ZARA BLR"	100.00%	Direct	Minsk - Belarus	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara S, TRGOVSKO PODJETJE D.O.O.	100.00%	Inditect	Ljubljana - Slovenia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
ITX Financien, B.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Financial services	1,596	-	-
ITX Taiwan, B.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Holding company	-	-	-
Zara Vittorio 11 Italia S.R.L.	100.00%	Inditect	Milan - Italy	31-jan	Real estate	-	-	-
ITX BH D.O.O.	100.00%	Direct	Sarajevo - Bosnia Herzegovina	31-dec	Retail sales	-	43	-
Zara Serbia, D.O.O. Belgrade	100.00%	Direct	Belgrade - Serbia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	6	3
Nikole Diseño, S.L.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Design	-	44	5
Inditex Montenegro, D.O.O. Podgorica	100.00%	Inditect	Podgorica - Montenegro	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Inditex Vastgoed Korea, Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Seoul - South Korea	31-jan	Real estate	-	1	-
Inditex Trent Retail India Private Ltd	51.00%	Direct	Gurgaon - India	31-mar	Retail sales	-	5	1
Kiddy's Class España, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Retail sales	-	3	-
ITX Finland, OY	100.00%	Inditect	Helsinki - Finland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Retail Group Kazakhstan, LLP	100.00%	Inditect	Almaty - Kazakhstan	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
ITX Financien III, B.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Financial services	-	-	-
ITX Albania SHPK	100.00%	Inditect	Tirana - Albania	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Fashion (Shanghai) CO., Ltd.	100.00%	Inditect	Shanghai - China	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho España, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Barcelona - Spain	31-jan	Retail sales	42	30	16
Oysho Portugal - Confecções, S.A.	100.00%	Inditect	Lisbon - Portugal	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Mexico City - Mexico	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho Italia, S.R.L.	100.00%	Inditect	Milan - Italy	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho Hellas, S.A.	100.00%	Inditect	Athens - Greece	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho Giyim Ithalat Ihracat Ve Ticaret Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Istanbul - Turkey	31-jan	Retail sales	-	36	-
Oysho Polska, Sp zo.o	100.00%	Direct	Warsaw - Poland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	23	1
Oysho CIS, Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Moscow - Russia	31-dec	Retail sales	-	16	1
Oysho France, S.A.R.L.	100.00%	Inditect	Paris - France	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho MAGYARORSZAG, KFT	100.00%	Direct	Budapest - Hungary	31-jan	Retail sales	-	7	-
Oysho Ro, Srl	100.00%	Direct	Bucharest - Romania	31-dec	Retail sales	-	28	1
Oysho Ukraine, Llc	100.00%	Inditect	Kiev - Ukraine	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho Diseño, S.L.	100.00%	Direct	Barcelona - Spain	31-jan	Design	-	41	4
Oysho Bulgaria, Ltd	100.00%	Direct	Sofia - Bulgaria	31-dec	Retail sales	-	16	1
Oysho Commercial & Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	100.00%	Inditect	Shanghai - China	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho Korea, Ltd	100.00%	Inditect	Seoul - South Korea	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho Serbia, D.O.O. Belgrade	100.00%	Direct	Belgrade - Serbia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	3	-
Oysho Macau, Ltd	100.00%	Inditect	Macao SAR	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho Kazakhstan, LLP	100.00%	Inditect	Almaty - Kazakhstan	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho Hong Kong Ltd	100.00%	Inditect	Hong Kong SAR	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho Belgique, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Brussels - Belgium	31-jan	Retail sales	-	3	-
Limited Liability Company "OYSHO BLR"	100.00%	Inditect	Minsk - Belarus	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho Suisse SÀRL	100.00%	Direct	Fribourg - Switzerland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	7	-
Oysho Ceska Republica, SRO	100.00%	Direct	Prague - Czech Republic	31-jan	Retail sales	-	1	-
Grupo Massimo Dutti, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Barcelona - Spain	31-jan	Retail sales	93	59	2
Massimo Dutti Hellas, S.A.	100.00%	Inditect	Athens - Greece	31-jan	Retail sales	4	-	-
Massimo Dutti Giyim Ithalat lh.Ve.Tic. Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Istanbul - Turkey	31-jan	Retail sales	-	22	-
Massimo Dutti France, S.A.R.L.	100.00%	Inditect	Paris - France	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti UK, Ltd.	100.00%	Inditect	London - UK	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti Suisse, S.A.R.L.	100.00%	Direct	Fribourg - Switzerland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	9	-
Massimo Dutti Sverige, AB	100.00%	Inditect	Stockholm - Sweden	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti Italia, S.R.L.	100.00%	Inditect	Milan - Italy	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti Ireland., Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Dublin - Ireland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	7	-
Massimo Dutti USA, INC.	100.00%	Inditect	New York - USA	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
LLC Massimo Dutti	100.00%	Direct	Moscow - Russia	31-dec	Retail sales	-	45	3
Massimo Dutti Deutschland, GmbH	100.00%	Direct	Hamburg - Germany	31-jan	Holding company	-	65	-
Massimo Dutti Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Mexico City - Mexico	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-

Company	Effective % of ownership	Types of holding	Location	Reporting date	Line of business	Shareholders' equity	Net investment	Dividends
Massimo Dutti, S.A.	100.00%	Indirect	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Dormant	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti Hong Kong, Ltd.	100.00%	Indirect	Hong Kong SAR	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti Polska, Sp z.o.o.	100.00%	Direct	Warsaw - Poland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	56	2
Massimo Dutti Ro, Srl	100.00%	Direct	Bucharest - Romania	31-dec	Retail sales	-	74	3
Massimo Dutti Macau Ltd.	100.00%	Indirect	Macao SAR	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti Ukraine, Llc	100.00%	Indirect	Kiev - Ukraine	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti Česká Republika, s.r.o.	100.00%	Direct	Prague - Czech Republic	31-jan	Retail sales	-	2	-
Massimo Dutti Commercial Beijing Co, Ltd.	100.00%	Indirect	Beijing - China	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti Bulgaria, Ltd	100.00%	Direct	Sofia - Bulgaria	31-dec	Retail sales	-	32	1
Massimo Dutti Korea, Ltd	100.00%	Indirect	Seoul - South Korea	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti Diseño, S.L.	100.00%	Direct	Barcelona - Spain	31-jan	Design	-	199	11
Massimo Dutti Commercial Shangai CO, Ltd	100.00%	Indirect	Shanghai - China	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti Österreich Clothing, GMBH	100.00%	Direct	Vienna - Austria	31-jan	Retail sales	-	2	-
Massimo Dutti Nederland, B.V.	100.00%	Direct	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Retail sales	1	29	-
Massimo Dutti Canada, INC.	100.00%	Indirect	Montreal - Canada	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Limited Liability Company "MASSIMO DUTTI BLR"	100.00%	Indirect	Minsk - Belarus	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti S, TRGOVSKO PODJETJE D.O.O.	100.00%	Indirect	Ljubljana - Slovenia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
ITX Taiwan B.V. Massimo Dutti Taiwan Branch	100.00%	Indirect	Taipei - Taiwan	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
MD Benelux, SA	100.00%	Direct	Bruges - Belgium	31-jan	Retail sales	-	32	-
Italco Moda Italiana, SA	100.00%	Indirect	Lisbon - Portugal	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
KG Massimo Dutti Deutschland, B.V. & CO.	100.00%	Indirect	Hamburg - Germany	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti Serbia, D.O.O. Belgrade	100.00%	Direct	Belgrade - Serbia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	16	-
Massimo Dutti Magyarorszá KFT	100.00%	Direct	Budapest - Hungary	31-jan	Retail sales	-	9	-
Master Retail Kazakhstan, LLP	100.00%	Indirect	Almaty - Kazakhstan	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Massimo Dutti India Private Ltd	51.00%	Indirect	Gurgaon - India	31-mar	Retail sales	-	-	-
Pull & Bear España, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Retail sales	101	15	32
Pull & Bear Hellas, S.A.	100.00%	Indirect	Athens - Greece	31-jan	Retail sales	8	-	-
Pull & Bear Portugal Conf. SA	100.00%	Indirect	Lisbon - Portugal	31-jan	Retail sales	9	-	-
Pull & Bear Giyim Ith. Ihrac.Ve Tic. Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Istanbul - Turkey	31-jan	Retail sales	-	27	-
Pull & Bear Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	100.00%	Direct	Mexico City - Mexico	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Pull & Bear Belgique, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Brussels - Belgium	31-jan	Retail sales	-	22	-
Pull & Bear France, S.A.R.L.	100.00%	Indirect	Paris - France	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Pull & Bear Italia, S.R.L.	100.00%	Indirect	Milan - Italy	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Pull & Bear Ceska Republika, S.R.O.	100.00%	Direct	Prague - Czech Republic	31-jan	Retail sales	-	7	-
Pull & Bear Ireland, Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Dublin - Ireland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	14	-
Pull & Bear Magyarország Kft.	100.00%	Direct	Budapest - Hungary	31-jan	Retail sales	-	39	2
Pull & Bear Polska, Sp zo.o	100.00%	Direct	Warsaw - Poland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	67	3
Pull & Bear CIS, Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Moscow - Russia	31-dec	Retail sales	-	19	-
Pull & Bear Uk Limited	100.00%	Indirect	London - UK	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Pull & Bear Ro, Srl	100.00%	Direct	Bucharest - Romania	31-dec	Retail sales	-	140	7
Pull & Bear Ukraine, Llc	100.00%	Indirect	Kiev - Ukraine	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Pull & Bear Slovakia, S.R.O.	100.00%	Direct	Bratislava - Slovakia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	12	-
Pull & Bear Commercial Beijing Co, Ltd.	100.00%	Indirect	Beijing - China	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Pull & Bear Bulgaria, Ltd	100.00%	Direct	Sofia - Bulgaria	31-dec	Retail sales	-	12	1
Pull & Bear Hong Kong Ltd	100.00%	Indirect	Hong Kong SAR	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Pull & Bear Diseño, S.L.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Design	-	284	15
Pull & Bear Nederland, B.V.	100.00%	Direct	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Retail sales	-	47	-
Pull & Bear Österreich Clothing, Gmbh	100.00%	Direct	Vienna - Austria	31-jan	Retail sales	-	1	-
Pull & Bear Korea, Ltd	100.00%	Indirect	Seoul - South Korea	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Pull & Bear Serbia, D.O.O. Belgrade	100.00%	Direct	Belgrade - Serbia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	9	-
Limited Liability Company "PULL AND BEAR BLR"	100.00%	Indirect	Minsk - Belarus	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Pull&Bear S, TRGOVSKO PODJETJE D.O.O.	100.00%	Indirect	Ljubljana - Slovenia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
ITX Taiwan B.V. Pull & Bear Taiwan Branch	100.00%	Indirect	Taipei - Taiwan	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Plataforma Cabanillas, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	-	-	-
P&B Gmbh	100.00%	Direct	Hamburg - Germany	31-jan	Holding company	-	26	-
Pull & Bear Deutschland BV& CO	100.00%	Indirect	Hamburg - Germany	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Pro Retail Kazakhstan, LLP	100.00%	Indirect	Almaty - Kazakhstan	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Pull & Bear Sverige, AB	100.00%	Indirect	Stockholm - Sweden	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Pull & Bear Suisse, SÁRL	100.00%	Direct	Fribourg - Switzerland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	32	1
Uterqüe, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Buyer	26	67	-

Company	Effective % of ownership	Types of holding	Location	Reporting date	Line of business	Shareholders' equity	Net investment	Dividends
Uterqüe España, S.A.	100.00%	Indirect	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Uterqüe Hellas	100.00%	Indirect	Athens - Greece	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Gruputerqüe Portugal Conf. SA	100.00%	Indirect	Lisbon - Portugal	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Uterqüe Cis, Ltd	100.00%	Direct	Moscow - Russia	31-dec	Retail sales	-	2	-
Uterqüe Giyim Limited	100.00%	Direct	Istanbul - Turkey	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Uterqüe México S.A. de C.V.	100.00%	Indirect	Mexico City - Mexico	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Uterqüe Diseño, S.L.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Design	-	1	-
"ITX KOSOVO" L.L.C.	100.00%	Indirect	Pristina	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
ITX Finance Asia, LTD	100.00%	Indirect	Hong Kong SAR	31-jan	Financial services	-	-	-
Inditex USA, LLC	100.00%	Direct	New York - USA	31-jan	Holding company	-	542	-
Uterqüe Commercial & Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	100.00%	Indirect	Shanghai - China	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Uterqüe Polska SP. Z O.O.	100.00%	Direct	Warsaw - Poland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	1	-
Uterqüe Kazakhstan LLP	100.00%	Indirect	Almaty - Kazakhstan	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Uterqüe Ukraine, LLC	100.00%	Indirect	Kiev - Ukraine	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka BSK España, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Barcelona - Spain	31-jan	Retail sales	86	47	46
Bershka Portugal Conf. Soc. Unip. SA	100.00%	Indirect	Lisbon - Portugal	31-jan	Retail sales	6	-	-
Bershka Hellas, S.A.	100.00%	Indirect	Athens - Greece	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka Mexico, S.A. de CV	100.00%	Indirect	Mexico City - Mexico	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka Giyim Ithalat Ihracat Ve Tic.Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Istanbul - Turkey	31-jan	Retail sales	-	31	-
Bershka Belgique, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Brussels - Belgium	31-jan	Retail sales	-	34	-
Bershka France, S.A.R.L.	100.00%	Indirect	Paris - France	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka Suisse, S.A.R.L.	100.00%	Direct	Fribourg - Switzerland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	30	2
Bershka Nederland, B.V.	100.00%	Direct	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Retail sales	-	73	-
Bershka Italia, S.R.L.	100.00%	Indirect	Milan - Italy	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka U.K., Ltd.	100.00%	Indirect	London - UK	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka Ireland., Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Dublin - Ireland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	20	-
Bershka Ceska Republica, S.R.O.	100.00%	Direct	Prague - Czech Republic	31-jan	Retail sales	-	15	-
Bershka Polska Sp Z O.O.	100.00%	Direct	Warsaw - Poland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	94	8
Bershka Slovakia, S.R.O.	100.00%	Direct	Bratislava - Slovakia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	9	-
Bershka Carpati, Srl	100.00%	Direct	Bucharest - Romania	31-dec	Retail sales	-	121	6
Bershka Ukraine, Llc	100.00%	Indirect	Kiev - Ukraine	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka Magyaroszag Kft.	100.00%	Direct	Budapest - Hungary	31-jan	Retail sales	-	25	1
Bershka Cis, Ltd	100.00%	Direct	Moscow - Russia	31-dec	Retail sales	-	26	1
Bershka Osterreich Clothing GmbH	100.00%	Direct	Vienna - Austria	31-jan	Retail sales	-	5	-
Bershka Hong Kong Limited	100.00%	Indirect	Hong Kong SAR	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka Commercial Beijing Co, Ltd	100.00%	Indirect	Beijing - China	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka Bulgaria, Ltd	100.00%	Direct	Sofia - Bulgaria	31-dec	Retail sales	-	15	2
Bershka Korea, Ltd	100.00%	Indirect	Seoul - South Korea	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka Diseño, S.L.	100.00%	Direct	Barcelona - Spain	31-jan	Design	-	359	25
BSKE, GMBH	100.00%	Direct	Hamburg - Germany	31-jan	Holding company	-	97	-
Bershka Deutschland B.V. & CO. KG	100.00%	Indirect	Hamburg - Germany	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka Serbia, D.O.O. Belgrade	100.00%	Direct	Belgrade - Serbia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	5	-
Best Retail Kazakhstan, LLP	100.00%	Indirect	Almaty - Kazakhstan	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka Commercial (Shanghai) Co, Ltd	100.00%	Indirect	Shanghai - China	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka USA INC	100.00%	Indirect	New York - USA	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Limited Liability Company "BK GARMENTS BLR"	100.00%	Indirect	Minsk - Belarus	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Bershka S, TRGOVSKO PODJETJE D.O.O.	100.00%	Indirect	Ljubljana - Slovenia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
ITX Taiwan B.V. Bershka Taiwan Branch	100.00%	Indirect	Taipei - Taiwan	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Stradivarius España, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Barcelona - Spain	31-jan	Retail sales	-	120	60
Stradivarius Hellas, S.A.	100.00%	Indirect	Athens - Greece	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
ITX RE DAC	100.00%	Indirect	Dublin - Ireland	31-jan	Insurance	-	-	-
Stradivarius Portugal, Conf. Unip. SA	100.00%	Indirect	Lisbon - Portugal	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Stradivarius Giyim Ithalat Ih. Ve Tic. Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Istanbul - Turkey	31-jan	Retail sales	-	20	-
Stradivarius Polska, Sp zo.o	100.00%	Direct	Warsaw - Poland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	79	6
Stradivarius Ireland Limited	100.00%	Direct	Dublin - Ireland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	11	-
Stradivarius Italia SRL	100.00%	Indirect	Milan - Italy	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Stradivarius CIS, Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Moscow - Russia	31-dec	Retail sales	-	10	-
Stradivarius France, S.A.R.L.	100.00%	Indirect	Paris - France	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Stradivarius Magyaroszag Kft.	100.00%	Direct	Budapest - Hungary	31-jan	Retail sales	-	15	1
Stradivarius Slovakia, S.R.O.	100.00%	Direct	Bratislava - Slovakia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	8	-

Company	Effective % of ownership	Types of holding	Location	Reporting date	Line of business	Shareholders' equity	Net investment	Dividends
Stradivarius Ro, Srl	100.00%	Direct	Bucharest - Romania	31-dec	Retail sales	-	53	4
Stradivarius Ukraine, Llc	100.00%	Indirect	Kiev - Ukraine	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Stradivarius Česká Republika, s.r.o.	100.00%	Direct	Prague - Czech Republic	31-jan	Retail sales	-	8	-
Stradivarius Commercial Shanghai CO, Ltd	100.00%	Indirect	Shanghai - China	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Stradivarius Bulgaria, Ltd	100.00%	Direct	Sofia - Bulgaria	31-dec	Retail sales	-	6	1
Stradivarius Diseño, S.L.	100.00%	Direct	Barcelona - Spain	31-jan	Design	-	224	18
Stradivarius Korea, Ltd	100.00%	Indirect	Seoul - South Korea	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Stradivarius Hong Kong, Ltd	100.00%	Indirect	Hong Kong SAR	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Stradivarius México, S.A. de C.V.	100.00%	Indirect	Mexico City - Mexico	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Stradivarius Serbia, D.O.O. Belgrade	100.00%	Direct	Belgrade - Serbia	31-dec	Retail sales	-	6	-
Stradivarius UK LIMITED	100.00%	Indirect	London - UK	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Stradivarius Nederland, B.V.	100.00%	Direct	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Retail sales	-	47	-
Stradivarius Belgique, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Brussels - Belgium	31-jan	Retail sales	-	17	-
Limited Liability Company "STRADIVARIUS BLR"	100.00%	Indirect	Minsk - Belarus	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Stradivarius S, TRGOVSKO PODJETJE D.O.O.	100.00%	Indirect	Ljubljana - Slovenia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Spanish Retail Kazakhstan, LLP	100.00%	Indirect	Almaty - Kazakhstan	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
ITX Trading, S.A.	100.00%	Indirect	Fribourg - Switzerland	31-jan	Buyer	-	-	-
Zara Home España, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Retail sales	36	34	16
Zara Home Portugal, Conf. SA	100.00%	Indirect	Lisbon - Portugal	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home U.K., Ltd.	100.00%	Indirect	London - UK	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Hellas, S.A.	100.00%	Indirect	Athens - Greece	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Nederland, B.V.	100.00%	Direct	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Retail sales	-	18	-
Zara Home Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	100.00%	Indirect	Mexico City - Mexico	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Italia, S.R.L.	100.00%	Indirect	Milan - Italy	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Giyim Ithalat Ihracat Ve Ticaret Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Istanbul - Turkey	31-jan	Retail sales	-	10	-
Zara Home Francia, S.A.R.L.	100.00%	Indirect	Paris - France	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Ro, Srl	100.00%	Direct	Bucharest - Romania	31-dec	Retail sales	-	20	1
Zara Home CIS, Ltd.	100.00%	Direct	Moscow - Russia	31-dec	Retail sales	-	13	1
Zara Home Ukraine, Llc	100.00%	Indirect	Kiev - Ukraine	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Polska, Sp zo.o	100.00%	Direct	Warsaw - Poland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	13	1
Zara Home Diseño, S.L.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Design	-	43	5
Zara Home Deutschland B.V. & Co. KG	100.00%	Indirect	Hamburg - Germany	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
ZHE, GmbH	100.00%	Direct	Hamburg - Germany	31-jan	Holding company	-	16	-
Zara Home Brasil Produtos para o Lar, Ltda.	100.00%	Direct	Sao Paulo - Brazil	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Belgique, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Brussels - Belgium	31-jan	Retail sales	5	18	-
Zara Home Commercial & Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	100.00%	Indirect	Shanghai - China	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Canada, Inc	100.00%	Indirect	Montreal - Canada	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Macao SUL	100.00%	Indirect	Macao SAR	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Sverige AB	100.00%	Indirect	Stockholm - Sweden	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Kazakhstan, LLP	100.00%	Indirect	Almaty - Kazakhstan	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Hong Kong Ltd	100.00%	Indirect	Hong Kong SAR	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
G. Zara Home Uruguay, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Montevideo - Uruguay	31-jan	Retail sales	-	4	-
Zara Home Suisse SÀRL	100.00%	Direct	Fribourg - Switzerland	31-jan	Retail sales	-	15	-
Zara Home Chile SPA	100.00%	Indirect	Santiago de Chile - Chile	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Australia Pty Ltd	100.00%	Indirect	Sydney - Australia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Magyarorszag KFT.	100.00%	Direct	Budapest - Hungary	31-jan	Retail sales	-	6	-
Zara Home Korea LIMITED	100.00%	Indirect	Seoul - South Korea	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home SRB DOO Beograd	100.00%	Direct	Belgrade - Serbia	31-dec	Retail sales	-	6	-
Zara Home Bulgaria EOOD	100.00%	Direct	Sofia - Bulgaria	31-dec	Retail sales	-	11	-
Zara Home Ireland Limited	100.00%	Direct	Dublin - Ireland	31-jan	Dormant	-	-	-
Limited Liability Company "ZARA HOME BLR"	100.00%	Indirect	Minsk - Belarus	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Ceska Republica, SRO	100.00%	Direct	Prague - Czech Republic	31-jan	Retail sales	-	5	-
ITX Taiwan B.V. Zara Home Taiwan Branch	100.00%	Indirect	Taipei - Taiwan	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Logística, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	-	1	-
Plataforma Europa, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Zaragoza - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	3	3	1
Plataforma Logística León, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	León - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	-	6	-
Plataforma Logística Mecca, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Madrid - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	2	-	-
Pull & Bear Logística, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	2	2	-
Massimo Dutti Logística, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Barcelona - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	1	1	-
Bershka Logística, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Barcelona - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	3	4	-

Company	Effective % of ownership	Types of holding	Location	Reporting date	Line of business	Shareholders' equity	Net investment	Dividends
Oysho Logística, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Barcelona - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	1	1	-
Stradivarius Logística, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Barcelona - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	1	1	-
Zara Home Logística, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	2	1	-
Uterque Fashion RO S.R.L.	100.00%	Direct	Bucharest - Romania	31-dec	Retail sales	-	4	-
Lefties Logística, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	1	1	-
Inditex Logística, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	-	-	40
Nueva comercializadora global XXI, S.A. DE C.V.	100.00%	Direct	Mexico City - Mexico	31-dec	Logistics	-	-	-
Corporación de Servicios XXI, S.A. de C.V.	100.00%	Direct	Mexico City - Mexico	31-dec	Services	-	-	-
Goa-Invest, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Construction	6	3	10
Goa-Invest Deutschland GMBH	100.00%	Inditect	Hamburg - Germany	31-jan	Construction	-	-	-
Zara Vastgoed, B.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Real estate	72	-	-
ITX Global Solutions LIMITED	100.00%	Inditect	Hong Kong SAR	31-jan	Services	11	-	-
SNC Zara France Immobiliere	100.00%	Inditect	Paris - France	31-dec	Real estate	(7)	-	-
SCI Vastgoed Ferreol P03302	100.00%	Inditect	Paris - France	31-dec	Real estate	15	-	-
SCI Vastgoed France P03301	100.00%	Inditect	Paris - France	31-dec	Real estate	61	-	-
SCI Vastgoed General Leclerc P03303	100.00%	Inditect	Paris - France	31-dec	Real estate	13	-	-
SCI Vastgoed Nancy P03304	100.00%	Inditect	Paris - France	31-dec	Real estate	-	-	-
Robustae Confecciones, S.A	100.00%	Inditect	Lisbon - Portugal	31-jan	Retail sales	27	-	-
Lefties España, S/A,	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Real estate	-	-	-
Born, S.A.	100.00%	Inditect	Palma de Mallorca - Spain	31-jan	Real estate	-	-	-
LFT RUS Ltd	100.00%	Direct	Moscow - Russia	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Lelystad Platform, B.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Logistics	-	-	-
Robustae Mexico, S.A DE C.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Mexico City - Mexico	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
Inditex Cogeneración, A.I.E.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Combined heat and power plant	2	1	-
Inditex, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Dormant	-	-	-
Zara Holding II, B.V	100.00%	Inditect	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Holding company	1,450	-	-
Zara, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Dormant	-	-	-
Zara, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Buenos Aires - Argentina	31-jan	Dormant	-	-	-
Fashion Logistic Forwarders, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	2	-	-
ITX Asia Pacific Enterprise Management, Co., Ltd	100.00%	Inditect	Shanghai - China	31-dec	Buyer	-	-	-
FSF New York, LLC	100.00%	Inditect	New York - USA	31-jan	Real estate	-	-	-
FSF Soho, LLC	100.00%	Inditect	New York - USA	31-jan	Real estate	-	-	-
ITX USA, LLC	100.00%	Direct	New York - USA	31-jan	Retail sales	-	4	-
Fashion Retail, S.A.	100.00%	Direct	A Coruña - Spain	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	35
ITXR Macedonia Doel Skopje	100.00%	Inditect	Skopje - North Macedonia	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
ITX E-commerce (Shanghai) Co. Ltd	100.00%	Inditect	Shanghai - China	31-dec	Retail sales	-	-	-
ITX TRYFIN B.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Financial services	-	-	-
ITX RUBFIN, B.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Financial services	-	-	-
ITX Korea LIMITED	100.00%	Inditect	Seoul - South Korea	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
ITX Services India Private Ltd	100.00%	Inditect	Gurgaon - India	31-mar	Buyer	-	-	-
Inditex France, S.A.R.L.	100.00%	Direct	Paris - France	31-jan	Dormant	-	-	-
ITX Merken, B.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Amsterdam - Netherlands	31-jan	Services	-	-	-
Zara Home Österreich Clothing GMBH	100.00%	Direct	Vienna - Austria	31-jan	Retail sales	-	2	-
Massimo Dutti Slovakia, S.R.O.	100.00%	Direct	Bratislava - Slovakia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	9	-
ITX LUXEMBOURG S.A.	100.00%	Direct	Luxembourg - Luxembourg	31-jan	Retail sales	-	30	-
Zara Vittorio 13 Italia, S.R.L.	100.00%	Inditect	Milan - Italy	31-jan	Real estate	-	-	-
CDC Trading (Shanghai) Co. LTD.	100.00%	Inditect	Shanghai - China	31-dec	Buyer	-	-	-
Oysho Sverige, AB	100.00%	Inditect	Stockholm - Sweden	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Oysho Slovakia S.R.O.	100.00%	Direct	Bratislava - Slovakia	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
Zara Home Retail South Africa (PTY) LTD.	100.00%	Inditect	Johannesburg - South Africa	31-jan	Retail sales	-	-	-
FGI Gestión Mex, S.A. de C.V.	100.00%	Inditect	Mexico City - Mexico	31-dec	Construction	-	-	-
Total							9,121	3,042

List of Company investments in jointly controlled entities at 31 January 2021.

Company	Effective % of ownership	Types of holding	Location	Reporting date	Line of business	Shareholders' equity	Net investment	Dividends
Tempe, S.A.	50.00%	Directa	Alicante - Spain	31-jan	Marketing of footwear	494	-	12
Tempe México, S.A. de C.V.	50.00%	Indirecta	Mexico City - Mexico	31-dec	Dormant	3	-	-
Tempe Logística, S.A.	50.00%	Indirecta	Alicante - Spain	31-jan	Logistics	-	-	-
Tempe Brasil, Ltda.	50.00%	Indirecta	Sao Paulo - Brazil	31-dec	Dormant	-	-	-
Tempe Diseño, S.L.	50.00%	Indirecta	Alicante - Spain	31-jan	Design	5	-	-
Tempe Trading Asia Limited	50.00%	Indirecta	Hong Kong SAR	31-jan	Marketing of footwear	58	-	-
TMP Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd	50.00%	Indirecta	Shanghai - China	31-dec	Marketing of footwear	12	-	-
Tempe Giyim, Ltd.	50.00%	Indirecta	Istanbul - Turkey	31-dec	Marketing of footwear	-	-	-
Total							-	12

Annex II

Direct and indirect investments of the members of the Board of Directors in the share capital of the Company at 31 January 2021

Name or business name of the Director	% Voting rights attributed to the shares		% Voting rights through financial instruments		% Total voting rights	% Voting rights that can be sold through financial instruments	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect
Mr Pablo Isla Álvarez de Tejera ¹	0.064%	-	0.009%	-	0.073%	-	-
Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona ²	-	59.294%	-	-	59.294%	-	-
Mr Carlos Crespo González ³	0.001%	-	0.006%	-	0.007%	-	-
Mr José Arnau Sierra	0.001%	-	-	-	0.001%	-	-
Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L. ⁴	50.01%	-	-	-	50.01%	-	-
Bns Denise Patricia Kingsmill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms Anne Lange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms Pilar López Álvarez	0.0001%	-	-	-	0.0001%	-	-
Mr José Luis Durán Schulz	0.0001%	-	-	-	0.0001%	-	-
Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total					59.375%		

¹ In accordance with the first cycle of the 2019-2023 Long-Term Incentive Plan, the Executive Chairman may receive up to a maximum of 161,361 shares, (i.e. 0.005%). Likewise, in accordance with the second cycle of the 2019-2023 Long-Term Incentive Plan, the Executive Chairman may receive up to a maximum of 120,172 shares (i.e. 0.004%).

² Through Pontegadea Inversiones, SL and Partler Participaciones, S.L. (Partler 2006, S.L. owns 100% of its stake)

³ In accordance with the first cycle of the 2019-2023 Long-Term Incentive Plan, the CEO may receive up to a maximum of 106,752 shares, i.e. 0.003%. Likewise, in accordance with the second cycle of the 2019-2023 Long-Term Incentive Plan, the Executive Chairman may receive up to a maximum of 79,503 shares (i.e. 0.003%).

⁴ Represented by Flora Pérez Marcote.

This Annex forms an integral part of Note 11 of the accompanying Notes to the annual accounts, and must be read in conjunction with this.

INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, S.A.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

Company situation and business performance

Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. (INDITEX) as parent of the INDITEX Group owns the shareholdings of the main companies of the Group and performs the activities of a holding company, whereby its results derive largely from dividends received from its subsidiaries. Likewise, the company provides different kinds of corporate services to its subsidiaries, both domestic and foreign, and supplies clothing and accessories of the Zara concept to subsequently be responsible for their distribution and sale to other Group companies engaged in retail marketing.

For a detailed analysis of the evolution of the Group's businesses, as well as the forecast for 2021, it is necessary to refer to the Consolidated Directors' Report of the Inditex Group.

Financial risk management policy

The Company's activities are exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's risk management focuses on the uncertainty of financial markets and aims to minimise the potential adverse effects on the Company's profitability, for which purpose it uses certain financial instruments described below.

Foreign currency risk

The Company operates in an international environment and, accordingly, is exposed to foreign currency on transactions in foreign currencies, in particular the US dollar. The foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and from assets and liabilities recognised in currencies other than the euro.

The Company uses currency forwards to hedge the foreign currency risk. The Company manages the net position in each foreign currency by using external currency forwards or other financial instruments.

Credit risk

The Company is not exposed to significant concentrations of credit risk as policies are in place to cover sales to franchises.

Liquidity and interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to significant liquidity risk, as it maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet the outflows required in its normal operations. If the Company has a specific financing requirement, either in euros or in other currencies, it resorts to loans, credit facilities or other types of financial instruments.

Interest rate fluctuations change the fair value of assets and liabilities that bear a fixed interest rate and the future flows from assets and liabilities bearing interest at a floating rate. The Company's exposure to this risk is not significant.

Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are to safeguard its ability to continue operating as a going concern, so that it can continue to generate returns for shareholders and benefit other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Significant events after the reporting period

In the first few weeks of 2021, the Company continued to conduct its activities normally. No significant events have occurred between 31 January 2021 and the date of authorising the annual financial statements for issue.

R&D activities

INDITEX carries out research, development and innovation activities in all areas of its activity in order to improve manufacturing and distribution processes and to develop, with its own means or with the help of third parties, technologies that facilitate business management. In particular, it highlights the technology linked to POS terminals, inventory management and management systems, distribution systems in distribution centres, communication with stores, clothing labelling and, lastly, digital transformation of the business.

Treasury shares

The Annual General Shareholder' Meeting held on 19 July 2016 approved the 2016-2020 Long-Term Incentive Plan (see Note 20) and authorised the Board of Directors to derivatively acquire treasury shares to cater for this Plan. Likewise, the General Shareholders' Meeting, at its meeting held on 16 July 2019, approved a Long-Term Incentive Plan 2019-2023 and authorised the Board of Directors to derivatively acquire treasury shares, aimed at covering such plans, leaving the previous authorisation without effect.

At 31 January 2020, the Company owned a total of 2,125,384 treasury shares, representing 0.068% of the share capital.

Subsequently, in the first half of 2020, the second cycle (2017-2020) of the 2016-2020 Long Term Incentive Plan was settled and the corresponding shares were delivered to the beneficiaries of said second cycle of the Plan.

Aside from these share deliveries, there were no other operations involving treasury shares in 2020.

Consequently, at 31 January 2021, the Company owned a total of 1,726,305 treasury shares, representing 0.055% of the share capital.

Financial instruments

Foreign currency risk is managed in line with the corporate risk management model guidelines, which establish the ongoing monitoring of exchange rate fluctuations and other measures designed to mitigate this risk, mainly through the optimisation of the Company's operations, including centralisation, in order to minimise the impact, using natural hedges, the benefits of diversification and the arrangement of financial hedges. Occasionally, the Company uses financial derivatives like options purchased and currency forwards.

Dividends policy

The Board of Directors will propose to the General Meeting of Shareholders the payment of a dividend of EUR 0.70 per share, comprising an ordinary dividend of EUR 0.22 and a special dividend of EUR 0.48 (gross) per share.

The dividends paid by the Parent in 2020 and 2019 amounted to EUR 1,090 million and EUR 2,741 million, respectively. These amounts correspond to payments of EUR 0.35 per share and EUR 0.88 per share, respectively.

Other disclosures

The Group's general payment policy complies with the periods for payment to trade suppliers set in the late payment legislation in force. The Group is currently implementing measures to try to reduce the payment period in those rare cases in which the established maximum payment period is exceeded. The aforementioned measures will focus on reducing the length of the processes involved in the receipt, verification, acceptance and accounting of invoices (enhancing use of electronic and technological methods) and improving the procedure for incident resolution in this connection.

Annual corporate governance report

The Annual Corporate Governance Report for 2020 is available at www.inditex.com and was published in the section on Relevant Event Communications of the CNMV (Spanish National Securities Market Commission) website (www.cnmv.es) on 10 March 2021.

Non-financial and diversity information

Information regarding the Statement of Non-Financial Information of the Company is included in the Consolidated Directors' Report of the Inditex Group whose parents is Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. and which will be deposited, together with the Consolidated Annual Accounts, with the Mercantile Registry of A Coruña.

Annex I

ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, S.A.

ISSUER IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Year End-Date: 31/01/2021

Tax ID (CIF): A15075062

Company name: INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, (INDITEX, S.A.)

Registered office: Avda. de la Diputación, Edificio Inditex, 15142 Arteixo (A Coruña) (Spain)

In this Annual Corporate Governance Report, the board of directors of INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, S.A. (INDITEX, S.A.), (“INDITEX”, “Inditex”, the “Group” or the “Company”) has included all the relevant information for financial year 2020, which commenced on 1 February 2020 and ended on 31 January 2021, excepting those cases in which other dates of reference are specifically mentioned.

The revised text of the Ley de Sociedades de Capital [*Spanish Companies Act*] approved by Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2010 of 2 July, (the “Companies Act” or “LSC” [*Spanish acronym*]), amended by Act 31/2014 of 3 December to improve corporate governance (“Act 31/2014”) and by Act 5/2015 of 27 April on promotion of corporate financing (“Act 5/2015”), represents the basic legal framework of corporate governance in Spain.

In addition, the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies (“GGC” or “Good Governance Code”), approved by the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores [*Spanish National Securities Market Commission*] (“CNMV” [*Spanish acronym*]) in February 2015 and amended in part by CNMV’s board on 25 June 2020, lists a set of principles and practices that must govern corporate governance in listed companies.

For the purposes of aligning the standard forms of the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors with the revised GGC, Circular 1/2020 of 6 October was published, amending in part (i) Circular 5/2013, of 12 June that sets forth the standard form of the annual corporate governance report for listed public limited companies, saving banks and other entities that issue securities admitted to trading on official securities markets; and (ii) Circular 4/2013 of 12 June that sets forth the standard forms of the annual report on remuneration of directors for listed public limited companies, saving banks and other entities that issue securities admitted to trading on official securities markets (“Circular 1/2020”).

Consequently, this Report has been filed, taking into account the amendments and new requirements laid down in Circular 1/2020, in free format in accordance with the provisions of Circular 5/2013 above referred.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the contents of this Report meet the minimum requirements laid down in applicable regulations, as provided in section 540 of the Companies Act, introduced by Act 31/2014 above referred and in Order ECC/461/2013 of 20 March, and is accompanied by the relevant statistical Appendix set forth in Circular 5/2013, above referred.

This Annual Corporate Governance Report will be released as other relevant information contemporaneously with the release of the Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors and will be available on Inditex’s corporate website www.inditex.com and on CNMV’s website www.cnmv.es.

Inditex’s corporate governance rules are established in the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors’ Regulations, the Regulations of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the terms of reference of board committees, the Internal Regulations of Conduct in the Securities Markets (IRC), the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices and the Regulations of the Social Advisory Board, as it is explained in more detail below:

Articles of Association. Approved by the Annual General Meeting in July 2000 and amended several times. They were last amended on 14 July 2020 for the purposes of allowing remote attendance and participation of shareholders and proxy holders at the Annual General Meeting, authorizing the Board of Directors to enable, considering the circumstances of each moment, the system permitting shareholders' remote attendance at the General Meeting pursuant to sections 182 and 521 of the Companies Act.

Likewise, in 2020 the Company has brought its internal regulations into line with the provisions of the revised GGC approved by CNMV's board in June 2020 and has identified the need to amend its by-laws to align them with the latest good governance recommendations thus ensuring the integrity and standardization of the internal regulations of the Group. The motion to amend the Articles of Association will be raised to the Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held in July for approval, if appropriate.

Board of Directors' Regulations. Approved by the Board of Directors in July 2000. This set of rules seeks to determine the principles of operation of the Board of Directors, the basic rules for its organization and proceedings and the rules governing the conduct of its members; they include, among other matters, rules regarding the appointment and removal of Directors, their rights and duties and the relations of the Board of Directors with the shareholders, the markets and the external auditor, all this with the aim of achieving the highest possible degree of efficiency. Amended several times, the last amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on 11 December 2020, as detailed in section C.1.15 below.

Regulations of board committees (Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations, Nomination Committee's Regulations, Remuneration Committee's Regulations and Sustainability Committee's Regulations):

The terms of reference of the Audit and Compliance Committee, the Nomination Committee, and the Remuneration Committee were approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 9 June 2015. The board of directors approved the Sustainability Committee's Regulations in the meeting held on 16 July 2019 following the committee's formation.

These terms of reference seek to govern the proceedings of these Committees as regards their powers, composition, calling, quorum, decision-making and relationship with the remaining governing bodies of the Company.

The Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations, the Nomination Committee's Regulations and the Sustainability Committee's Regulations were last amended on 14 December 2020, for the purposes of aligning their provisions with the language of the revised GGC as well as with the standard forms of the annual corporate governance report and the annual report on the remuneration of directors, as amended, laid down in CNMV's Circular 1/2020.

Regulations of the General Meeting of Shareholders: This set of rules was approved by the Annual General Meeting on 18 July 2003. Its aim is to govern the proceedings of the General Meeting of Shareholders as to calling of meetings, preparation, information, attendance, proceedings and exercise of voting rights, and to inform shareholders of their rights and duties relating to such body. Said Regulations have been amended on different occasions, to adapt its provisions to the successive updates of the Articles of Association, the latest one of which was dated 14 July 2020. Such amendment seeks to align its provisions with the Articles of Association as amended, following the approval thereof by the Annual General Meeting, for the purposes of authorising the board of directors to enable,

considering the circumstances of each moment, the system permitting shareholders' remote attendance at the General Meeting pursuant to sections 182 and 521 of the Companies Act. The review of the internal regulations of the Group carried out in 2020 to align them with the revised recommendations of the GGC has not extended to this set of rules, as the need to amend them has not been identified.

Internal Regulations of Conduct in the Securities Markets (the "Internal Regulations of Conduct" or "IRC"): the IRC was originally approved by the board of directors in July 2000. This document provides, among other things, the rules for processing, safeguarding and disclosing inside information and other relevant information of the Company, the system that governs transactions in Inditex securities and financial instruments carried out by the persons included in its scope, the provisions on prohibition of market manipulation and Inditex's policy on treasury stock

The new IRC was approved by the board of directors on 19 July 2016 for the purposes of adapting its contents to the European regulatory framework to fight market abuse, made up of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of 16 April 2014 on market abuse, Directive 2014/57/EU of 16 April 2014, and their respective implementing regulations, that seek to reinforce the integrity of the financial markets and to set up mechanisms for a streamlined implementation and supervision in the different Member States of the European Union.

The last amendment to the IRC was approved by the board of directors on 15 September 2020, to align some of its provisions to the revised text of the Securities Market Act, as amended by *Real Decreto-ley* 19/2018 of 23 November on payment services and other urgent financial measures, to adapt its language to the European regulatory framework on market abuse. All such amendments have been implemented by CNMV further to (i) a Resolution dated 24 October 2019 amending annex 1 to Resolution dated 16 November 2011 whereby CNMV's Electronic Register is set up and governed; (ii) a statement dated 29 January 2020 on the new procedure for disclosing issuer information; and, (iii) the amendments implemented since February 2020 regarding CIFRADO service at CNMV's Virtual Office.

Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices of the Inditex Group: approved by the Board of Directors on 17 July 2012, it provides the action lines which must be followed by the Group in the performance of its professional duties. Its goal consists of exacting an ethical and responsible professional conduct from Inditex and its entire workforce in the conduct of their business anywhere in the world, as a gist of its corporate culture upon which the training and the personal and career development of its employees is based. For such purposes, the principles and values which shall govern the relations between the Group and its main stakeholders (employees, customers, shareholders, business partners, suppliers and the societies where its business model is implemented) are defined. The Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices is informed by a number of overarching principles, including, (i) that according to which all the operations of the Inditex Group shall be carried out under an ethical and responsible perspective; (ii) that according to which all persons, whether natural or legal, directly or indirectly engaged in any kind of professional, economic, social or industrial relationship with the Inditex Group, shall be treated in a fair and honourable manner; and (iii) that according to which all the activities of the Group shall be carried out in the most environment-friendly manner, promoting biodiversity preservation and sustainable management of natural resources.

Current full text of all the aforementioned documents is available on the corporate website: (i) under the "Compliance" tab, "Corporate Governance" section; and (ii) under the "How we do business" tab.

Regulations of the Social Advisory Board: The Social Board is Inditex's advisory body in the field of social and environmental sustainability. In December 2002, the board of directors authorized its creation and approved its Regulations, which determine the principles of action, the basic rules governing its organization and proceedings and the rules of conduct of its members.

The Regulations of the Social Advisory Board have been amended several times, and for the last time on 16 July 2019 for the purposes of establishing its functional reporting line to the Sustainability Committee.

A. OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

A.1 Complete the table below with details of the company's share capital:

Date of last change	Share capital (euros)	Number of shares	Number of voting rights
20/07/2000: AGM resolution	€93,499,560	3,116,652,000 shares	3,116,652.000

Indicate whether there are different classes of shares with different associated rights:

Yes No **X**

Class	Number of shares	Par value	Number of voting rights	Rights and obligations conferred
-	-	-	-	-

All shares are of the same class and series, represented by the book-entry method, and are fully paid-up and subscribed.

INDITEX has been listed on the four different Spanish Stock Exchanges since 23 May 2001 and has been part of the selective *IBEX35* index since July 2001. In addition, it has been part of the *Eurostoxx 600* index since September 2001, of the selective *Morgan Stanley Capital International* index since November 2001, of the *Dow Jones Sustainability index* since September 2002, of the *FTSE4Good* index since October 2002 and of the *FTSE ISS Corporate Governance* index, since its launching in December 2004.

A.2 List the company's significant direct and indirect shareholders at year end, excluding directors:

The Company issues shares represented by the book-entry method. In addition, pursuant to the provisions of section 497 LSC. Inditex has a contract with Sociedad de Gestión de Sistemas de Registro, Compensación y Liquidación de Valores, S.A. (Iberclear) [*Spanish Central Securities Depository in charge of the Register of Securities, and the Clearing and Settlement of all trades*] for the daily share ownership notification service.

According to the Company's Register of Shareholders, the owners of significant holdings in the Company as at 31 January 2021, excluding directors, were those shown below:

Name or company name of shareholder	% of voting rights attached to the shares		% of voting rights through financial instruments		% of total voting rights
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	
Ms SANDRA ORTEGA MERA	-	5.053%	-	-	5.053%

Details of the indirect holding:

Name or company name of the indirect owner	Name or company name of the direct owner	% of voting rights attached to the shares	% of voting rights through financial instruments	% of total voting rights
Ms Sandra Ortega Mera	ROSP CORUNNA PARTICIPACIONES EMPRESARIALES, S.L.	5.053%	-	5.053%

Indicate the most significant changes in the shareholder structure during the year:

The Company has not received any notices regarding any significant movements in shareholder structure over the year.

A.3 Complete the following tables on members of the company's board of directors holding voting rights on the company's shares:

As at 31 January 2021, directors with an equity interest in the Company were as follows:

Name or company name of director	% of voting rights attached to shares		% of voting rights through financial instruments		% of total voting rights	% voting rights that can be transmitted through financial instruments	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect
Mr Pablo Isla Álvarez de Tejera	0.064%	-	0.009 ¹ %	-	0.073%	-	-
Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona	-	59.294%	-	-	59.294%	-	-

¹ With regard to the first cycle of the 2019-2023 Long-term Incentive Plan, the Executive Chairman may receive up to a maximum number of 161,361 shares (i.e. 0.005%). Likewise, with regard to the second cycle of the 2019-2023 Long-term Incentive, the Executive Chairman may receive up to a maximum number of 120,172 shares (i.e. 0.004%).

Mr Carlos Crespo González	0.001%	-	0.006 ² %	-	0.007%	-	-
Mr José Arnau Sierra	0.001%	-	-	-	0.001%	-	-
PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	50.010%	-	-	-	50.010%	-	-
Bns. Denise Patricia Kingsmill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dña. Anne Lange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms Pilar López Álvarez	0.0001%	-	-	-	0.0001%	-	-
Mr José Luis Durán Schulz	0.0001%	-	-	-	0.0001%	-	-
Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total % of voting rights held by the board of directors					59.375%		

On 3 July 2020, Partler 2006, S.L. transferred 289,362,325 shares of the company to Partler Participaciones, S.L.U. a newly incorporated company, which became the direct owner of such interest. Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona directly holds 99.99% of the voting rights of Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L. as well as 99.99% of the voting rights of Partler 2006, S.L. this latter being in turn the direct holder of 100% of the voting rights of Partler Participaciones, S.L.U.

Details of the indirect holding:

Name or company name of indirect shareholder	Name or company name of direct shareholder	% of voting rights attached to shares	% voting rights through financial instruments	% of total voting rights that can be transferred through financial

² With regard to the first cycle of the 2019-2023 Long-term Incentive Plan, the CEO may receive up to a maximum number of 106,752 shares (i.e. 0.003%). Likewise, with regard to the second cycle of the 2019-2023 Long-term Incentive, the CEO may receive up to a maximum number of 79,503 shares (i.e. 0.003%).

Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	50.010%	-	50.010%
Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona	PARTLER PARTICIPACIONES, S.L.U.	9.284%	-	9.284%

A.4 Where applicable, indicate any family, commercial, contractual or corporate relationships that exist among significant shareholders to the extent that they are known to the company, unless they are insignificant or arise in the ordinary course of business, with the exception of those reported in section A.6:

The Company has not received notice of any family, commercial, contractual or corporate relationships existing between the owners of significant holdings that are of a relevant nature or that do not arise from the ordinary course of business, without prejudice to the fact that indirect shareholders, Ms Sandra Ortega Mera and Mr Marcos Ortega Mera are the offspring of indirect shareholder Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona. Mr Amancio Ortega has an indirect holding in Inditex through two significant shareholders: Pontegadea Inversiones S.L. and Partler Participaciones, S.L.U, and Ms Sandra Ortega Mera and Mr Marcos Ortega Mera are indirect shareholders of the company through Rosp Corunna Participaciones Empresariales, S.L. (where Mr Marcos Ortega has a minority holding).

A.5 Where applicable, indicate any commercial, contractual or corporate relationships that exist between significant shareholders and the company and/or its group, unless they are insignificant or arise in the ordinary course of business:

There have been no relationships of a commercial, contractual or corporate nature between significant shareholders and the company that are of a relevant nature or that do not arise from the ordinary course of business, without prejudice to the information provided, for transparency sake, under section D below regarding "Related-party and Intragroup transactions".

A.6 Describe the relationships, unless insignificant for both parties, that exist between significant shareholders or shareholders represented on the Board and directors, or their representatives in the case of directors that are legal persons.

Explain, where applicable, how the significant shareholders are represented. Specifically, indicate those directors appointed to represent significant shareholders, those whose appointment was proposed by significant shareholders, or who are linked to significant shareholders and/or companies in their group, specifying the nature of such relationships or ties. In particular, mention the existence, identity and post of any directors of the listed

company, or their representatives, who are in turn members or representatives of members of the Board of Directors of companies that hold significant shareholdings in the listed company or in group companies of these significant shareholders.

Name or company name of related director or representative	Name or company name of related significant shareholder	Company name of the group company of the significant shareholder	Description of relationship/position
Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	Chair of the Board
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA INMOBILIARIA, S.L.U.	Chair of the Board
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA GB 2020, S.L.	Chair of the Board
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PARTLER 2006, S.L.	Chair of the Board
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PARTLER PARTICIPACIONES, S.L.U.	Chair of the Board
Mrs Flora Pérez Marcote (Legal representative of PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.)	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	1 st Deputy Chair
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA INMOBILIARIA, S.L.U.	1 st Deputy Chair
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA GB 2020, S.L.	1 st Deputy Chair
Mr José Arnau Sierra	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	2 nd Deputy Chair
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA INMOBILIARIA, S.L.U.	2 nd Deputy Chair
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA ESPAÑA, S.L.U.	Joint Director
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	ESPARELLE 2016, S.L.	Sole Director (Legal representative of PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.)
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA DIECIOCHO, S.L.	Legal representative of the Chair of the company PONTEGADEA INMOBILIARIA, S.L.U.

	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	SOBRADO FORESTAL 2014, S.L.	Sole Director
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA FRANCE S.A.S.	Legal representative of the Chair of the Company, PONTEGADEA INMOBILIARIA, S.L.U.
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PRIMA CINQUE S.p.A.	Chair
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	HILLS PLACE S.a.r.l.	Ordinary member
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA UK Ltd.	Ordinary member
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA INMOBILIARIA S.A. de C.V.	Chair
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA CANADA Inc.	Chair
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA KOREA Inc.	Ordinary member
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA USA Inc.	Chair
	PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	PONTEGADEA GB 2020, S.L.	2 nd Deputy Chair
	PARTLER 2006, S.L.	PARTLER 2006, S.L.	2 nd Deputy Chair
	PARTLER 2006, S.L.	PARTLER PARTICIPACIONES, S.L.U.	2 nd Deputy Chair
	PARTLER 2006, S.L.	PONTE GADEA PORTUGAL - INVESTIMENTOS IMOBILIARIOS E HOTELEIROS S.A.	Chair
	PARTLER 2006, S.L.	ALMACK Ltd.	Ordinary member

Remarks:

As stated in section A.4 above, Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona is an indirect shareholder of Inditex through two significant shareholders: Partler Participaciones, S.L.U. and Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L.

This latter is a member of Inditex's board of directors, Ms Flora Pérez Marcote, the spouse of Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona, being its legal representative.

A.7. Indicate whether the company has been notified of any shareholders' agreements that may affect it, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 530 and 531 of the Spanish Companies Act (LSC). If so, describe them briefly and list the shareholders bound by the agreement:

Yes No **X**

Indicate whether the company is aware of any concerted actions among its shareholders. If so, provide a brief description:

Yes No **X**

The Company has not received any notices regarding the making of shareholders' agreements nor does it have any proof of the existence of concerted actions among its shareholders.

A.8 Indicate whether any individual or company exercises or may exercise control over the company in accordance with Article 5 of the Securities Market Act. If so, identify them:

Yes **X** No

Name or company name
Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona

Remarks:

Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona owns a 59.294% stake in Inditex's share capital through PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L. and PARTLER PARTICIPACIONES, S.L.U.

A.9 Complete the following table with details of the company's treasury shares: At the close of the year:

Number of direct shares	Number of indirect shares	Total percentage of share capital
1,726,305	0	0.055%

Explain any significant changes during the year:

As at 31 January 2021, the Company held an aggregate number of 2,125,384 treasury shares, representing 0.068% of the share capital.

The incentive for the second cycle (2017-2020) of the 2016-2020 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2016-2020 Plan") was settled in 2020. Such plan, addressed to members of management and other

employees of the Inditex Group, was approved by the Annual General Meeting held on 19 July 2016, and is described in the Annual Report and in the Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors. Upon settling this second cycle, the part of the incentive that materializes in shares was delivered to the beneficiaries of the Plan against treasury shares already owned by the Company as at the date of delivery. A total number of 399,079 shares were delivered, representing 0.013% of the share capital.

Other than this delivery of shares, no other transactions with treasury shares took place in 2020.

Consequently, as at 31 January 2021, the Company was the owner of 1,726,305 treasury shares representing 0.055% of the share capital.

A.10 Provide a detailed description of the conditions and terms of the authority given to the Board of Directors to issue, buy back, or transfer treasury shares.

At the date of this report, the authorization granted to the board of directors by the Annual General Meeting held on 16 July 2019 to acquire treasury shares remains in force. Such authorization superseded the prior authorization approved by the Annual General Meeting held on 19 July 2016.

The resolution passed by the aforementioned Annual General Meeting held on 16 July 2019 regarding item 10 on the agenda is transcribed below:

"To authorize the Board of Directors, so that it may, in accordance with the provisions of section 146 of Companies Act, proceed to the derivative acquisition of treasury stock, either directly or through any subsidiaries in which the Company is the controlling company, observing the legal limits and requirements and under the following conditions:

- a) Methods of acquisition: the acquisition shall be done through purchase and sale, exchange or dación en pago [acceptance in lieu of payment].*
- b) Maximum number of treasury stock to be acquired: shares with a nominal value which, added to that of those shares, directly or indirectly in the possession of the Company, do not exceed 10% of the share capital.*
- c) Maximum and minimum prices: the minimum price of acquisition of the shares shall be their nominal value and the maximum price shall be up to 105% of their market value at the date of purchase.*
- d) Duration of the authorization: five (5) years from the date of this resolution.*

For the purposes of the provisions of section 146.1(a) of the Companies Act, it is hereby stated that shares acquired under this authority may be used by the Company, among others purposes, to be delivered to employees or directors of the Company, either directly or as result of the exercise of the option right they may hold, under employees' remuneration schemes in respect of employees of the Company or its Group.

This authorization supersedes the authorization approved by the Annual General Meeting held on 19 July 2016".

A.11 Estimated floating capital:

	%
Estimated floating capital	35.517

A.12 Indicate whether there are any restrictions (articles of association, legislative or of any other nature) placed on the transfer of shares and/or any restrictions on voting rights. In particular, indicate the existence of any type of restriction that may inhibit a takeover of the company through acquisition of its shares on the market, as well as such regimes for prior authorization or notification that may be applicable, under sector regulations, to acquisitions or transfers of the company’s financial instruments.

Yes No **x**

All shares of the Company carry the same voting and financial rights, and there are no legal or by-law restrictions on the acquisition or transfer of shares.

As regards the exercise of voting rights, the only restriction is that provided in section 83.1 LSC, according to which any shareholder who is in arrears regarding any outstanding payments may not exercise their voting right.

There are no restrictions either to absentee voting, as any shareholder can exercise this right.

A.13 Indicate whether the General Meeting of Shareholders has resolved to adopt measures to neutralise a takeover bid by virtue of the provisions of Act 6/2007.

Yes No **x**

A.14 Indicate whether the company has issued shares that are not traded on a regulated EU market.

Yes No **x**

B. GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The General Meeting of Shareholders duly convened and with a quorum present in accordance with all statutory requirements and those provided in the Articles of Association and its own Regulations, is the supreme and sovereign body of expression of the will of the company. Its resolutions are binding on all shareholders, including absent or dissenting ones, without prejudice to any remedies they may have at law.

In accordance with the Articles of Association and the Regulations of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the General Meeting is authorized to pass all kinds of resolutions concerning the Company and, in particular, and subject to any other powers vested by the applicable regulations, the exercise of the following powers is reserved to such body:

- (a) To resolve on the individual annual accounts of the Company and, where appropriate, on the consolidated accounts of the Company and its Group, as well as on the distribution of the income or loss;
- (b) To approve the statement on non-financial information;
- (c) To appoint, re-elect and dismiss directors, as well as, confirm or revoke such interim appointments of directors made by the Board of Directors, and to review their management;
- (d) To approve the adoption of remuneration systems consisting of the granting either of shares or stock options, as well as any other remuneration system linked to the value of the shares, for the benefit of directors;
- (e) To approve the remuneration policy for directors pursuant to statutory terms;
- (f) To conduct, as a separate item of the agenda, an advisory say-on-pay vote on the Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors;
- (g) To authorize the release of the directors from the duty of preventing conflicts of interest and of the prohibitions arising from the duty of loyalty, when the authorization to release them is attributed by statute to the General Meeting of Shareholders, as well as from the obligation not to compete with the Company;
- (h) To authorize the Board of Directors to increase the Company's share capital, or to proceed to the issue of bonds convertible into Company's shares;
- (i) To resolve the issue of bonds convertible into Company's shares or which allow bondholders to participate in the company's earnings, the increase or the reduction of the share capital, the exclusion or restriction of the pre-emptive right, the transformation, merger, split-off or winding-up of the Company, the global assignment of assets and liabilities, the approval of the final balance sheet of liquidation, the transfer of the registered office abroad, as well as any other amendment whatsoever of the Articles of Association;

- (j) To authorize the derivative acquisition of treasury shares;
- (k) To approve such transactions which entail a structural amendment in the Company, and namely: (i) the transformation of listed companies into holding companies, through “subsidiarisation” or the assignment to dependent entities of core activities theretofore carried out by the Company, even though the Company retains full control of such entities; (ii) the acquisition, disposal or contribution to another company of essential assets; and, (iii) such transactions which entail an effective amendment of the corporate objects and those having an effect equivalent to the liquidation of the Company;
- (l) To appoint, re-elect and dismiss the statutory auditors;
- (m) To appoint and dismiss, where appropriate, the Company’s liquidators;
- (n) To approve the Regulations of the General Meeting of Shareholders and any subsequent amendment thereof;
- (o) To resolve on the matters submitted to it by a resolution of the Board of Directors;
- (p) To give directions to the Board of Director or submit to the General Meeting of Shareholders’ prior authorization, the passing by the Board of Directors of decisions or resolutions on certain management matters; and
- (q) To grant to the Board of Directors such powers it may deem fit to deal with unforeseen issues.

The board of directors must call the Annual General Meeting once a year; within the first six months of the closing of each financial year in order to, at least, review the company’s management, approve, where appropriate, the accounts of the previous year and decide upon the distribution of income or loss.

Pursuant to sections 168 and 495.2.(a) LSC, the Extraordinary General Meeting shall meet when the board of directors so resolves or when a number of shareholders representing at least 3% of the share capital so request, expressing in the request the business to be transacted. In this latter case, the General Meeting of Shareholders shall be called to be held within the term provided in the applicable regulations and the agenda of the meeting must include the businesses that were the subject of the request.

In the notice calling the General Meeting of Shareholders, the board of directors shall require the presence of a Notary to take up the minutes of the General Meeting.

General Meetings must be convened by the board of directors through notice published in the Official Gazette of the Companies Register or in one of the newspapers with the largest circulation in Spain, on the [Company’s website](#) and on [CNMV’s website](#), at least 1 month in advance of the day scheduled for the meeting to be held, or within any longer period required by statute, where appropriate, on account of the scope of the resolutions submitted for deliberation. The notice must state the name of the Company, the day, time and place of the meeting, as well as the date on which, if appropriate, the General Meeting shall be held on second call. There must be at least a 24-

hour period between the first and the second call. The notice shall likewise state, clearly and precisely, all the business to be transacted therein.

Whenever the board of directors passes a resolution in this regard, and it is provided in the notice calling the General Meeting, remote attendance and participation at the meeting shall be permitted by the best means that guarantee the identity of shareholders or proxy holders. In such cases, the board of directors will implement in the notice calling the meeting the procedure to exercise shareholders rights.

No later than the date of publication, or at any rate, on the business day that immediately follows, the Company shall send the notice calling the meeting to CNMV, and to the Governing Organizations of the Stock Exchanges where the company's shares are listed for its insertion in the relevant Listing Bulletins. The text of the notice shall also be available on the [Company's website](#).

Notwithstanding the above, the General Meeting shall be deemed to have been duly called and a quorum shall be deemed to be present to discuss any matter, whenever the whole share capital is present and all those attending unanimously agree to hold the meeting.

On account of the restrictions imposed in 2020 to address the global health crisis caused by COVID-19, in particular mobility restrictions in place in certain parts of Spain, and for the purposes of ensuring the ordinary course of business and the achievement of the Company's objectives, as well as protecting the interests of its shareholders and other stakeholders, the Annual General Meeting was held on 14 July 2020 with both physical and remote attendance and participation of shareholders and proxy-holders.

The Company put in place and made available to them the required means and resources to ensure equal treatment of shareholders and the exercise of their rights to attend and participate at the Annual General Meeting remotely, using means allowing for remote and real time connection in accordance with the provisions of sections 40 and 41 of RDL 8/2020 of 17 March on extraordinary urgent measures to confront the economic and social impact of COVID-19.

The Company further implemented all necessary preventive measures to preserve the health of staff members responsible for arranging the Annual General Meeting and of the shareholders and proxy holders who chose to attend in person.

All members of the board of directors attended the Annual General Meeting except for Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona. Mr Pablo Isla Álvarez de Tejera, Executive Chairman, Mr José Arnau Sierra, Deputy Chairman of the board of directors, Mr Carlos Crespo González, CEO, Ms Flora Pérez Marcote, legal representative of Pontegadea Inversiones S.L. and Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo attended in person, whereas the remaining directors attended the Annual General Meeting remotely.

B.1 Indicate whether there are any differences between the minimum quorum regime established by the Spanish Companies Act (LSC) for General Meeting of Shareholders and the quorum set by the company, and if so give details.

Yes No

	% required for quorum if different from that set out in section 193 LSC for general matters	% required for quorum if different from that set out in section 194 LSC for special cases therein described
Quorum required on 1 st call	50% of the subscribed voting stock	-
Quorum required on 2 nd call	-	-

Description of differences

Article 18.1 of the Articles of Association and section 16 of the Regulations of the General Meeting provide that a quorum will be present at the General Meeting on first call when shareholders who are present or represented by proxy represent at least 50% of the subscribed voting stock. On second call, generally, a quorum will be present at the General Meeting regardless of the capital attending the same. However, if the General Meeting of Shareholders is called to decide on an increase or a reduction of the share capital, the issue of bonds convertible into Company's shares or which entitle bondholders to participate in the company's earnings, the exclusion or restriction of the pre-emptive right, the transformation of the Company, the merger by creation of a new company or by absorption of the Company by another entity, its spin-off in whole or in part, the global assignment of assets and liabilities, the substitution of the company's objects as well as any other amendment whatsoever of the Articles of Association, shall require, on second call, the attendance of 25% of the subscribed voting stock.

Therefore, the only difference between said rules and the provisions of the Companies Act lies in the quorum required to hold the General Meeting on first call: under the Articles of Association and the Regulations of the General Meeting of Shareholders, a quorum will be present at the General Meeting to validly pass any resolution when shareholders present or represented by proxy represent at least 50% percent of the subscribed voting stock, whereas in accordance with sections 193 and 194 LSC, such quorum will only be required to be present on first call for the General Meeting to pass resolutions on the matters described in section 194 exclusively.

This qualified quorum may not be deemed to be a restriction on the control by the Company, since it is only applicable to first calls.

This is expressly permitted by section 193 LSC which provided that a higher quorum may be established in the articles of association.

B.2 Indicate whether there are any differences between the company's manner of adopting corporate resolutions and the regime provided in the Spanish Companies Act (LSC) and, if so, give details:

Yes No

B.3 Indicate the rules for amending the company’s articles of association. In particular, indicate the majorities required for amendment of the articles of association and any provisions in place to protect shareholders’ rights in the event of amendments to the articles of association.

Pursuant to the provisions of sections 285 *et seq.* of the Companies Act, it is incumbent on the Annual General Meeting to resolve about any amendment to the Articles of Association.

Rules applicable to the amendment of the company’s by-laws are provided in the Articles of Association and the Regulations of the General Meeting of Shareholders. Article 18 of the Articles of Association and section 16 of the Regulations of the General Meeting of Shareholders provide a special quorum in order to convene on first call the Annual General Meeting which has to address any amendment to the Articles of Association.

“A quorum will be present at the General Meeting of Shareholders on first call when shareholders who are present or represented by proxy hold at least fifty (50) percent of the subscribed share capital with the right to vote. On second call, generally, a quorum will be present at the General Meeting, regardless of the share capital attending same. However, if the General Meeting of Shareholders is called to decide on an increase or a reduction of the share capital, the issue of bonds convertible for shares in the Company, or bonds which confer on bondholders a stake in the company’s earnings, the exclusion or restriction of the pre-emptive right, the transformation of the Company, the merger by establishment of a new company or by absorption of the Company by another entity, its split-off in whole or in part, the global assignment of assets and liabilities, the transfer of the registered office abroad, the substitution of the company objects as well as any other amendment whatsoever of the Articles of Association, attendance of twenty-five (25) percent of the subscribed share capital with the right to vote shall be required on second call.”

Section 6.(i) of the Regulations of the General Meeting of Shareholders expressly assigns to the AGM the power to approve any amendment to the Articles of Association: “In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, the General Meeting of Shareholders is authorized to pass all kinds of resolutions concerning the Company, the following powers being namely reserved thereto, without prejudice to any other powers vested by the applicable regulations: (i) To resolve the issue of bonds convertible into Company’s shares or which allow bondholders to participate in the company’s earnings, the increase or the reduction of the share capital, the exclusion or restriction of the pre-emptive right, the transformation, merger, split-off or winding-up of the Company, the global assignment of assets and liabilities, the approval of the final balance sheet of liquidation, the transfer of the registered office abroad, as well as any other amendment whatsoever of the Articles of Association”

B.4 Give details of attendance at General Meeting of Shareholders held during the reporting year and the two previous years:

	Attendance data
--	-----------------

Date AGM	% physically present	% present by proxy	% absentee voting ³		Total
			Electronic voting	Others	
17-07-2018	0.08%	88.15%	0.00% ⁽¹⁾	0.01% ⁽¹⁾	88.24%
Of which floating capital	0.08%	28.86%	0.00%	0.01%	28.95%
16-07-2019	0.08%	87.19%	0.00% ⁽²⁾	0.35% ⁽²⁾	87.62%
Of which floating capital	0.08%	22.85%	0.00%	0.35%	23.28%
14-07-2020	0.07%	88.31%	0.00% ⁽³⁾	0.34% ⁽³⁾	88.72%
Of which floating capital:	0.07%	23.96%	0.00%	0.34%	24.37%

(1) 119 shareholders cast absentee vote through distance communication means, by post, or electronic vote.

(2) 361 shareholders cast absentee vote through distance communication means, by post, or electronic vote.

(3) 146 shareholders cast absentee vote through distance communication means, by post, or electronic vote.

B.5 Indicate whether there were any items on the agenda that were not approved by shareholders for any reason, for all general meetings that took place in the year.

Yes No **X**

None of the items on the agenda subject to deliberation at the Annual General Meeting held on 14 July 2020 was rejected or not approved for any other reason. All items on the agenda were approved with the percentages and in the manner shown in the votes results available on the Company's corporate website.

B.6 Indicate whether the articles of association contain any restrictions requiring a minimum number of shares to attend General Meeting of Shareholders, or to cast absentee vote:

Yes No **X**

Number of shares required to attend General Meetings	1
Number of shares required to cast absentee vote	1

³ Pursuant to the Regulations of the General Meeting of Shareholders of Inditex, shareholders who absentee votes shall be deemed to be present for the purposes of the quorum of the General Meeting of Shareholders in question

B.7 Indicate whether it has been established that certain decisions, other than those established by statute, entailing an acquisition, disposal or contribution to another company of essential assets or other similar corporate transactions must be submitted for approval to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Yes No **X**

The General Meeting of Shareholders has no powers other than those established by statute.

In accordance with the Articles of Association and the Regulations of the General Meeting of Shareholders, such governing body is authorized to pass all kinds of resolutions concerning the Company and, in particular, and subject to any other powers vested by the applicable regulations, the exercise of the powers listed at the beginning of section B above is reserved to such body.

Pursuant to item 9 on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting held on 14 July 2020, the partial amendment to the Regulations of the General Meeting of Shareholders was approved for the purposes, inter alia, of expressly including the approval of the Statement on Non-financial Information among the powers of the General Meeting of Shareholders, in accordance with the Companies Act, as amended by Act 11/2018 of 28 December on mandatory disclosure of non-financial information ("**Act 11/2018**").

B.8 Indicate the address and manner of access on the company's website to information on corporate governance and other information regarding General Meeting of Shareholders that must be made available to shareholders through the company website.

The most relevant information on the Company's corporate governance system (Articles of Association, Regulations of the General Meeting of Shareholders, Board of Directors' Regulations, the terms of reference of each board committee, the Internal Regulations of Conduct, as well as the composition of the board of directors and its committees, the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors) can be found in the "*Compliance*" tab, "*Good Governance*" section of the corporate website (<https://www.inditex.com/en/compliance/corporate-governance/board>).

In that same section, the "Annual General Meeting" sub-section provides information on the General Meeting. A tab is available for each Annual General Meeting. Shareholders have access to all mandated or recommended information from the date the meeting is called, so that they can duly exercise their rights to information and participation at the General Meeting. The Annual General Meeting is webcasted live and a link is provided for such purposes in such tabs. Once the meeting has been held, information on the resolutions passed and the votes results is also posted on the website.

C. COMPANY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

C.1 Board of Directors

Except for such matters exclusively within the purview of the shareholders at the General Meeting of Shareholders, the board of directors is the highest decision-making, supervisory and monitoring body of the Company, as it is entrusted with its administration, management and representation, delegating as a general rule the management of the day-to-day business of Inditex to the executive bodies and the management team and focusing on the general supervisory function, which includes guiding Inditex's policy, monitoring the management bodies, assessing the management by the senior managers, making the most relevant decisions for the Company and liaising with the shareholders.

It is also incumbent on the board of directors to ensure that the Company enforces its social and ethical duties, and its duty to act in good faith with regard to its relationship with its employees and with third parties, as well as to ensure that no individuals or small groups of individuals have decision power within the company which has not been subject to counterweights and controls, and that no shareholder receives a more privileged treatment than the others.

The board of directors carries out its duties in accordance with the corporate interest, it being understood as the viability and maximization of the company's value in the long term in the interest of all the shareholders, which shall not prevent taking into account the rest of lawful interests, either public or private, that concur in the development of every business activities, and especially those of the other "stakeholders" of the Company (employees, customers, suppliers and civil society at large), determining and reviewing its business and financial strategies pursuant to said criterion, trying to achieve a reasonable balance between the proposals chosen and the risks taken.

For the purposes of facilitating the decision-making in view of the exceptional situation created by the COVID-19 pandemic, the board of directors has met more often in 2020, to be regularly updated on the evolution of the macroeconomic and social environment resulting from the global health crisis and its impact on the operations of the Group as well as on the various contingency plans and measures implemented by the Company to minimize it.

C.1.1 Maximum and minimum number of directors established in the articles of association and the number set by the general meeting:

Maximum number of directors	12
Minimum number of directors	5
Number of directors set by the general meeting	11

C.1.2 Complete the following table on board members:

Name or company name of director	Representative	Directorship type	Position on the board	Date first appointed to the board	Date of last appointment	Election procedure	Date of birth
Mr Pablo Isla Álvarez de Tejera		Executive	Executive Chairman	09/06/2005	16/07/2019	AGM	22/01/1964
Mr Carlos Crespo González		Executive	CEO	16/07/2019	16/07/2019	AGM	24/02/1971
Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona		Proprietary	Ordinary member	12/06/1985	16/07/2019	AGM	28/03/1936
Mr José Arnau Sierra		Proprietary	Deputy Chairman	12/06/2012	18/07/2017	AGM	16/09/1956
PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	Flora Pérez Marcote	Proprietary	Ordinary member	09/12/2015	14/07/2020	AGM	14/10/1954
Bns Denise Patricia Kingsmill		Independent	Ordinary member	19/07/2016	14/07/2020	AGM	24/04/1947
Ms Anne Lange		Independent	Ordinary member	10/12/2019	14/07/2020	AGM	22/05/1968
Ms Pilar López Álvarez		Independent	Ordinary member	17/07/2018	17/07/2018	AGM	13/06/1970
Mr José Luis Durán Schulz		Independent	Ordinary member	14/07/2015	16/07/2019	AGM	08/11/1964
Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo		Independent	Lead Independent Director	15/07/2014	17/07/2018	AGM	17/11/1946
Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres		Independent	Ordinary member	13/07/2010	16/07/2019	AGM	17/08/1955
Total number of directors					11		

Indicate any removal whether through resignation or by resolution of the general meeting, that have

occurred on the board of directors during the reporting period:

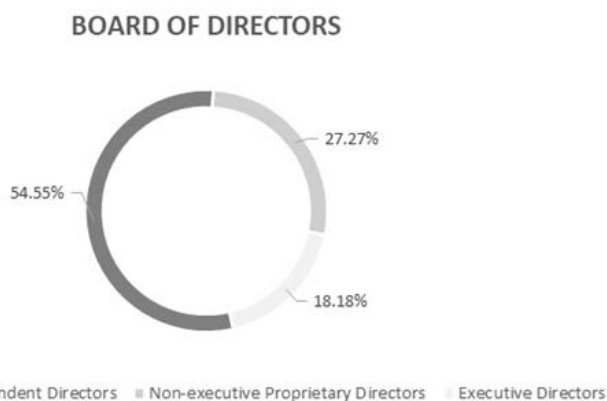
Name or company name of director	Directorship type at the time of removal	Date of last appointment	Date of termination	Specialized committees of which he/she was a member	Indicate whether the director left before the end of his or her term of office
-	-	-	-	-	-

Reason for removal when this occurs before the end of the term of office and other observations; information on whether the director has sent a letter to the remaining members of the board and, in the case of removal of non-executive directors, explanation or opinion of the director dismissed by the general meeting

In 2020, no director was removed from the board, either through resignation or further to a resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

C.1.3 Complete the following tables on the members of the board and their directorship type:

The structure of the board of directors is addressed in detail in the sections below. It is represented in the following image:



EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Name or company name of the director	Position within the company's organization chart	Profile
Mr Pablo Isla Álvarez de Tejera	Executive Chairman	(1)
Mr Carlos Crespo González	CEO	(1)

Total number of executive directors	2
% of all directors	18.18%

NON-EXECUTIVE PROPRIETARY DIRECTORS

Name or company name of director	Name or corporate name of the significant shareholder whom they represent or who has proposed their appointment	Profile
PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L.	Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona	(2)
Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona	Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona	(2)
Mr José Arnau Sierra	Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona	(2)

Total number of proprietary directors	3
% of all directors	27.27 %

NON-EXECUTIVE INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Name of director	Perfile
Mr José Luis Durán Schulz	(3)
Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo	(3)
Bns Denise Patricia Kingsmill	(3)
Ms Anne Lange	(3)
Ms Pilar López Álvarez	(3)
Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres	(3)

Total number of independent directors	6
% of all directors	54.55 %

Below is a brief description of the profile of:

- (1) Executive directors
- (2) Proprietary directors

(3) Independent directors

(1) EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr Pablo Isla Álvarez de Tejera

Inditex's Executive Chairman since 2011. He previously served as Deputy Chairman and CEO since 2005.

A law graduate from Complutense University of Madrid (1987), he became Spanish State Attorney [*Abogado del Estado*] in 1988, ranked #1 of its class. From 1992 to 1996 he was Group General Counsel of Banco Popular. He went on to be appointed General Director of State Assets at the Ministry of Economy and Finances. From July 2000 to 2005 he was Chairman of Altadis Group. He currently is an independent director on the board of directors of Nestlé.

Mr Isla was re-elected to the board of directors by the Annual General Meetings held on 13 July 2010, 14 July 2015 and 16 July 2019.

He is the direct holder of 1,989,764 shares in the Company.

Mr Carlos Crespo González

Inditex's CEO since 2019.

Mr Carlos Crespo González has a degree in Business Administration, majoring in Business Management, from the University of A Coruña. From 1996 to 2001, he worked as an auditor at Arthur Andersen (currently Deloitte).

He joined the Inditex Group in 2001 as a member of the Financial Administration Department, where he held different positions, including Corporate Head of Financial Stock Management. In September 2005, he was appointed Chief Audit Officer of the Inditex Group.

Mr Crespo, who is also a chartered accountant and is registered with the Registro Oficial de Auditores de Cuentas (ROAC) [Official Registry of Statutory Auditors of Spain], was a member of the Steering Committee of the Spanish Institute of Internal Auditors (IAI) from 2008 until 2017, where he chaired the Nomination Committee.

In March 2018, he was appointed Chief Operating Officer of the company.

Mr Crespo was elected as a director on 16 July 2019 by the Annual General Meeting.

He is the direct holder of 30,092 shares in the Company.

(2) PROPRIETARY DIRECTORS

Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona

Mr Ortega began his business career in the textile manufacturing sector in 1963. In 1972 he founded

Confecciones Goa, S.A., the first garment-making factory of Inditex and 3 years later he founded Zara España, S.A. the first retailing company of the Group. He was Inditex's Chairman from the date of incorporation until 2011. He currently chairs the board of directors of Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L. and Partler 2006, S.L. as well as the Board of Trustees of Fundación Amancio Ortega.

He was re-elected to the board of directors by the Annual General Meetings held on 30 June 1990, 31 July 1995, 20 July 2000, 15 July 2005, 13 July 2010, 14 July 2015 and 16 July 2019.

Mr Ortega is the controlling shareholder of the Company where he owns 1,848,000,315 shares through Pontegadea Inversiones S.L. and Partler Participaciones, S.L.U.

Pontegadea Inversiones S.L.

The company is represented on Inditex's board of directors by Ms. Flora Pérez Marcote. It owns 1,558,637,990 shares of the Company, which represents 50.01% of the share capital.

Ms. Flora Pérez Marcote is the legal representative of Pontegadea Inversiones S.L., where she holds the position of First Deputy Chair. She has spent her entire career within the Inditex Group, where she held different positions in areas relating to both design of products and the supply chain. In addition, she has broad experience as company director since 1992. She has been a member of Inditex's board of directors since 2005 representing Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L. Additionally, she has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Fundación Amancio Ortega since March 2003 and its Deputy Chair since October 2005.

She was appointed to the board of directors on 9 December 2015, ratified by the Annual General Meeting on 19 July 2016 and re-elected by the Annual General Meeting held on 14 July 2020.

Mr José Arnau Sierra

Inditex's Deputy Chairman since June 2012. Non-executive proprietary director since 2012, representing the founder, Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona.

A law graduate from University of Santiago de Compostela and State Tax Inspector, he has been the chief executive of Group Pontegadea since 2001.

He was the head of the Tax Department and a member of Inditex's Steering Committee from 1993 to 2001, and served on its board of directors from 1997 to 2000. He had previously held different positions within the Tax Administration. He has been a member of different boards of directors as legal representative of Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L. From 1993 to 1996, he taught Tax Law at the University of A Coruña. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Fundación Amancio Ortega from inception and its Executive Deputy Chair since 2017.

He was appointed to the board of directors in June 2012, ratified by the Annual General Meeting held on 17 July 2012 and re-elected by the Annual General Meeting held on 18 July 2017.

He is the direct holder of 30,000 shares.

(3) NON-EXECUTIVE INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Mr José Luis Durán Schulz

Independent director since July 2015.

Mr Durán holds a degree in Economics and Management from ICADE. From 1987 through 1990, he was an auditor at Arthur Andersen. In 1991, he joined Carrefour Group, where he held the following positions: Head of Management Control (Spain, Europe and Latin America) (1991-1997); Chief Financial Officer for Spain (1997-2001); Group Chief Financial Officer (2001-2005) and Group Chief Executive Officer (2005-2008).

In July 2009, he joined Maus Frères International Group, based in Switzerland, where he held the following positions, until January 2015: Chief Executive Officer of Lacoste, Executive Chairman of Gant and Board member of Aigle, S.A. Until 4 October 2015, he was member of the Governance, Remuneration and Nomination Committee at Unibail-Rodamco, and member of the Board of Directors of such company. Until 30 June 2017, he was an independent director and member of the Audit Committee of Orange. At present, he is the CEO of Value Retail Management.

Mr Durán was elected as a director by the Annual General Meeting held on 14 July 2015 and re-elected by the Annual General Meeting on 16 July 2019.

He is the direct holder of 3,106 shares.

Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo

Independent director since July 2014.

Mr Echenique is a law graduate from Complutense University of Madrid and Spanish State Attorney [Abogado del Estado].

At present, he is the Chair of Fundación Banco Santander and a member of the board of directors of Banco Santander International (BSI) and non-executive director of Directorio Santander Chile.

He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Fundación Consejo España-EE.UU, Deputy-Chair of the Board of Trustees of Teatro Real, member of the Board of Trustees of Escuela Superior de Música Reina Sofía, of Fundación Empresa y Crecimiento and of Fundación ProCNIC y CNIC.

From 1987 through 2020, he served on the board of directors of Banco Santander, S.A. He has been CEO, Deputy Chairman and Executive Director of Banco Santander, S.A., and has chaired Santander España and Banco Popular. He also served as Deputy Chairman of Banco Banif, S.A., Chairman of Allfunds Bank, and of SPREA. He has been a member of the board of directors of Santander Investment. He has been Ordinary Member of the board of directors of different industrial and financial companies such as Ebro Azúcares y Alcoholes, S.A., Industrias Agrícolas, S.A., SABA, S.A. and Lar, S.A.

Mr Echenique chaired the Social Advisory Board of University Carlos III of Madrid. Additionally, he was first member and then Chairman of the Advisory Board of Accenture, S.A., Lucent Technologies, and Quercus y Agrolimen, S.A. He has been the Chairman of Vallehermoso, S.A., Vocento, S.A., NH

Hotels Group, Metrovacesa, S.A., and Merlin Properties SOCIMI, S.A.

Mr Echenique was elected to the board of directors by the Annual General Meeting held on 15 July 2014 and re-elected by the Annual General Meeting held on 17 July 2018.

Bns. Denise Patricia Kingsmill

Independent director since July 2016.

In 2000 she was awarded a CBE for services to Employment Law and Competition. In June 2006, Baroness Kingsmill was appointed to the House of Lords as a Labour Peer. She is a Member of the Select Committee on Economic Affairs.

After a 20 year legal career she became deputy chair of the Competition Commission between 1996 and 2004. She has 5 honorary Doctorates from universities in the United Kingdom.

Baroness Kingsmill has been a Chair/member of the Remuneration committees of many international companies. As a lawyer she has advised in relation to remuneration schemes. In 2001 she was invited by the Government to head a task force looking at women's employment and remuneration in the UK.

In 2003 she was appointed Chairman of the Department of Trade and Industry's Accounting for People task force. She headed a second Government enquiry ("Accounting for People") into how companies should evaluate and measure the contribution of their work forces and specifically as to how they should communicate their progress in this area of "Human Capital Management" to all their stakeholders (www.accountingforpeople.gov.uk). In 2013 she was the co-chair of the Design Commission report into Design and Public Services ("Re-starting Britain").

Until May 2018, Baroness Kingsmill was the Chair of Monzo Bank and a Member of the Supervisory Board of E. ON SE.

She is currently a member of the Advisory Board for the Global Sustainability Forum and the International Advisory Board of IESE Business School. She has recently been appointed a UK representative on the NATO Parliamentary Assembly.

Baroness Kingsmill has been an adviser to a number of international companies and has been a non-executive director of various British, European and American boards, including International Consolidated Airlines Group, S.A. and Telecom Italia.

A diverse and varied career spanning fashion and design, the law and regulation, as well as politics and people have given Baroness Kingsmill a unique perspective on the contemporary boardroom.

Baroness Kingsmill was elected as a director on 19 July 2017 by the Annual General Meeting and re-elected by the Annual General Meeting held on 14 July 2020.

Ms Anne Lange

Independent director since December 2019.

A French citizen, Ms Lange is an entrepreneur and a sought after C-level business advisor with over 25 years of experience in technology innovation, both private & public sectors. She is graduated of French Grandes Écoles, Institut d'Études Politiques in Paris and École Nationale d'Administration (ENA).

Her career began at the French Prime Minister's office as head of department for state-owned broadcasting companies until she joined Thomson, a high-tech champion, where she built up a new generation of consumer internet access devices. Anne worked in diverse global executive functions with Cisco since 2004, based out of France and Silicon Valley. As a C-level executive, her engagements centered on adoption and innovation of technological, organizational and business processes to drive business transformation. Anne is the co-founder and former CEO of Mentis Services, an IoT Data Intelligent Software provider of urban space services, recently sold. She is currently the founder and managing partner of Adara, a consulting company that provides senior-level advice in transformation strategy and an investor in start-ups.

She currently serves on the executive boards of Orange (French leading service provider), Pernod-Ricard (second largest wine and spirits company in the world) and FFP (Peugeot's family holding).

She was appointed non-executive independent director by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 10 December 2019 and ratified by the Annual General Meeting held on 14 July 2020.

Ms Pilar López Álvarez

Independent director since July 2018.

Ms López has a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration and a Major in Finance from ICADE.

She has worked in a variety of roles at J.P. Morgan in Madrid, London and New York (1993-1999). She joined Telefónica in 1999, where she held the following positions: Head of Management Planning and Control (1999-2001), Financial Controller in Telefónica Móviles (2001-2006), Strategy Director in Telefónica de España (2006-2007), Chief Financial Officer of O2 Plc., based in the UK (2007-2011) and for Telefónica Europa based in Madrid (2011-2014), and Head of the Operational Simplification Program of Grupo Telefónica (2014-2015). She is a member of the Board of Trustees of Fundación ONCE, and a member of the board of directors of Asociación para el Progreso de la Dirección (APD).

She has served as Supervisory Board member of Telefónica Czech Republic AS (2007-2014), and as Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Telefónica Deutschland Holding AG (2012-2015). She was a member of the Board of Tuenti Technologies and non-executive director of Ferguson Plc (2013-2018).

At present, she is the Chair of Microsoft Ibérica S.R.L.

Ms López was elected as director on 17 July 2018 by the Annual General Meeting.

She is the direct holder of 4,000 shares in the Company.

Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres

Independent director since June 2010.

Mr Saracho is a graduate in Economics from Complutense University of Madrid, he has an MBA from the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA), awarded in 1980. He was also a Fulbright scholar. Mr Saracho began his career in 1980 in Chase Manhattan Bank, where he was responsible for operations in different sectors such as Oil and Gas, Telecommunications and Capital goods. In 1985, he took part in the launching and implementation of Banco Santander de Negocios, where he led the Investment Banking division. In 1989, he was appointed head of the Division of Large Companies of Grupo Santander and Deputy General Director. He has been a director of FISEAT, Santander de Pensiones and Santander de Leasing. In 1990, he worked for Goldman Sachs in London as co-head of Spanish and Portuguese operations. In 1995, he returned to Santander Investment as General Director in charge for the Investment Banking area worldwide. From 1996 to 1998, he was responsible for the Banking operations in Asia. Mr Saracho joined J.P. Morgan in 1998 as Chairman for Spain and Portugal and head of business for the Iberian Peninsula and member of the European Management Committee. From early 2006 through 1 January 2008, he was Chief Executive Officer of J.P. Morgan Private Bank for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, based in London. He also sat on the Operating Committee and on the European Management Committee, while chairing at the same time J.P. Morgan in Spain and Portugal. He was in charge of Investment Banking operations of J.P. Morgan for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, and sat on the Executive Committee of the Investment Bank and on the Executive Committee of JPMorgan Chase. From December 2012 through April 2015, he was Deputy CEO for EMEA. From 2015 to the end of 2016, he was Vice Chairman of JPMorgan Chase & Co and from February to June 2017, he chaired the Board of Directors of Banco Popular.

At present, he sits on the Board of Directors of International Consolidated Airlines Group, S.A. (IAG) and is Senior Advisor of Altamar Capital Partners.

Mr Saracho was elected as director on 13 July 2010 by the Annual General Meeting and re-elected at the Annual General Meetings held on 14 July 2015 and 19 July 2019.

State whether any independent director receives from the company or any company in the group any amount or benefit other than compensation as a director, or has or has had a business relationship with the company or any company in the group during the past year, whether in his/her own name or as a significant shareholder, director or senior manager of a company that has or has had such a relationship.

Except as explained below, no independent director receives any amount or benefit other than the compensation as a director, nor has or has had during the past year any business relationship with the Company or any company in the Group, either in his/her own name or as significant shareholder, director or senior manager of an entity that maintains or has maintained any such relationship.

If so, include a reasoned statement by the Board explaining why it believes that the director in question can perform his or her duties as an independent director.

Name or company name of director	Description of the relationship	Reasoned statement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms Pilar López Álvarez - Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres - Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo 	<p>Inditex has been engaged for years in a business relationship with Microsoft, Consolidated Airlines Group and Banco Santander in the ordinary course of business.</p>	<p>Pursuant to section 229 LSC and section 34.1(d) of the Board of Directors' Regulations, the board of directors has considered that none of the business relationships with any of the companies referred jeopardizes the independence of its directors, as none of them takes part in the negotiation and execution of the relevant agreements, and none of such relationships can be deemed to be a significant or relevant business relationship, within the meaning of section 529<i>duodecis</i>(4)(e)LSC.</p>

AFFILIATE DIRECTORS

Identify affiliate directors, indicate the reasons why they cannot be considered either proprietary or independent, and detail their ties with the company or its management or shareholders:

Name or company name of director	Reasons	Company, manager or shareholder to which or to whom the director is related	Profile
-	-	-	-

Total number of affiliate directors	-
% of all directors	-

Indicate any changes that have occurred during the period in each director's class:

No changes in status have occurred during the period for any class of director.

C.1.4 Complete the following table with information relating to the number of female directors at the close over the last 4 years, as well as their directorship type:

	Number of female directors				% of total director of each type			
	FY2020	FY2019	FY2018	FY2017	FY2020	FY2019	FY2018	FY2017
Executive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proprietary	1	1	1	1	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
Independent	3	3	2	1	50%	50%	40%	20%
Affiliate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	3	2	36.36%	36.36%	33.33%	22.22%

C.1.5 Indicate whether the company has diversity policies in relation to its Board of Directors on such questions as age, gender, disability, education and professional experience. Small and medium-sized enterprises, in accordance with the definition set out in the Spanish Auditing Act, will have to report at least the policy that they have implemented in relation to gender diversity.

Yes No Partial policies

If so, describe these diversity policies, their objectives, the measures and the way in which they have been applied and their results over the year. Also indicate the specific measures adopted by the Board of Directors and the nomination and remuneration committee to achieve a balanced and diverse board membership.

If the company does not apply a diversity policy, explain the reasons why.

Description of the policies, objectives, measures, how they have been enforced and the results achieved

The board of directors resolved in the meeting held on 14 December 2020, following a favourable report of the Nomination Committee, to amend in part the Director Selection Policy of the company, originally approved by the board of directors in the meeting held on 9 December 2015, for the purposes of aligning its provisions with the language of the revised GGC approved by CNMV's board in June 2020.

The scope of the amendments to the Policy can be classified in 2 closely related groups:

- A first group of amendments seeks to advance the Company's commitment to diversity of knowledge, skills, experience, age and gender on the board of directors and its committees, taking into account the restrictions that are a result of the smaller size of the latter. This commitment to diversity has determined, among other things, the change in the name of the Policy, currently the "Diversity of Board of Directors Membership and Director Selection Policy."
- The second group of amendments seeks to extend such commitment to gender diversity to the Company's Senior Management, encouraging the existence of a significant number of female senior managers.

Closely related to the foregoing, the female representation target on the board of directors has been updated and is covered in the Policy, in line with the provisions of Recommendation 15 GGC. The Company has thus endorsed the commitment to ensure that the number of female directors should account for at least 40% of all board seats by the end of 2022 and not less than 30% prior to that date.

The Policy provides guidelines to guide the board of directors and the Nomination Committee's proceedings in the field of director selection and thus (i) ensure that the search and selection processes as well as the motions on the appointment, re-election or ratification of directors are based on a prior analysis of the needs of the Company and the competencies required by the board; (ii) favour diversity of knowledge, skills, experience, geographic origin, age and gender of directors; (iii) ensure an appropriate composition of the board and its committees, facilitating the appropriate discharge of the duties they are called upon to perform; and, (iv) contribute to talent attraction in the Inditex Group, making efforts to ensure that the best professionals serve on its governing bodies.

In line with the amendment to the Diversity of Board of Directors Membership and Director Selection Policy, certain internal regulations of the Group were also reviewed in 2020 to align them with the language of the revised GGC and advance the Group's commitment to diversity.

The board of directors resolved in the meeting held on 14 December 2020 to amend in part the Board of Directors' Regulations for the purposes, inter alia of: (i) clarifying that the company's Director Selection Policy also covers diversity for the purposes of ensuring an appropriate composition of the board, encouraging diversity of membership by setting out among the parameters to be considered in the selection of prospective directors diversity of knowledge, skills, experience, age, international experience or geographic origin and in particular, gender diversity; and, (ii) adding international experience and/or geographic origin to the parameters to be taken into account upon considering the composition of board committees, in view of the size and internationalization degree of the Group, in addition to age and gender.

The commitment to diversity of membership in board committees has also materialized in the updates of the terms of reference of the Audit and Compliance, Nomination and Sustainability Committees, which were approved by the board of directors on 14 December 2020.

Pursuant to the new wording of sections 14.2, 10.2 and 9.2 of the Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations, the Nomination Committee's Regulations and the Sustainability Committee's Regulations, respectively, the board of directors undertakes to encourage diversity in membership of committees as regards professional experience, competencies, personal skills, sector-specific knowledge, international experience and/or geographic origin, age and gender, taking into account the restrictions that are a result of the smaller size of board committees.

The board of directors also resolved in the meeting held on 14 December 2020, following a favourable report of the Nomination Committee, to amend Inditex's Diversity and Inclusion Policy, originally approved by the Board of Directors on 12 December 2017.

Such amendment seeks to reinforce the Company's commitment to diversity and inclusion at all levels within the organization. In particular, the Policy fully endorses Recommendation 14 GGC, as it promotes an appropriate composition of the board that favours diversity among Senior Managers and namely gender diversity, as the board of directors and the Nomination Committee are fully committed to encourage the Company to have a significant number of female senior managers.

The D&I Policy seeks to fully endorse the regulatory requirements, recommendations and best practices in the area of diversity and inclusion, and to mark Inditex's commitment to diversity and multiculturalism in the working environment, in all positions and levels within the company, including on the board of directors, and its commitment to champion a culture of inclusion, equal treatment and respect, advocating for equitable workplace environments within the scope of its zero tolerance policy against any kind of discrimination.

The board of directors is ultimately responsible for the company's management and is entrusted with guiding its policies. Thus, being the driving force behind this high-level commitment, it shall ensure that action is taken to ensure compliance with the D&I Policy at all levels within the organization.

The principles and action lines of the D&I Policy govern all the proceedings of the Company, in particular in the area of human resources: recruitment and selection of candidates, compensation and benefits, promotions, transfers, skills enhancement, professional development and training, demotions, terminations and other disciplinary actions.

Meanwhile, pursuant to the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices of the Inditex Group, no one who is employed at Inditex shall be discriminated against because of their gender, and all employees shall be bound to interact with other employees, pursuant to criteria of respect, dignity and justice, taking into account the different cultural background of each individual, without allowing any manner of violence, harassment or abuse in the workplace, or any manner of discrimination on account of race, religion, age, nationality, gender or any other personal or social condition beyond qualifications and capacity.

With regard to a balanced and diverse board membership, the Annual General Meeting held on 14 July 2020 resolved on the proposal of the Nomination Committee pursuant to item 6(c) on the agenda, to ratify the appointment of Ms Anne Lange to the board of directors as non-executive independent director, approved by the board of directors on 10 December 2019 through the co-option procedure, on the proposal of the Nomination Committee.

The Annual General Meeting further resolved to re-elect non-executive proprietary director Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L. (represented by Ms Flora Pérez Marcote) and non-executive independent director Bns. Denise Patricia Kingsmill, on the proposal or following favourable report, as the case may be, of the Nomination Committee.

The re-election and ratification and election of the above referred directors was based on the prior analysis of the needs of the company and the board of directors itself, the findings of which were written up in an explanatory report issued by the Nomination Committee on 8 June 2020, in accordance with Recommendation 14 GGC and sections 3, 4 and 5 of CNMV's Technical Guide 1/2019 on nomination and remuneration committees ("**Technical Guide 1/2019**"), as well as section 3 of the then applicable Director Selection Policy

In said analysis, the Nomination Committee took into account, without limitation, the commitments undertaken by the Company, pursuant to the then applicable Director Selection Policy, regarding: (a) diversity of background, experience, skills and gender on the board of directors, and (b) the achievement of the representation target for the least represented gender on the board, also set in Recommendation 14 of the then applicable GGC. In this regard, the Committee reflected in the report the proposal made by CNMV in January 2020 regarding the update of the GGC to set a new representation target (40%) for women on governing bodies of listed public companies before the end of 2022.

As shown in the above referred report, further to the review of the size, composition, skills and effectiveness of the board of directors at the time, the Nomination Committee considered that with its current composition and structure the board of directors had achieved an appropriate balance and stability materialized in: (i) a balanced membership of the different types of directors, as independent, proprietary and executive directors sat on the Board, with a large majority of independent directors; (ii) the balanced composition of male and female directors, as female presence on the board was above the 30% representation target provided in the then applicable Director Selection Policy; and (iii) appropriate diversity of background, experience and origin within the board taking into account the interests of the company and its Group. The Committee further considered that the current size of the Board was in line with the Group's dimensions, complexity and business and on par with that of comparable companies.

The findings of the Nomination Committee were confirmed in a report issued by the board of directors on 9 June 2020 covering the motions on the re-election and appointment of members to the board of directors.

Considering all the foregoing, the composition and structure of the board of directors is as follows:

- 11 directors sit on the board of directors. This number is within the limit provided in the Articles of Association and within the 5 to 15 range set out in Recommendation 13 GGC.
- Non-executive directors represent the large majority of board members, in accordance with the provisions of Recommendation 15 GGC, and the percentage of proprietary directors does not exceed the ratio between the share capital they represent and the remaining capital, in accordance with Recommendations 17 GGC.

- 36.36% of total board members are women, exceeding the 30% target set in the then applicable Director Selection Policy, in accordance with recommendation 14 GGC.
- The average tenure of independent directors on the board is 4 years.
- All members of the board of directors have accredited abilities, skills, experience and merits: (i) regarding the Company, the Group, and the retail sector; (ii) in economy and finances, accounting, audit and risk management matters; (iii) in compliance and corporate governance matters; (iv) in the digital and new technologies sector; (v) in sustainability; (vi) in different geographical markets; and (vii) in management, leadership and business strategy.

Based on the foregoing, the board of directors found in the above referred explanatory report dated 9 June 2020, that the re-election and appointment of the female directors and the corporate director contributed to maintain and reinforce:

- (i) the diversity of origin, background and experience on the board, encouraging in particular technological profiles with expertise in the field of sustainability, in line with the Group's strategic focal points.
- (ii) The high qualification and professional and personal integrity of board members.
- (iii) Progressive board refreshment is encouraged with the addition of new members, in particular following the appointment of Ms Anne Lange.
- (iv) A sound and solid knowledge of the Company and its Group: the necessary director rotation must be combined with the presence of other directors with proven experience in the Company and a sound knowledge of the same, its business model, its governance regulations, and in the ever evolving retail sector where it operates.
- (v) A balanced board: with the motions raised, the presence of independent, proprietary and executive directors is ensured. In this regard:
 - With the re-election and ratification of the appointment of the 2 independent directors, in 2020 independent directors remain a majority on the board of directors.
 - The re-election of the proprietary director (and its legal representative) permits: (i) ensuring that the decisions of the board of directors are aligned with the interests of shareholders, considering that the share capital structure is diverse, notwithstanding which, a high percentage of the company's capital is held by significant shareholders; and (ii) acting as counterweight in case of potential risk of concentration of power in executive directors.
- (vi) A balanced presence of men and women on the board. Although women are still the least represented gender, the 30% target of female representation has been exceeded.

C.1.6 Describe the measures, if any, agreed upon by the nomination committee to ensure that selection procedures do not contain hidden biases which impede

the selection of female directors and that the company deliberately seeks and includes women who meet the target professional profile among potential candidates, making it possible to achieve a balance between men and women. Also indicate whether these measures include encouraging the company to have a significant number of female senior managers:

Different actions were taken in 2020 to assert the Company's commitment to diversity, in particular to gender diversity at all levels within the organization, especially on the board of directors and within senior management. As laid down in Section C.1.5 above, measures taken in the year included the update of the Board of Directors' Regulations, the terms of reference of some of its committees, the amendment to the Director Selection Policy, currently the "Diversity of Board of Directors Membership and Director Selection Policy" and to the "Diversity and Inclusion Policy". In addition, the role that the Nomination Committee plays in this area is addressed below.

Pursuant to the section 529bis(2) LSC, the board of directors shall ensure that gender, experiences and knowledge diversity is encouraged in recruitment processes of directors, which should not suffer from any implicit bias that may entail any discrimination and particularly, that selection of female directors is fostered.

Likewise, pursuant to section 16.2(b) of the Board of Directors' Regulations, and section 5.3(b) of the Nomination Committee's Regulations, as amended, one of the basic responsibilities of the Nomination Committee shall be: *"to seek an appropriate composition and a diverse membership on the board of directors and its committees in terms of professional experience, competencies, personal skills, sector-specific knowledge, international experience or geographic origin, age and in particular, gender."*

According to the Diversity of Board of Directors Membership and Director Selection Policy, the Nomination Committee must set a representation target for the least represented genera on the board, and provide guidance on how to meet such target.

In addition, section 22.2. of the Board of Directors Regulations and section 6(c) of the Nomination Committee's Regulations provide that both the board and such committee shall ensure that upon filling new vacancies or upon appointing new directors, selection procedures shall ensure the absence of any manner of discrimination.

The Nomination Committee must set a representation target for the least represented gender on the board and provide guidance on how to meet such target. In particular, pursuant to section 6(d) of the Nomination Committee's Regulations, as amended, and the Diversity of Board of Directors Membership and Director Selection Policy, the committee must make efforts to ensure that at least by the end of 2022 female directors would account for at least 40% of the board seats and not less than 30% prior to that date.

Further to the review of internal regulations approved in December 2020, one of the basic responsibilities of the Nomination Committee consists of seeking an appropriate composition and a diverse membership on the board of directors and its committees in terms of professional experience, competencies, personal skills, sector-specific knowledge, international experience or geographic origin, age and in particular, gender, taking into account the restrictions that are a result

of the smaller size of board committees.

Furthermore, as regards diversity within Senior Management, the Nomination Committee has been tasked with writing up a report regarding the motions to appoint and to dismiss senior managers, supporting the existence of a significant number of female senior managers in the company.

C.1.7 Explain the conclusions of the nomination committee regarding verification of compliance with the policy aimed at promoting an appropriate composition of the Board of Directors.

The Annual General Meeting held on 14 July 2020 resolved on the proposal of the Nomination Committee to re-elect Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L. (represented by Ms Flora Pérez Marcote) as non-executive proprietary director and Bns. Denise Patricia Kingsmill as non-executive independent director. It further resolved, following a report issued by the board of directors, to ratify the appointment of Ms Anne Lange to the board of directors as non-executive independent director.

The re-election and ratification of the appointment of the above referred directors was based on the prior analysis of the needs of the company and the board of directors itself, the findings of which were written up in an explanatory report issued by the Nomination Committee on 8 June 2020, and which were subsequently endorsed by the board of directors in a report dated 9 June 2020 covering the motions on the re-election, ratification or appointment of the 3 directors above referred. Both reports and their findings have been addressed in detail in section C.1.5 above.

Pursuant to section 4 of the then applicable Director Selection Policy, the above referred motions and reports and the explanatory report of the needs of the board of directors were posted on the [corporate website](#) at the time that the 2020 Annual General Meeting was called.

Considering the foregoing, it can be concluded that both the motions on the re-election and ratification of directors submitted by the board of directors to the Annual General Meeting were consistent with the analysis on board needs.

All of the foregoing took place in accordance with the provisions and yardsticks of the then applicable Director Selection Policy, as the Audit and Compliance Committee has established in its periodic evaluation of the Company's corporate governance system whose scope included the verification of compliance with such Policy. The findings of such evaluation are included in a report issued on 11 December 2020. All of which was duly reported to the board of directors in the meeting held on 14 December 2020.

C.1.8 Where applicable, explain the reasons for the appointment of any proprietary directors at the request of shareholders with less than a 3% equity interest:

No proprietary directors have been appointed at the request of shareholders with less than a 3% equity interest.

Name or company name of shareholder	Reason
-------------------------------------	--------

-	-
---	---

Indicate whether the Board has declined any formal requests for presence on the Board from shareholders whose equity interest is equal to or greater than that of others at whose request proprietary directors have been appointed. If so, explain why the requests were not granted:

Yes No **X**

Name or company name of shareholder	Explanation
-	-

C.1.9 Indicate the powers, if any, delegated by the Board of Directors to directors or Board committees:

Mr Pablo Isla Álvarez de Tejera	Executive Chairman
Mr Carlos Crespo González	CEO

Mr Pablo Isla Álvarez de Tejera, Executive Chairman, and Mr Carlos Crespo González have been delegated each and every one of the powers contained in the list included further below, and these must be exercised in the following manner and conditions: all of them individually, without distinction, with the exception of those included in sections 4 to 6 (both inclusive) and which entail undertaking in excess of a given amount or disposal of funds in excess of a given amount; in such case either of the executive directors must act jointly with another person who, by virtue of any legal title, is also empowered with the power in question. The capped amounts relating to the exercise of the powers listed in sections 4 to 6, referred to above, and conferred to both the Executive Chairman and the CEO, are not the same.

At any rate, the prior resolution of the Board of Directors or, where delegated, of the Executive Committee, shall be required in the event of transactions, proceedings or agreements which (i) entail the acquisition, disposal or encumbrance of real property of the company, or of any manner of industrial or intellectual property rights of the company, or of shares or interests held by the Company, above a given amount; or which (ii) regardless of their nature, entail the assumption of payment commitments in excess of a given amount. Certain types of financial or treasury transactions, proceedings or agreements are excepted from the requirement of a resolution of the Board, as the joint action referred to above will suffice.

At any rate, the requirement of joint action and/or of a prior resolution of the Board of Directors shall not apply when it involves transactions, proceedings or agreements which are, regardless of the amount involved, carried out or awarded between companies belonging to the INDITEX Group, understanding as such those companies, whether Spanish or foreign, in which Inditex holds,

whether directly or indirectly through other investee companies, at least 50% of the share capital, in which case both the Executive Chairman and the CEO may act individually, for and on behalf of the company, regardless of the amount involved in the matter in question.

List of powers:

1.- To appear and represent the company vis-à-vis all manner of authorities, institutions, agencies, departments and offices of the General State Administration, Central or Peripheral Government, Autonomous Communities, Provinces, Municipalities, of the Institutional, Corporate or Independent Administration, whether Spanish authorities or authorities from a foreign State, or of the European Union, including vis-à-vis any manner of Public Registries and, in general, before any entity or public or private person, whether domestic or foreign. To sign and lodge all manner of applications and petitions; and, in general, to exercise such powers as may be required for the management and defence of the rights of the company.

2.- To sign, send, receive and collect from the postal and telegraph authorities or offices ordinary or registered postal or telegraph correspondence, declared value items and postal and telegraphic money orders. To file any relevant claims before said authorities or offices and, where appropriate, collect the related indemnity payments.

3.- To verify consignments of all kinds of merchandise and goods by land, sea or air, and to receive those addressed to the Company. To file the relevant claims against railroad, shipping companies or airlines, or against carriers in general for breakdowns, delays, losses or any other breach of the transportation agreement, and to collect the indemnity agreed with the same or set by the courts. To sign agreements and arrangements of all types with carriers, travel agencies, hotels, restaurants and other persons or entities who take part in the transport of individuals or in the sphere of the hotel and catering industry.

4.- To claim and collect amounts owing to the Company for whatever reasons and to sign the appropriate receipts. To make payment. To render and require the rendering of accounts and to challenge or approve said accounts. To provide, cancel and recover all manner of bonds and deposits, including those at/of the General Savings Deposit and its branches.

5.- To execute all manner of acts and contracts for valuable consideration relating to property of all kinds, whether movable and real property, rights, securities, shareholdings, shares, interests, at such prices, for such considerations, under such terms, for such periods and under such provisions, terms and conditions as are deemed appropriate.

Specifically, without limitation:

- To acquire, assign, grant and dispose of or transfer for whatever title for valuable consideration, including that of a court-ordered sale in lieu of payment, all manner of property, whether movable or real property, rights, trademarks and other distinctive signs and industrial property on intellectual property rights, securities, shareholdings, shares and interests; take out all manner of compulsory and voluntary insurance; to hire the execution of works, services and supplies of all kinds; to lease as a lessor or lessee, grant or be the recipient of financial leases, sublease as a sub lessor or sub lessee; to create, amend,

acknowledge and extinguish real property rights; including chattel mortgages and mortgages, pledges with or without transfer of possession and any other encumbrance on any manner of property and rights owned by the Company; to carry out groupings of, additions of, divisions of and severances of title to properties, make declarations of new construction work and divisions of real property under the condominium ownership system, establishing the bylaws which shall govern the same, and, generally, to execute any disposals; and to conduct and take part in measurements, surveys and boundary marking, approving the same and executing any certificates that may be issued. Regarding all the above acts and contracts, attorneys in fact may act with the broadest powers in the execution and performance thereof, requiring, where appropriate, whatever is necessary for such purpose, as well as to amend, substitute, cancel, terminate or discharge the same.

- To execute any manner of bank and financial agreements in general, even though they would entail indebtedness of the Principal; do such acts and things as are allowed by bank laws and practice; to act as a plaintiff or defendant in connection with all types of securities and commercial papers.

As an exception to the foregoing, in the exercise of the authority conferred, securities and guarantees may only be granted to other companies belonging to the "INDITEX" Group, and as a result, securities, guarantees, surety insurance or any other security may only be granted to them.

6.- To grant all manner of acts and contracts relating to IT, management, security and communication products, plant and systems, as well as those referring to intellectual property arising out of or related with the same and, in general, any others referring to all manner of movables. Specifically, to acquire, assign, grant, encumber and dispose of or transfer for whatever title, including that of a court-ordered sale in lieu of payment, the aforementioned goods; to lease them as lessee or lessor, to grant or be the recipient of financial leases in respect thereof, or to sublease them as sub lessor or sub lessee; to create, amend, acknowledge and extinguish or cancel real property rights and securities on the movables belonging to the Company. Regarding all the above acts and contracts, the attorneys in fact may act with the broadest powers in the execution and performance thereof, requiring, where appropriate, whatever is necessary for such purpose, as well as to amend, substitute, cancel, terminate or discharge them.

7.- To enter into all manner of agreements for business collaboration, such as franchise contracts, joint-venture contracts, accounts in participation, commercial distribution agreements, licence and agency contracts as well as supply agreements and option to purchase agreements associated to the contracts for business collaboration and, in general, in any such agreement that the national and international expansion of the company might require.

8.- To represent the Company in meetings or Annual or Extraordinary General Meetings of any manner of companies and economic interest groupings, uniones temporales de empresas [temporary business partnership] and any other entities, taking the floor therein and casting their vote in the way that they deem appropriate, regardless of the business being transacted, including, without limitation, the following business: incorporation, alteration, merger or split-off, assignment of assets and liabilities, winding-up and liquidation of all kinds of entities and companies, amendment of by-laws and internal regulations, capital increases or reductions, approval of

accounts, granting and revocation of powers of attorney, appointment and removal of officers or acceptance of offices to which the principal has been appointed in any company, proceeding to the relevant statements of disqualification or incompatibility required to accept such appointment and appointing the natural persons who will act on their behalf in the discharge of such office, with all powers inherent therein, replacing the representatives natural persons already appointed, even where the appointment or replacement falls on the attorneys in fact themselves, and generally, exercising on behalf of the Company any rights that it may be entitled to, in its capacity as shareholder. To appear in and grant any deed of incorporation, amendment, merger, split off, assignment of assets and liabilities, winding-up or liquidation of any manner of companies, economic interest groupings, temporary business partnership of companies and any other entities. And for all purposes above, to subscribe such documents, whether public or private, which may be necessary and generally, to do such acts and things which may be required for the full effectiveness and publicity thereof further to their registration with public registries.

9.- To attend in the name and on behalf of the company, meetings, general meetings and assemblies of condominiums or co-owners, taking the floor therein and casting their vote in the way that they deem appropriate, whatever the matter that is being debated and on which resolutions are passed, to accept positions and appointments and, in general, to exercise in the name of the company any rights that it may be entitled to in Condominium Owner Communities, as well as in the meeting they these may hold in compliance with the current Condominium Property Law and other applicable legislation

10.- To appear in deeds of incorporation, alteration, merger or winding-up of all kinds of entities and companies, and attend, on behalf of the Company, assemblies, meetings or ordinary and extraordinary meetings of shareholders, intervening therein and casting their vote in the manner that they deem appropriate whatever the matter that is being debated and on which resolutions are passed, accepting positions and appointments and, in general, exercising in the name of the company any rights that may correspond to it.

11.- To set up the offices, workplaces and buildings of the Company and to organize the services provided therein. To establish branches, hire staff, establishing recruitment and joining terms; to freely appoint and remove the same, including officers and skilled employees; to establish their rights, duties, powers and functions, salary, bonuses and indemnity payments; to agree upon promotions and transfers; and to exercise penalization and disciplinary powers, as well as to act on behalf of the Company before the employees' collective representation bodies and to represent it in the negotiation of agreements or pacts whatever their scope or nature.

12.- To represent the company before any manner of authorities and administrative bodies, of whichever administration, that have authority in labour and Social Security matters, bringing proceedings and claims, requesting or not the suspension of the actions being the subject of the claim, to appear and act in matters pending in which their principal has a direct or indirect interest, in all manner of cases and proceedings, proposing and examining all types of evidence; to request and obtain documents, copies, certificates and transfers; to file, prepare and draft all manner of pleadings, applications, petitions, allegations and claims; and, in general, to carry out all those acts that are necessary in the labour life of the company, to file its registration as a company before the labour authorities and the Social Security, those necessary for and arising out of the hiring of all

manner of workers, including applying for and receiving payment of subsidies and allowances, the registration of workers [with the relevant authorities], etc., as well as those actions that are necessary for or are motivated by the amendment or termination of that labour relationship; those that are necessary for or arise out of the training that has to be given to the personnel of the company; statements and payments of Social Security contributions, requests for postponement and refunds, all that are necessary in the relations of the company with the employment and job-search offices; and, in general, to following the procedures through all its stages and motions, bringing the appropriate actions before the courts or not, until such time as firm decisions are obtained and fully enforced.

13.- To represent the company before all manner of authorities and administrative bodies, of whichever administration, that have authority in respect of Health and Safety at Work and Occupational Hazards, bringing proceedings and filing claims and, in general, carrying out all those actions that may be desirable for the principal company in those cases in which it, directly or indirectly, may have an interest. To carry out all that may be necessary to promote and maintain the safety of the workers in the workplaces, complying with the legislation on the prevention of Labour Risks and other complementary regulatory schemes; to plan and executive the policy for the prevention of risks; to act in the name of the company before the workers and their representative bodies and participating bodies as regards prevention; to draw up and introduce an occupational hazard plan; to organize the prevention service, providing it with the material and human resources that are necessary for it to develop its activity; to contract and to sign arrangements with authorized entities for the provision or acting as external prevention services; to carry out, organize and arrange the carrying out of assessments of risks, medical check-ups and other health check measures and prevention systems; to contract the performance of external labour risk prevention audits and, in general, all those acts that are related to such risks. To proceed to insure common and occupational risks of the workers, signing agreements and association documents with of the Social Security Agencies and Mutual Insurance Companies for Work Accidents and Industrial Diseases of the Social Security, or entities that should replace them in such functions and tasks, reporting or putting an end to, at the appropriate time, those that may have been signed; to accept positions and participate in the governing boards and advisory boards of such entities collaborating in the management of Social Security.

14.- As regards procedural rules, to exercise all those actions that are available to the principal and to waive those brought. To appear before the ordinary and special Courts of Law and Tribunals of all levels and jurisdictions, in all manner of trials, as well as in any kind of voluntary jurisdiction cases, administrative and economic-administrative cases. Consequently, to enter into conciliation agreements, with or without composition settlements, to mediate in pre-court proceedings, to file relevant claims and to answers summons and notifications, to sue, contest or accept, and report or lodge complaints; to file statements and ratify them, request and obtain documents; to request the practice of any proceedings whatsoever including: indictments, imprisonment and releases from prison; to hear notifications, notices, citations and summons, to assert and challenge jurisdictions; to apply for joinder of claims; challenge judges, magistrates and court officials; to propose and examine evidence and submit depositions; to attend court appearances, hearings and meetings and speak and vote, including meetings of creditors in all manner of collective execution proceedings, and may take part in auctions and request the adjudication of goods in partial or total payment of

the debt being claimed; to reach a composition in court and outside court, to file and pursue, to the end, the litigation or case through its particular proceedings, possible incidents and appropriate appeals, until such time as firm resolutions, decisions or judgments are obtained and enforced; to take responsibility for the money or goods that are subject to the procedure being followed and, generally, exercising in the name of the company any rights that it may be entitled to.

15.- To compromise and refer to arbitrators all matters in respect of which they are empowered, either in any of the types of arbitration proceedings with the scope and under the requirements provided for in the Spanish legislation on arbitration, or those types of arbitration proceedings characteristic of international commercial arbitration.

16.- To request that a Notary Public enter into record the minutes, and to serve and receive notices and notarial summons.

17.- To grant powers of attorney, allocating to third parties, in full or in part, the above listed authorities, to revoke the powers granted, and to get copies of all kinds of records and deeds.

18.-To execute as public deeds the resolutions passed by the Annual General Meeting, the board of directors or any other governing body.

Additionally, as described in section C.2.1 below, the Executive Committee holds in delegation all the powers of the board of directors, except for those that cannot be delegated by statute or pursuant to the Articles of Association and those that are necessary for the responsible exercise of the general supervisory function that is incumbent on the board of directors.

C.1.10 Identify any members of the Board who are also directors, representatives of directors or managers in other companies forming part of the listed company's group:

As at 31 January 2021, no member of the board of directors holds any position of director or officer in other Group companies.

C.1.11 List any directors or representatives of legal-person directors of your company who are members of the Board of Directors or representatives of legal-person directors of other companies listed on regulated markets other than group companies of which the company has been informed:

Name or company name of director	Company name of listed company	Position
Mr Pablo Isla Álvarez de Tejera	Nestlé, S.A.	Independent director
Ms Anne Lange	Pernod-Ricard, S.A.	Independent director

	FFP	Independent director
	Orange, S.A.	Non-executive director
Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo	Banco Santander Chile	Non-executive director
Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres	International Consolidated Airlines Group, S.A.	Independent director

C.1.12 Indicate whether the company has established rules on the maximum number of company boards on which its directors may sit, explaining if necessary and identifying where this is regulated, where applicable:

Yes No

Explanation of the rules and identification of the document where this is regulated

Pursuant to section 22.2 of the Board of Directors' Regulations, the Board of Directors may not propose or appoint in order to fill a position of director, anyone who holds the office of director in more than 4 listed companies other than the Company at the same time.

C.1.13 Indicate the remuneration received by the Board of Directors as a whole for the following items:

Remuneration accruing in favour of the board of directors in the financial year (thousand euros)	10,935
Amount of accrued pension benefits for current directors (thousand euros)	9,025
Amount of accrued pension benefits for former directors (thousand euros)	0

The amount stated as "*Remuneration of the board of directors (thousand euros)*" corresponds to the aggregate amount shown in section C.1.c) "*Summary of remunerations (thousand euros)*" of the Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors for 2020. Included therein is the amount of both the fixed and the short-term variable remuneration for the Executive Chairman and the CEO in financial year 2020.

No long-term variable incentive has accrued in 2020 in favour of the board of directors.

With regard to the "*Amount of accrued pension benefits for current directors (thousand euros)*", no contributions to long term savings systems have been made since 2015 and the amount of accumulated funds in such systems reached €9,025,000 as of 31 January 2021 (pursuant to section C.1.a iii) "*Long term saving systems*" of the Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors for 2020.

C.1.14 Identify members of senior management who are not also executive directors and indicate their total remuneration accrued during the year:

Name or company name	Position
Mr Antonio Abril Abadín	General Counsel and Secretary of the Board
Ms Lorena Alba Castro	Chief Logistics Officer
Mr José Pablo del Bado Rivas	Director of PULL & BEAR
Mr Jesús Echevarría Hernández	Chief Communication Officer
Mr Ignacio Fernández Fernández	Chief Financial Officer
Mr Antonio Flórez de la Fuente	Director of BERSHKA
Ms Begoña López-Cano Ibarreche	Chief Human Resources Officer
Mr Abel López Cernadas	Head of Import, Export and Transport
Mr Marcos López García	Capital Markets Director
Mr Juan José López Romero	Head of General Services and Infrastructures
Mr Javier Losada Montero	Chief Sustainability Officer
Mr Gabriel Moneo Marina	Chief IT Officer
Mr Javier Monteoliva Díaz	Head of Legal
Ms María Lorena Mosquera Martín	Director of ZARA HOME
Ms Paula Mouzo Lestón	Chief Audit Officer
Mr Jorge Pérez Marcote	Director of MASSIMO DUTTI
Mr Óscar Pérez Marcote	Director of ZARA
Mr Ramón Reñón Túñez	<i>Director General Adjunto al Presidente y Consejero Delegado</i> [Deputy General Manager]
Mr José Luis Rodríguez Moreno	Director of UTERQÜE
Ms Carmen Sevillano Chaves	Director of OYSHO
Mr Jordi Triquell Valls	Director of STRADIVARIUS

Number of women in senior management	5
--------------------------------------	---

Percentage out of all senior managers	23,8%
Total remuneration of senior management (thousand euros)	27,796

Included in the amount stated as “Aggregate remuneration for senior managers” is the amount of the fixed remuneration and the short-term variable remuneration accrued by senior managers in financial year 2020.

No long-term variable incentive has accrued in 2020 in favour of senior managers.

C.1.15 Indicate whether the Board regulations were amended during the year:

Yes No

In the meeting held on 14 December 2020, the board of directors approved, following a favourable report of the Audit and Compliance Committee, the partial amendment to its Regulations to align its provisions with the revised text of GGB approved by CNMV’s board on 25 June 2020, and with the amendments to the standard forms of the annual corporate governance report and the annual remuneration of directors of public listed companies, introduced by CNMV’s Circular 1/2020 of 6 October 2020 amending Circulars 5/2013 and 4/2013 dated 12 June 2013.

The amendments made are addressed below:

- **Amendment to section 5 (“Mission of the board of directors”) in Chapter II (“Mission of the board of directors”)**

The amendments made answer the need first, to clarify that the scope of the Enterprise Risk Management Policy, which must be approved by the board of directors, extends to both financial and non-financial risks.

Secondly, the reference to the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy is replaced with the new “Sustainability Policy”.

It has also been made clear that the former Director Selection Policy has resulted in the current Diversity of the Board of Directors Membership and Director Selection Policy, for the purposes of fostering an appropriate composition of the board of directors, encouraging membership diversity, in particular gender diversity.

The Policy adopts Recommendation 14 GGC with regard to encouragement of gender diversity in senior management, supporting the existence of a significant number of female senior managers.

Finally, the board of directors has been entrusted with a new power, that of approving the assumption by the Audit and Compliance Committee of duties inherent in an audit committee with regard to such Group companies which qualify as Public-Interest Entities in accordance with the requirements laid down in current laws on statutory audit.

- **Amendment to section 6 (“Size”) in Chapter III. (“Composition of the board of directors”)**

Diversity has been expressly added as a new yardstick that the board of directors shall consider upon determining its membership.

- **Amendment to section 13 (“Delegated and advisory bodies of the board of directors”) in Chapter IV. (“Structure of the board of directors”)**

The amendment to this section seeks to expressly cover the generic commitment undertaken by the Nomination Committee to promote a diverse membership on board committees, taking into account the restrictions that are a result of their smaller size.

In this regard, considering the size of the Group and its high degree of internalization, international experience and/or geographic origin have been added, apart from age and gender, as parameters to be considered upon setting committee membership, to encourage diversity within board committees.

- **Amendment to Section 14 (“the Executive Committee or the Chief Executive Officers”) in Chapter IV. (“Structure of the board of directors”)**

The rules on the composition of the Executive Committee are aligned with the new language of Recommendation 37 GGC

- **Amendment to section 15 (“The Audit and Compliance Committee”) in Chapter IV. (“Structure of the board of directors”)**

This section has been amended to align the scope of the powers assigned to the Audit and Compliance Committee with those it is entrusted under its own terms of reference, as amended in accordance with Recommendation 42 GGC. Such amendments have been made to:

- (i) enhance the duties of the committee relating to the preparation and presentation of the company’s financial and non-financial information, making it clear that such mission includes both overseeing and evaluating the process.

A clarification is also made in this regard: although the Audit and Compliance Committee is supported by the Sustainability Committee upon carrying out such duties, being the advisory body to the board of directors that specializes in social and environmental sustainability, for the purposes of ensuring a consolidated view on the effective application of the policies that fall under their respective purview, the ultimate responsibility for preparing information and its integrity lies with the Audit and Compliance Committee.

- (ii) Clarify that the powers of the committee relating to the risk management systems of the Group include both overseeing and evaluating such system.
- (iii) Expressly cover that its duty to oversee and evaluate risks extends to non-financial risks, expressly including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks and those related to corruption.

Additionally, Recommendation 39 GGC is adopted, according to which, all members of the committee and in particular its Chair, should have knowledge, qualification and experience in accounting, audit and risk management matters with regard to both financial and non-financial risks. Thus, the requirements for qualification and expertise in the field of non-financial risks on the committee have been reinforced, in line with its scope of action and responsibilities.

Last, the Audit and Compliance Committee is tasked with overseeing that the internal control policies and systems established by the company are effectively applied in practice, in accordance with Recommendation 42 GGC.

- **Amendment to section 16 ("The Nomination Committee") in Chapter IV. ("Structure of the board of directors")**

The amendments to this section seek to align its wording with the scope of the powers assigned to the Nomination Committee in its own set of rules, as amended.

These amendments seek to reinforce the company's commitment to a diverse membership in its governing bodies. This principle should guide the proceedings of the Committee, being the specialized board committee involved in the process for the selection, appointment, nomination, ratification and re-election of directors.

Secondly, with regard to the duties entrusted to the committee regarding appointment and removal of Senior Managers, the obligation to ensure gender diversity and foster female leadership is included among such duties, to support the existence of a significant number of female senior managers.

Finally, the areas in which members of the committee, and in particular its Chair should have knowledge, qualifications and expertise are detailed in accordance with the provisions of Technical Guide 1/2019.

- **Amendment to section 17 ("The Remuneration Committee") in Chapter IV. ("Structure of the board of directors")**

The amendments made seek to clarify the areas in which members of the committee, and in particular its Chair should have knowledge, qualifications and expertise, in accordance with the provisions of Technical Guide 1/2019.

- **Amendment to Section 17bis ("The Sustainability Committee") in Chapter IV. ("Structure of the board of directors")**

The amendments made seek to align the wording of this section with the scope of the powers assigned to the Sustainability Committee in its terms of reference, to align its wording with the language of Recommendation 54 GGC regarding other specialized board committees.

- **Amendment to section 22 ("Election of directors") in Chapter V. ("Proceedings of the board of directors")**

The amendment to this section seeks to reinforce the commitment to diversity of board membership, including among the parameters to be considered in the procedure to select prospective directors,

diversity of knowledge, skills, experiences, age, international experience or geographic origin, and in particular, of gender, in line with the current Diversity of Board of Directors Membership and Director Selection Policy.

- **Amendment to Section 25 (“Resignation, removal and dismissal of directors”) in Chapter VI. (“Appointment and dismissal of directors”)**

Section 25 has been amended to align its wording with the language of Recommendations 22 and 24 GGC.

In particular, it has been made clear that the circumstances when directors must tender their resignation to the Board include such circumstances which affect them, related or not to their actions within the company, which might harm the name or reputation of the company.

On the other hand, the Company’s information and transparency obligations when directors give up their position before their tenure expires have been reinforced, in line with the revised wording of Recommendation 24 GGC.

- **Amendment to section 39 (“Duties of information of directors”) in Chapter IX. (“Duties of Directors”)**

Section 39 has been amended to align its wording with the language of Recommendation 22 GGC.

The board of directors shall act immediately taking the relevant measures whenever criminal charges are brought against a director, based upon a prior report of the Nomination Committee. Additionally, the scope of the action that the board can take is extended.

Likewise, the general obligation of reporting about the measures taken in the Annual Corporate Governance Report is included, unless there are special circumstances which justify otherwise.

- **Amendment to section 42 (“Corporate website”) in Chapter X. (“Relations of the board of directors”)**

The term “Relevant Fact” is replaced with communication of “other Relevant Information”, pursuant to the terms introduced in the new Procedure for Disclosing Issuer Information approved by CNMV on 8 February 2020.

- **Amendment to Section 45 (“Relations with statutory auditor”) in Chapter X. Relations of the board of directors”)**

The wording of this section has been aligned with the revised language of Recommendation 8 GGC to make it clear that the board of directors shall ensure that the annual accounts that it states and presents to the General Meeting of Shareholders are drawn up in accordance with accounting standards for the purposes of preventing a qualified opinion in the auditor’s report – as this is incumbent on the statutory auditor.

C.1.16 Specify the procedures for selection, appointment, re-election and removal of directors. List the competent bodies, steps to follow and criteria applied in each procedure.

The system for the selection, appointment and re-election of members of the board of directors constitutes a formal and transparent procedure which is expressly covered in the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors' Regulations and the Nomination Committee's Regulations.

In addition, a Director Selection Policy was originally approved by the board of directors in the meeting held on 9 December 2015. Such Policy implemented the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors' Regulations and the Nomination Committee's Regulations and provided guidance on selection of directors for the purposes of guiding the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Nomination Committee in this area.

The board of directors resolved in the meeting held on 14 December 2020 to amend in part such Policy to align its provisions with the language of the revised GGC approved by CNMV's board on 25 June 2020, and in particular, to advance the Company's commitment to diversity of knowledge, skills, experiences, age and gender on the board of directors and its committees. This commitment to diversity has materialized, among other things, in the change in the name of the Policy, currently the Diversity of Board of Directors Membership and Director Selection Policy.

The Policy is informed by the Recommendations of the GGC and the overarching principles and guidelines of CNMV's Technical Guide 1/2019 on nomination and remuneration committees.

According to the Policy, the process to appoint, ratify and re-elect directors shall be guided by the following overarching principles: (i) favouring diversity and search for excellence within the board of directors; (ii) the selection process for prospective directors shall not be tainted by any kind of discrimination and shall follow the merit-based approach; (iii) fulfilling the corporate interest; and (iv) transparency in the process to select prospective directors of Inditex.

In this regard, the Policy sets forth that the selection, appointment, ratification and re-election of directors shall be based upon a prior analysis of the needs of the Company and the Group, and of the competencies required by the board of directors itself. Such analysis shall be carried out by the board of directors on the advice of the Nomination Committee.

To ensure the appropriate composition of the board of directors at all times, its structure, size and composition as well as the membership of its committees shall be regularly reviewed.

To this end, efforts should be made to ensure that the board of directors has a balanced membership with regard to the different classes of directors, with a large majority of non-executive directors and an appropriate mix of proprietary and independent directors, and an appropriate balance of profiles, knowledge, skills, careers and experiences so that multiple viewpoints are contributed to the discussion of the business transacted and the decision-making process is enriched. In addition, consideration should be given to ensuring a progressive and orderly board refreshment to achieve the objectives set out in the Policy.

The findings of the above referred prior analysis shall be written up in an explanatory report issued

by the Nomination Committee, to be posted on the corporate website upon calling the General Meeting to which the nomination, ratification or re-election of each director is submitted.

Prospective directors of the Company shall meet at all times the following requirements:

- Be honest, respectable persons of well-known ability, competence, professional background and experience and merits.
- Be law-abiding and respectful of good marketing practices both in their lives and professional careers and observe the provisions of applicable regulations.
- Be trustworthy professionals whose conduct and career is aligned with the principles and duties set out in Inditex's internal regulations – in particular, in the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices – and with the views and values of the Inditex Group.
- Be committed to their duties as directors and available to dedicate sufficient time and efforts to meet their board responsibilities.

In the process for the selection of prospective directors, those individuals who meet the requirements laid down in the Policy and who, given their profile and features favour diversity of knowledge, skills, experiences, origin, age and gender on the board of directors, shall be considered, and any implicit bias which might entail any manner of discrimination and specifically hamper selection of female directors shall be prevented.

In order to define the duties and required skills of prospective directors, the Nomination Committee shall review the competencies, knowledge, experience and other occupations of current directors serving on the board, and it shall prepare and keep updated a board skills matrix, based upon which it shall define the duties and skills required from candidates who have to fill each vacancy and evaluate the required time and dedication for them to effectively meet their board responsibilities.

Those persons who are involved in any legal grounds of disqualification to be a company director or who fail to meet the requirements laid down by the Company's corporate governance rules to be a director, shall not be eligible to be a director.

In particular, the board of directors shall not propose or appoint as member of the board of directors anyone who serves as a director at the same time in more than four listed companies other than the Company.

Being charged with the selection process, the Nomination Committee shall take into account the motions submitted by any director, provided that the prospective candidate meets the requirements to be eligible and the provisions of the Diversity of Board of Directors Membership and Director Selection Policy are observed. For such purposes, it shall take all necessary measures and make all appropriate enquiries to ensure that the candidates are not involved in any of the scenarios described in the foregoing paragraphs.

Likewise, the Company may rely on external advisors to carry out the prior analysis of the needs of the company, and to assess the competencies required by the board of directors and the Inditex Group, as well as to search or assess prospective directors or evaluate their performance and/or

suitability. It is incumbent on the Nomination Committee to establish and ensure the effective independence of the above referred experts.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors' Regulations and the Nomination Committee's Regulations, directors shall be appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders or by the board of directors, pursuant to applicable regulations and the corporate governance regulations of the Company.

The motions on election, ratification or re-election of directors that the board of directors would submit to the Annual General Meeting, and the election resolutions passed by the board of directors by virtue of the powers to co-opt that are legally reserved to it, must be preceded by (i) a motion made by the Nomination Committee with regard to independent directors, or by (ii) a report from the Nomination Committee regarding the remaining directorship types. The above referred motion or report shall be prepared by the Nomination Committee and include the directorship type assigned to the director, this classification having to be duly supported.

The motions on the election of directors that the board of directors submits to the Annual General Meeting shall be accompanied at any rate by an explanatory report issued by the board of directors assessing the qualifications, experience and merits of the proposed candidate; such report shall be attached to the minutes of the Annual General Meeting or board meetings. Additionally, with regard to the ratification or re-election of directors, the explanatory report shall assess the quality of the director's work and their dedication to office during their tenure as well as their observance of the company's corporate governance rules. At any rate, the Nomination Committee shall take into account the need for progressive board refreshment.

Where the board of directors departs from the motions and reports of the Nomination Committee, it must state the reasons for its actions and place them on record.

The board of directors shall explain to the Annual General Meeting in charge of appointing, ratifying or re-electing directors the directorship type, and said class shall be confirmed or, where appropriate, reviewed on an annual basis in the Annual Corporate Governance Report, after verification by the Nomination Committee.

With regard to the representation target for the least represented gender on the board and to the guidance on how to meet it, the company has updated the female representation target on the board of directors, in line with the revised Recommendation 15 GGC, as provided in section 5.1.1 of the Diversity of Board of Directors Membership and Director Selection Policy and in section 6(d) of the terms of reference of the Nomination Committee.

Thus the Company endorses the commitment to ensure that the number of female directors should account for at least 40% of all board seats by the end of 2022 and not less than 30% prior to that date.

The Nomination Committee shall establish on an annual basis compliance with the Diversity of Board of Directors Membership and Director Selection Policy and inform thereof the board of directors, which shall disclose such information in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

With regard to the removal and dismissal of directors, directors shall vacate office upon expiry of

their term of office, or at any time further to a resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The board of directors may only propose to the General Meeting the removal of an independent director before the expiry of his/her term of office when a just cause arises, where the director has incurred in any grounds for dismissal or resignation pursuant to applicable regulations or to the Company's corporate governance rules. Such just cause must be considered by the board, and in case of independent directors, following a favourable report of the Nomination Committee.

Furthermore, where a director vacates his/her office before the end of his/her term of office through resignation or further to a resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders, he/she should state the reasons for such resignation, or with regard to non-executive directors, their opinion on the reasons for the dismissal resolved by the General Meeting of Shareholders, in a letter that must be addressed to all the members of the board of directors. To the extent that this may be relevant for investors, and without prejudice to reporting it in the Annual Corporate Governance Report, the Company, shall announce their departure in the shortest delay with sufficient reference to the reasons or circumstances provided by the director.

Where directors tender their resignation, the Nomination Committee must ensure the transparency of such process, gathering the information it may deem necessary to this end.

C.1.17 Explain to what extent the annual evaluation of the Board has given rise to significant changes in its internal organization and in the procedures applicable to its activities:

The Company carries out a process to evaluate the board of directors, its committees and its members, as provided in its internal regulations, in accordance with applicable regulations and the recommendations of the Good Governance Code.

In this regard, following each annual evaluation, a number of recommendations are issued, where appropriate, to improve (i) the quality and effectiveness of the proceedings of the board of directors; (ii) the proceedings and composition of its committees; (iii) the diversity of board membership and powers; (iv) the performance of the Executive Chairman and the CEO, and (v) the performance and input of each director, paying special attention to those who chair the different board committees and to the Lead Independent Director and the Secretary of the board.

In 2020, the findings of such annual evaluation were considered in the analysis of board needs carried out by the Nomination Committee in respect of the process of re-election of directors. Thus:

- i) The size of the board of directors was found to be appropriate in line with the dimensions and complexity of the Group and its business, and on par with that of comparable companies.
- ii) Directors considered that the board of directors should pursue: (i) technological profiles with expertise in the field of sustainability, in line with the Group's strategic focal points marked as a priority by the Company; (ii) the presence of women, still the least represented gender; (iii) a balanced board membership in terms of directorship types, ensuring that a majority of independent directors sit on the board; and (iv) progressive

board refreshment.

The motions on the re-election and ratification of directors which were finally approved by the Annual General Meeting in 2020 were raised taking into account the above referred findings, and they have contributed to solidify a balanced board, as described in section C.1.5 above.

With regard to the organization and proceedings of the board and its committees, the following measures were taken in view of the findings of the 2020 self-evaluation process:

- i) the percentage of female representation on the board and its committees has been raised.
- ii) Technological and sustainability-related profiles have been reinforced, in line with the Group's strategic focal points.
- iii) A new software tool has been implemented and made available to board members with new functionalities that allow to better prepare the meetings of the board and its committees and that enhances participation of directors while ensuring the utmost confidentiality of the information sent. This has taken place in a year where all the meetings were virtual, as a result of the extraordinary environment arising from the global pandemic caused by COVID-19.
- iv) The board of directors has met more often in 2020. In addition, directors held a number of informal meetings to apprise independent directors of the situation resulting from the global health crisis and its impact on the operations of the Group.
- v) Like all other board committees, the Sustainability Committee approved for the first time an annual schedule of dates and agendas of business to be transacted in 2021, in accordance with GGC recommendations.

Such schedule allows to systematically arrange the agenda of the meetings, the information and attendees, planning fixed sections (recurrent issues) and business to be transacted at certain meetings. All of which contributes to a better scheduling of board committees, and in line with this, to increase the number of meetings of directors with members of management.

- vi) Independent directors held a separate meeting again this year, under the helm of the Lead Independent Director, to exchange their input on highly relevant matters to the Company, align board practices with those of peer companies and consequently speed up changes in the areas subject to improvement which were identified, enhance the proceedings of the board of directors and ensure and keep their independence within the board .

Such meeting is considered a very useful practice, as it has served the purposes of determining issues considered to be a priority, with the subsequent scheduling of meetings and proceedings of the board and its committees.

Describe the evaluation process and the areas evaluated by the board of directors with or without the help of an external advisor, regarding the functioning and composition of the Board and its committees and any other area or aspect that has been evaluated.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 7(a) of the Nomination Committee's Regulations, the committee must establish and oversee "an annual programme for evaluating the performance of the board of directors, the Executive Chairman, the CEO, board committees and in particular, following up on attendance of directors at the meetings of the board and the committees where they sit."

Therefore, considering the statutory framework and Inditex's own internal regulations, the evaluation system of the board of directors, its members and committees, the Executive Chairman, the CEO, the Lead Independent Director and the Secretary of the Board is carried out as follows:

1. The Nomination Committee prepares an annual programme for the evaluation of the performance of the duties of the board of directors, its members and committees, the Executive Chairman, the CEO, the Lead Independent Director and the Secretary of the Board.
2. According to this annual programme, each committee has to prepare an evaluation report assessing its performance and that of its members which has to be sent to the board of directors. Contemporaneously, the Nomination Committee must prepare a report to evaluate the performance of the board of directors, the Executive Chairman, the CEO, the Lead Independent Director and the Secretary of the Board.

To carry out this procedure, separate questionnaires are sent to each director, as described below:

- a) An individual self-evaluation questionnaire for each director.
 - b) An evaluation questionnaire on the performance of the committees.
 - c) An evaluation questionnaire on the performance of the board of directors that includes specific questions on the role of the Lead Independent Director and the Secretary of the board of directors.
 - d) A questionnaire on the performance of the Executive Chairman and the CEO.
3. Since the Chairman is an executive director, the evaluation of his performance is coordinated by the Lead Independent Director.

The Nomination Committee also plays an active role in the evaluation of the performance of the Executive Chairman, the CEO and the remaining executive directors, if any.

4. Finally, the board of directors assesses – pursuant to statute and to the Board of Directors' Regulations–, its performance, that of its members and committees, of the Executive Chairman, the CEO, the Lead Independent Director and the Secretary of the Board, based upon the reports issued by these latter, as stated in section 2 above.

The above referred questionnaires are reviewed and updated every year, to align the annual evaluation of the performance of the board of directors, its members and committees and the Executive Chairman with best practices in the field of good governance.

The evaluation process has been subject to a number of updates in 2020, namely to: (i) extend its scope to include certain questions relating to the extraordinary environment resulting from

the global health crisis caused by COVID-19 pandemic; (ii) add 2 specific questionnaires to evaluate the performance of the CEO and the Sustainability Committee; and; (iii) stress the questions relating to enterprise risk management, including both financial and non-financial risks, the preparation of non- financial information as well as ESG topics in general, these being relevant matters to the company's stakeholders.

In addition to the material modifications explained above, certain formal changes were introduced to the process to allow for the questions to be raised in a simpler more consistent manner. In this regard, it bears mention that the process has been automatised, by using a secure platform that ensures the confidentiality, traceability and security of the information.

Likewise, in accordance with Recommendation 36 of the Good Governance Code, Inditex has relied once again on the advice of external consultant Spencer Stuart in the evaluation process for 2020.

C.1.18 Provide details, for years in which the evaluation was carried out with the help of an external advisor, of the business relationships that the external advisor or company in its group maintains with the company or any company in its group.

Inditex has relied again in 2020 on consultant Spencer Stuart for advice on the process for the evaluation of the performance of the board of directors, its members and committees, and the performance of the members of board committees, the Executive Chairman and the CEO. Other than this specific engagement, Spencer Stuart has no business relationship with Inditex or with any company of its Group.

C.1.19 Indicate the cases in which directors are required to resign.

Pursuant to section 25 of the Board of Directors' Regulations, directors must offer their resignation to the board of directors and effectively resign, should this latter deem it advisable, in the following cases:

- a) When they reach a certain age, under the terms detailed in section C.1.22.
- b) When they cease to hold the executive positions to which their appointment as director was associated.
- c) When they are involved in any of the incompatibility or prohibition cases provided in applicable regulations, the Articles of Association or these Regulations, including if they would happen to hold the office of director in more than four listed companies other than the Company.
- d) When they are seriously admonished by the Audit and Compliance Committee for having breached their duties as directors.
- e) When they are involved in any circumstances affecting them, related or not to their actions within the Company, that may harm the name and reputation of the Company or,

otherwise jeopardize the Company's interests. For such purposes, they shall report to the board of directors any criminal charges brought against them as well as any procedural consequences.

- f) When the reasons for their appointment cease.
- g) With regard to proprietary directors, when the shareholders they represent dispose of their ownership interest in its entirety or reduce it up to a limit which requires the reduction of the number of proprietary directors.
- h) With regard to independent directors, when they have continuously held such position in the Company for 12 years.

A number of scenarios which, if materialised, might have a negative impact on the proceedings of the board directors, or compromise the credit and reputation of the Company, are provided in section 25 of the Board of Directors. In all such cases, directors involved in such scenarios must offer their resignation to the board of directors and, should this latter deem it appropriate, formally tender their resignation.

Section 25(e) transcribed above was amended by the board of directors in the meeting held on 14 December 2020 in line with the language of revised Recommendation 22 GGC.

C.1.20 Are qualified majorities other than those established by statute required for any particular kind of decision?

Yes No

If so, describe the differences.

Description of differences

A qualified majority other than that established by statute is exclusively required to amend the Board of Directors' Regulations. Pursuant to section 3.4 thereof, in order for the amendment of such Regulations to be valid, a resolution passed by a majority of two-thirds of the directors present shall be required.

Apart from this, the scenarios of qualified majority for the passing of resolutions by the board of directors are addressed in article 25.4 of the Articles of Association which reads: *"For resolutions to be passed, an absolute majority of votes by the directors attending the meeting shall be required, except for such cases where a larger majority is required by statute, by these Articles of Association or by the Board of Directors' Regulations. In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote."* Likewise, article 27.2 of the Articles of Association provides that for the permanent delegation of any power of the board of directors other than non-delegable ones it shall be necessary for two-thirds of those making up the board of directors to vote for the motion, as provided in section 249.3 of the Companies Act

C.1.21 Explain whether there are any specific requirements, other than those relating to directors, for being appointed as chairman of the Board of Directors.

Yes	No X
Description of requirements	
-	

C.1.22 Indicate whether the articles of association or Board regulations establish any limit as to the age of directors:

Yes X	No
	Age limit
Chair	68
CEO	65
Director	68

Section 25.2(a) of the Board of Directors’ Regulations provides that directors must offer their resignation to the Board of Directors and effectively resign, should this latter deem it advisable *“When they reach the age of 68. Notwithstanding this, directors who hold the office of Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director shall offer their resignation to the Board of Directors upon attaining the age of 65, being able to continue as ordinary members of the Board of Directors until the aforementioned age of 68. As an exception, the foregoing rules shall not apply in the case of the founder of the Company, Mr. Amancio Ortega Gaona”*.

C.1.23 Indicate whether the articles of association or Board regulations establish any term limits for independent directors other than those required by law or any other additional requirements that are stricter than those provided by law:

Yes	No X
Additional requirements and/or maximum number of years of office	
-	

C.1.24 Indicate whether the articles of association or Board regulations establish specific rules for appointing other directors as proxy to vote in Board meetings, if so the procedure for doing so and, in particular, the maximum number of proxies that a director may hold, as well as whether any limit has been established regarding the categories of director to whom votes may be delegated beyond the limits imposed by law. If so, briefly describe these rules.

Article 25.3 of the Articles of Association sets forth that any director can appoint another director as proxy holder in writing, each meeting requiring a special proxy, notifying the Chairman of the same in writing.

Pursuant to such article and section 20.1 of the Board of Directors' Regulations, non-executive directors may only be represented by another non-executive director.

No maximum number of proxies that a director can hold has been fixed.

In line with this provision, section 20.1 of the Board of Directors' Regulations provides that quorum shall be present on the board of directors when at least half plus one of its members attend either in person or by proxy (or, in case of an uneven number of directors, when a number of directors immediately higher than half of it is in attendance), stating further that the directors shall do their best to attend the meetings of the board of directors, and, when they cannot do so in person, they shall endeavour to grant a proxy to another member of the board giving instructions as to its use and communicating the same to the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

C.1.25 Indicate the number of meetings held by the Board of Directors during the year. Also indicate, where applicable, the number of times the Board met without the chairman being present. Meetings where the chairman gave specific proxy instructions are to be counted as attended.

Number of board meetings	7
Number of board meetings held without the chairman's presence	0

Pursuant to section 19.4 of the Board of Directors' Regulations and in view of the mobility restrictions imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the board of directors held virtual meetings via video conference or conference calls, as both systems allow the identification as well as the simultaneous and direct communication between the members in attendance.

In 2020 the board of directors has met more often, for the purposes of being updated on the evolution of the macroeconomic and social environment resulting from the global health crisis and its impact on the Group as well as the different contingency plans and measures implemented by the Company to minimize it.

Indicate the number of meetings held by the lead independent director with the other directors, where there was neither attendance nor representation of any executive director:

Number of meetings	1
--------------------	---

Remarks

On 2 March 2020, a separate meeting of non-executive independent directors was held, under the

helm of Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo, Lead Independent Director, for the purposes of discussing highly relevant matters to the Company, thus ensuring that with regard to the decision-making over such matters, their independence within the board of directors is kept.

Indicate the number of meetings held by each board committee during the year:

Number of meetings held by the executive committee	0
Number of meetings held by the audit committee	4
Number of meetings held by the nomination committee	5
Number of meeting held by the remuneration committee	4
Number of meetings held by the sustainability committee	3

In view of the mobility restrictions imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, board committees held virtual meetings via video conference or conference calls. Both systems allow the identification as well as the simultaneous and direct communication between the members in attendance. All of which is in accordance with the provisions of sections 19.2, 15.2, 12.2 and 14.2 of the Audit and Compliance Committee’s Regulations, the Nomination Committee’s Regulations, the Remuneration Committee’s Regulations and the Sustainability Committee’s Regulations.

C.1.26 Indicate the number of meetings held by the Board of Directors during the year with member attendance data:

Number of meetings in which at least 80% of directors were present in person	7
Attendance in person as a % of total votes during the year	100%
Number of meetings with attendance in person or proxies given with specific instructions, by all directors	7
Votes cast in person and by proxies with specific instructions, as a % of total votes during the year	100%

C.1.27 Indicate whether the individual and consolidated financial statements submitted to the Board for issue are certified in advance:

Yes No

Identify, where applicable, the person(s) who certified the individual and consolidated financial statements of the company for issue by the Board:

The individual and consolidated annual accounts of the Company that are presented to be stated by the board of directors are previously certified by the Executive Chairman and the Chief Financial Officer.

Name	Position
Mr Pablo Isla Álvarez de Tejera	Executive Chairman
Mr Ignacio Fernández Fernández	Chief Financial Officer

C.1.28 Explain the mechanisms, if any, established by the Board of Directors to ensure that the financial statements it presents to the General Meeting of Shareholders are prepared in accordance with accounting regulations.

The Audit and Compliance Committee, mostly made up of non-executive independent directors, meets with the auditors of the individual and consolidated annual accounts in order to review the Company's annual accounts and certain periodic financial information that the board of directors must provide to the markets and their supervisory boards, overseeing compliance with the legal requirements and correct application of generally accepted accounting principles in the drafting of the financial statements. In such meetings, any disagreement or difference of opinion existing between the Company's Management and the external auditors is put forward, so that the board of directors can take the necessary steps to ensure that the annual accounts are stated in accordance with accounting regulations, endeavouring for them to be drafted in such a manner that they do not give rise to qualifications on the part of the auditor.

Furthermore, before drafting the annual, half-yearly or quarterly financial statements, the Company's Management also holds a meeting with the Audit and Compliance Committee and is subjected by the latter to suitable questions as to, among others, the application of accounting standards and the estimates made in the preparations of the financial statements, topics which are subject to discussion with the external auditors.

In this regard, in line with the revised Recommendation 8 GGC, section 7(d) of the terms of reference of the Audit and Compliance Committee includes the following among the powers of such committee: *"to review the contents of the auditor's reports and, where appropriate, of the reports on limited review of interim accounts, as well as other mandatory reports to be prepared by the statutory auditor, prior to the issue thereof, in order to avoid qualified reports, ensuring that the annual accounts that the Board of Directors presents to the General Meeting of Shareholders are drawn up in accordance with accounting standards and, that in the circumstances where the statutory auditors includes any qualification in the auditor's report, the Chair of the Committee should give a clear explanation at the General Meeting of the committee's opinion regarding the contents and scope of such qualifications, making a summary of that opinion available to the shareholders at the time of the publication of the notice calling the General Meeting of Shareholders along with the rest of the proposals and reports of the board of director."*

Meanwhile, section 45.5 of the Board of Directors' Regulations reads as follows: "The board of

directors shall ensure that the annual accounts are drawn up in accordance with accounting standards, endeavouring for them to be drafted in such a manner that they do not give rise to qualifications on the part of the auditor. However, in the exceptional circumstances where the auditor expresses a qualified opinion and the board of directors considers that it must stick to its position, it shall publicly explain the contents and scope of the discrepancy. The foregoing without prejudice to the information that the Chair of the Audit and Compliance Committee would make available to the shareholders at the General Meeting of Shareholders.”

Finally, pursuant to the provisions of section 45.2 of the Board of Directors Regulations, the board shall meet at least once a year with the statutory auditor to receive information on the work done and on the evolution of the accounting and risk situation of the Company.

C.1.29 Is the secretary of the Board also a director?

Yes No **X**

If the secretary is not a director, complete the following table:

Name or company name of the secretary	Representative
Mr Antonio Abril Abadín	-

The Nomination Committee acknowledged in the meeting held on 25 January 2021 the resignation tendered by Mr Antonio Abril Abadín, who stepped down as General Counsel and Secretary of the board and its committees, to be effective at an early date. Likewise, the Nomination Committee gave a favourable report to the appointment of Mr Óscar García Maceiras as new General Counsel and Secretary of the board and its committees and resolved to raise it to the board of directors for consideration at a subsequent meeting.

C.1.30 Indicate the specific mechanisms established by the company to safeguard the independence of the external auditors, and any mechanisms to safeguard the independence of financial analysts, investment banks and rating agencies, including how legal provisions have been implemented in practice.

Section 45 of the Board of Directors’ Regulations reads:

- “1. The relations of the Board of Directors with the external auditor of the Company shall be channeled through the Audit and Compliance Committee.
2. The Board of Directors shall meet at least once a year with the statutory auditor to receive information on the work done and on the evolution of the accounting and risk situation of the Company.
3. The Audit and Compliance Committee shall refrain from proposing to the Board of Directors, and the latter shall refrain from putting forward to the General Meeting of

Shareholders, the appointment as statutory auditor of the Company of an audit firm incurring in incompatibility in accordance with the legislation on statutory audit as well as any audit firm wherein the fees that the Company expects to pay them for all services are in excess of the limits established in the legislation on statutory audit.

4. The Board of Directors shall publicly disclose the whole of the fees paid by the Company to the audit firm for non-audit services. [...]"

The measures to preserve the independence of external auditors are explained below:

- The Audit and Compliance Committee, mostly made up of non-executive independent directors, all of whom have the relevant background with regard to the industry to which Inditex belongs, proposes to the board of directors the appointment of the statutory auditors, so that such motion is submitted to the Annual General Meeting. The Audit and Compliance Committee shall be in charge of the process for the selection of auditors, pursuant to the applicable regulations, as well as of the terms of their contracts, the scope of their professional mandate and, where appropriate, the termination or non—renewal of their appointment.

With regard to such process for the selection of auditors, above referred, and in accordance with the provisions of CNMV's Technical Guide 3/2017 on audit committees at public-interest entities, the Procedure for the Selection of the Statutory Auditor was approved by the Audit and Compliance Committee on 9 September 2019. For the purposes of ensuring an unbiased, fair, transparent and efficient and non-discriminating process, the selection criteria to be considered are defined in the Procedure, as well as the different proceedings both for the selection and appointment of external auditors, and for their re-election or replacement.

In accordance with the Procedure, the process for the selection of auditor must begin with the issue of tender documents for candidate firms, pursuant to a timeline and to tender documents previously determined. A work team made up of representatives of different areas and departments will be appointed to assist in the process. Such team will be responsible for selecting and inviting candidate firms to tender their proposal to become the statutory auditor of the Inditex Group. Finally, the work team will issue a report evaluating the proposals tendered based upon the predefined criteria.

On the other hand, the criteria for the re-election or replacement of the statutory auditors are also defined in the Procedure, based upon an annual evaluation of the proceedings of the statutory auditor that will take into account, without limitation, their contribution to the quality of the audit and to the integrity of financial and non-financial information.

- The Audit and Compliance Committee is entrusted with the duty of liaising with external auditors in order to receive information on such matters that could jeopardize their independence and on any other matter related to the carrying out of the statutory audit, as well as on those other communications envisaged by auditing legislation and auditing standards. Namely, the Audit and Compliance Committee shall:
 - Receive from the auditors on an annual basis, the statement on their independence regarding the Company or the companies related thereto, directly

or indirectly.

- Oversee the engagement of the statutory auditor for non-audit services, and supervise the terms and the performance of the contracts entered into with the external auditor of the Company for the rendering of such services.

For such purposes, the Committee relies on the Procedure to Contract an Auditor for the Provision of Additional Non-audit Services, approved by the then Audit and Control Committee on 18 July 2016, that regulates the process that shall be followed so that the Committee may be apprised of and authorize the agreements executed by the Company and the entities within its Group with external auditors for the provision of non-audit services (in particular, when fees are significant) , as a mechanism to ensure the due independence of the latter. Additionally, such Procedure lists a number of services that under no circumstances may be provided by external auditors.

Additionally, for the purposes of reinforcing the duty to oversee and establish the independence of the statutory auditor, the engagement by Inditex's parent company (i.e., Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L. and/or any other significant shareholder from time to time) of non-audit services from such auditor shall be subject to the prior authorization of Inditex's Audit and Compliance Committee.

- Verify that the Company and the statutory auditor comply with applicable regulations regarding the provision of non-audit services, the limits on the concentration of the auditor's business, the rules on professional fees and, generally, all other regulations established in order to ensure the independence of the auditors.

To such end, it will receive from the statutory auditors detailed and itemized information of any non-audit service whatsoever rendered as well as the relevant fees paid in this regard to such auditors, or to any of their related natural or legal persons, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations on statutory audit.

- Ensure that the remuneration of the external auditors for their work does not compromise their quality and independence.
 - Finally, issue on an annual basis and prior to the issue of the auditor's report, a report setting forth its opinion on whether the independence of the statutory auditor or of the audit firms has been jeopardized. At any rate, such report must contain the assessment of the provision by external auditors of each and every additional non-audit service, considered both separately and as a whole, and its opinion regarding the independence system of the auditor pursuant to the audit regulations.
- In the event of resignation of the statutory auditor, the Audit and Compliance Committee shall examine the circumstances that may have given rise thereto.
 - The Company discloses in its consolidated annual report information on total fees

paid to the external auditors for each type of non-audit service.

As regards the mechanisms established to ensure the independence of the financial analysts, the Company releases information to the market following the principles included in the Internal Regulations of Conduct in the Securities Markets, especially relating to the obligation that the information must be accurate, clear, quantified and complete, avoiding subjective assessments that lead or could lead to confusion or deceit.

The Company also relies on the Policy on Communication and Contact with Shareholders, Institutional Investors and Proxy Advisors, informed by a set of principles that it must observe upon disclosing information: transparency, accuracy, immediacy and symmetry. Under the policy, the Company is encouraged to keep communication channels which ensure that clear, full, streamlined and simultaneous information is made available to its current and potential shareholders, to assess the performance of the Company and its economic and financial results. Such Policy is available on the [corporate website](#).

Likewise, in accordance with Recommendation 4 GGC, the board of directors approved on 14 December 2020, following a report of the Audit and Compliance Committee, the Policy on Disclosure of Economic-Financial, Non-Financial and Corporate Information that seeks to establish a framework for action and define the overarching principles that will govern the disclosure by the Company of Economic-Financial, Non-Financial and Corporate Information via Regulated and non-Regulated Channels.

The Policy is aligned with the provisions of the Company's internal regulations, in particular with the Policy on Communication and Contacts with Shareholders, Institutional Investors and Proxy Advisors.

As the highest supervisory body responsible for overseeing economic-financial, non-financial and corporate information, the board of directors shall ensure the largest circulation and the highest quality of the information provided to the stakeholders and to the markets at large, in accordance with a set of principles, including: transparency, objectivity, accuracy, immediacy and symmetry in disclosure of information.

C.1.31 Indicate whether the company changed its external auditor during the year. If so, identify the incoming and outgoing auditors:

	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Outgoing auditor		Incoming auditor
-		-

The board of directors resolved in the meeting held on 14 December 2020, following a report of the Audit and Compliance Committee to submit to the Annual General Meeting the appointment of Ernst & Young, S.L. as statutory auditor to audit the individual annual accounts and directors' report

of the Company, and the consolidated annual accounts and directors' report of the Inditex Group for financial years 2022, 2023 and 2024.

Such motion of the Audit and Compliance Committee was drawn up following an audit tender process led by such committee in accordance with the Procedure to Select the Statutory Auditor for the Group, and CNMV's Technical Guide 3/2017 on audit committees at public-interest entities. The process has been described in section C.1.30 above.

If there were any disagreements with the outgoing auditor, explain their content:

Yes No **X**

Explanation of disagreements
-

C.1.32 Indicate whether the audit firm performs any non-audit work for the company and/or its group and, if so, state the amount of fees it received for such work and express this amount as a percentage of the total fees invoiced to the company and/or its group for audit work:

Yes **X** No

	Company	Group companies	Total
Amount invoiced for non-audit services (thousand euros)	114	21	135
Amount invoiced for non-audit work/Amount for audit work (in %)	21.2%	0.3%	1.7%

C.1.33 Indicate whether the auditors' report on the financial statements for the preceding year contains a qualified opinion. If so, indicate the reasons given to shareholders at the general meeting by the chairman of the audit committee to explain the content and extent of the qualified opinion.

Yes No **X**

Explanation of the reasons and direct link to the document made available to the shareholders at the time that the general meeting was called in relation to this matter

-

C.1.34 Indicate the number of consecutive years for which the current audit firm has been auditing the company's individual and/or consolidated financial statements. Also, indicate the number of years audited by the current audit firm as a percentage of the total number of years in which the financial statements have been audited:

	Individual	Consolidated
Number of consecutive years	9	9

	Individual	Consolidated
Number of years audited by the current audit firm/number of years in which the company has been audited (in %)	26%	30%

C.1.35 Indicate whether there is a procedure for directors to be sure of having the information necessary to prepare the meetings of the governing bodies with sufficient time; provide details where applicable:

Yes No

Details of the procedure

Pursuant to section 19.2 of the Board of Directors' Regulation, the notice calling ordinary meetings shall be given at least 3 days in advance of the meeting, and the notice shall always include the agenda of the meeting and shall be accompanied by the duly summarised and prepared relevant information.

In 2020, a new software tool has been implemented through which the documentation deemed to be appropriate to prepare the meetings of the board and its committees, according to the agenda including presentations, is made available to directors. By using such tool, directors are granted permanent access to the documentation. Additionally, other relevant information for the appropriate performance of their duties is added through the tool (including, without limitation, internal conduct and corporate governance policies, updated membership of governing bodies, information about current agreements on remuneration or analysts' reports which may be useful for directors.

This new software tool offers board members new functionalities that enhance and improve the preparation of the meetings of the board and its committees, as well as the system for directors' participation therein, as it allows the appropriate recognition of directors and the possibility for

them to cast their vote in a confidential and secure environment. This is especially relevant in a year where the board and its committees held virtual meetings via video conference or conference calls, in view of the mobility restrictions imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

On the other hand, attendance at board and committees' meetings of officers and supervisors of the different departments and areas of the Company with a recurrent presence is encouraged, to give their insight on certain issues directly associated with the responsibilities of the board and its committees so that directors have a direct understanding of business concerns, and are entitled to directly debrief them on the business transacted at each meeting.

Additionally, any employee or officer can be called to the meetings, even without the presence of any other officer.

Without prejudice to the foregoing, efforts will be made to ensure that presence at committee meetings of anyone other than its members is limited to such cases where it is necessary, and for the transaction of specific items on the agenda for which they were called to attend.

Additionally, section 27 of the Board of Directors' Regulations, recognizes the widest powers for directors to garner information about any topic affecting the Company (and its subsidiaries); examine its books, registers, documents and other records of the company's operations and inspect all its facilities; likewise it provides that the exercise of the powers of information shall be channeled through the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman or (any of the Deputy Chairmen, where appropriate), or through the Secretary of the board of directors, who shall attend to the requests made by any director, and directly provide him/her with the information, facilitate contacts with the appropriate spokespersons at the appropriate level in the organization or establish such measures as to enable them to conduct the desired examinations on-site.

On the other hand, specific questions on the quality of the information made available to directors and on how early in advance it has been received, are included in the evaluation questionnaire of the board. Additionally, the areas subject to improvement identified in the previous year and the assessment of the directors in respect of the improvement thereof, is subject to annual follow-up. This entails that where directors point out quality of information and/ how in advance they receive it as potential areas subject to improvement, progress can be made regarding submission of information required to prepare the meetings of the board of directors and its committees.

Meanwhile, section 28 of the Board of Directors' Regulations addresses the possibility for directors to seek external advice.

C.1.36 Indicate whether the company has established rules obliging directors to inform the Board of any circumstances, whether or not related to their actions in the company itself, that might harm the company's standing and reputation, tendering their resignation where appropriate. If so, provide details:

Sí **X** No

Explain the rules

Pursuant to section 25.2(e) of the Board of Directors’ Regulations, as amended in 2020 in line with the revised Recommendations 22 and 24 GGC, directors must submit their resignation from the position to the board of directors and formally tender their resignation, if this latter should consider it advisable, when they are involved in any circumstances affecting them, related or not to their actions within the Company, that may harm the name and reputation of the Company or, otherwise jeopardize its interests. For such purposes, they shall report to the board of directors any criminal cases in which they are accused as well as how the legal proceedings subsequently unfold.

Meanwhile, pursuant to section 39.3 of the Board of Directors’ Regulations, directors shall inform the Board of Directors of any circumstance which might compromise the credit and reputation of the Company or jeopardize its interest.

C.1.37 Indicate whether, apart from such special circumstances as may have arisen and been duly minuted, the Board of Directors has been notified or has otherwise become aware of any situation affecting a director, whether or not related to his or her actions in the company itself, that might harm the company’s standing and reputation:

Yes No

Name of director	Nature of the situation	Remarks
Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres	Criminal charge brought against him	Although the board of directors had already learned that criminal charges had been brought against Mr Saracho, and was closely following-up on the progress of the situation, in accordance with revised recommendation 22 GGC and in view of the directors’ fiduciary duties, and for the purposes of protecting corporate interest, this situation was reviewed and assessed by the board of directors in the meeting held on 14 December 2020, following the assessment and report of the Nomination Committee.

Indicate whether the Board of Directors has examined the case. If so, explain with reasons whether, given the specific circumstances, it has adopted any measure, such as opening an internal enquiry, requesting the director’s resignation or proposing his or her dismissal.

Indicate also whether the Board decision was backed up by a report from the nomination committee.

Yes No

Decision / action taken	Reasoned explanation
The board of directors has deemed it appropriate to follow up on how legal proceedings subsequently unfold.	The case has been brought to justice and is currently in an early stage of investigation.

C.1.38 Detail any material agreements entered into by the company that come into force, are modified or are terminated in the event of a change in control of the company following a public takeover bid, and their effects.

Not applicable.

C.1.39 Identify individually as regards directors, and in aggregate form in other cases, and provide details of any agreements between the company and its directors, executives or employees containing indemnity or golden parachute clauses in the event of resignation or dismissal without due cause or termination of employment as a result of a takeover bid or any other type of transaction.

Number of beneficiaries	23
-------------------------	----

Type of beneficiary	Description of agreement
Executive Chairman and CEO	Both executive directors will be entitled to severance pay in an gross amount equivalent to the remuneration of 2 years calculated based upon their fixed remuneration respectively, established for the current year, where the relevant contract is terminated by unilateral decision of the Company, as well as in case of resignation tendered by the Executive Chairman or the CEO under certain premises (including the succession in the company or a change in control in the Company that affects more than 50% of the share capital or of the voting rights, provided that a significant refreshment of the governing bodies of the Company or a change in the contents or purpose of the main activity of the Company takes place at the same time, if such request for termination is made within 6 months of the occurrence of such succession or change. For such purposes, no succession or change in control shall be deemed to have taken place in the event of direct or indirect family succession in the ownership of the Company).
Senior managers and officers	Apart from the Executive Chairman and the CEO,

	golden parachute clauses are written in the contracts executed with 21 senior managers and officers, in the event that their contract, whether ordinary or senior management, is terminated further to withdrawal by Inditex, wrongful or unreasonable dismissal, or resignation based upon certain grounds, pursuant to the terms and conditions of their contracts. In such cases, the senior manager or officer shall be entitled to severance pay in a gross amount equivalent to the remuneration of 2 years, calculated based upon the fixed and variable remuneration determined for the current year
--	--

Indicate whether, beyond the cases established by law, these agreements have to be communicated and/or authorized by the governing bodies of the company or its group. If so, specify the procedures, the cases concerned and the nature of the bodies responsible for their approval or communication:

	Board of Directors	General Meeting of Shareholders
Governing body authorizing the clauses	x	

	Yes	No
Are these clauses notified to the General Meeting of Shareholders?	x	

The internal system regarding approval of the terms and conditions of the contracts entered into by the Company or any Group company with senior managers and directors, provided in the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors’ Regulations and the specific sets of regulations of each board committee, is not different from the statutory system provided in the Companies Act.

The clauses included in contracts with senior managers are approved by the board of directors, following a favourable report of the Remuneration Committee.

Information about such clauses, which are included in the contracts entered into with the Executive Chairman and the CEO, can be found in the Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors for 2020, which will be put to the advisory say-on-pay vote of the following Annual General Meeting as a separate item on the agenda.

C.2 Committees of the Board of Directors

C.2.1 Provide details of all committees of the Board of Directors, their members, and the proportion of executive, proprietary, independent and other external directors forming them:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In accordance with the provisions of article 27 of the Articles of Association, an Executive Committee was set up by the Board of Directors on 28 February 1997, which holds in delegation all the powers of the Board, except for those that cannot be delegated by statute or pursuant to the Articles of Association and those that are necessary for the responsible exercise of the general supervisory function that is incumbent on the board of directors.

Composition of the Executive Committee as at 31 January 2021:

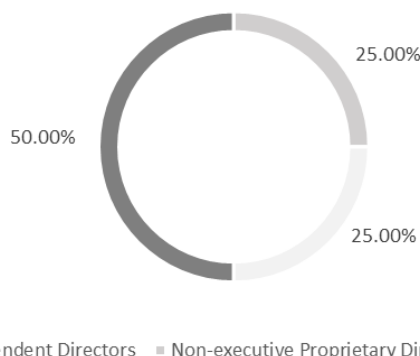
Name	Position	Directorship type
Mr Pablo Isla Álvarez de Tejera	Chair	Executive
Mr José Arnau Sierra	Deputy chair	Proprietary
Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona	Ordinary member	Proprietary
Mr Carlos Crespo González	Ordinary member	Executive
Ms Pilar López Álvarez	Ordinary member	Independent
Mr José Luis Durán Schulz	Ordinary member	Independent
Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo	Ordinary member	Independent
Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres	Ordinary member	Independent

% executive directors	25 %
% proprietary directors	25 %
% independent directors	50 %
% affiliate directors	0 %

Mr Antonio Abril Abadín, General Counsel and Secretary of the Board, acts as Secretary non-member of the Executive Committee.

Considering the foregoing, the structure of the Executive Committee is represented in the image below:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Explain the duties delegated or assigned to this committee, other than those that have already been described in Section C.1.9. and describe the rules and procedures for its organization and functioning. For each of these functions, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has exercised in practice each of the functions assigned to it by law, in the articles of association or in other corporate resolutions.

a) Composition

The board of directors resolved on 14 December 2020, following a favourable report of the Audit and Compliance Committee to amend in part its terms of reference for the purposes, inter alia, of aligning the rules on the composition of the Executive Committee with the new language of Recommendation 37 GGC.

Pursuant to section 14.2 of the Board of Directors’ Regulations, the Executive Committee, should it exist, shall be made up of a number of directors being no less than 3 and no greater than 8. At least 2 of the members of the Executive Committee must be non-executive directors and at least one of these latter must be an independent director. The Chairman of the board of directors shall chair the Executive Committee and the Secretary of the Board of Directors shall act as Secretary, who may be assisted by the Deputy-Secretary.

b) Duties

The Executive Committee holds in delegation all the powers of the board, except for those that cannot be delegated by statute or pursuant to the Articles of Association and those that are necessary for the responsible exercise of the general supervisory function that is incumbent on the board of directors.

Pursuant to article 27 of the Articles of Association, for the permanent delegation of any power of the board of directors to the Executive Committee, it shall be necessary for two-thirds of those making up the board of directors to vote for the motion.

c) Proceedings

The Executive Committee did not hold any meeting in 2020.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Article 28 of the Articles of Association and section 15 of the Board of Directors’ Regulations, as well as the Audit and Compliance Committee’s Regulations set out the regulations governing the Audit and Compliance Committee.

Composition of the Audit and Compliance Committee as at 31 January 2021:

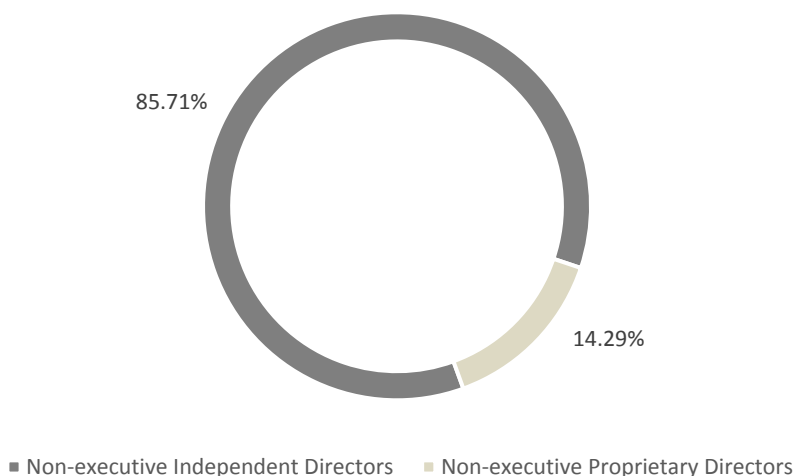
Name	Position	Directorship type
Ms Pilar López Álvarez	Chair	Independent
Bns. Denise Patricia Kingsmill	Ordinary member	Independent
Ms Anne Lange	Ordinary member	Independent
Mr José Arnau Sierra	Ordinary member	Independent
Mr José Luis Durán Schulz	Ordinary member	Independent
Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo	Ordinary member	Independent
Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres	Ordinary member	Independent

% executive directors	0 %
% proprietary directors	14.29 %
% independent directors	85.71 %
% affiliate directors	-

Mr Antonio Abril Abadín, General Counsel and Secretary of the Board, acts as Secretary non-member of the Audit and Compliance Committee.

Considering the foregoing, the structure of the Audit and Compliance Committee is represented in the image below:

AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE



Explain the duties assigned to this committee, including where applicable those that are additional to those prescribed by law, and describe the rules and procedures for its organization and functioning. For each of these duties, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has exercised in practice each of the duties assigned to it by law, in the articles of association or in other corporate resolutions.

a) Composition:

Pursuant to section 14 of the Audit and Compliance Committee’s Regulations and article 28 of the Articles of Association, the Audit and Compliance Committee shall be made up of a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 7 non-executive directors appointed by the board of directors, a majority of whom must necessarily be independent directors. All members of the committee and in particular its Chair shall be appointed taking into account their knowledge and experience on accounting, audit, internal control or risks management matters, both financial and non-financial, as well as industry-specific knowledge. Additionally, at least one of them shall be appointed taking into account their knowledge, skills and experience in the matter of information technology.

The Audit and Compliance Committee must be chaired by an independent director, who shall be elected by the board of directors for a maximum 4-year term, upon expiry of which he/she shall be replaced. He/she may be re-elected after expiry of one year of the date of his/her removal. The board of directors shall appoint a Secretary of the Audit and Compliance Committee, who needs not be a member of said body.

The board of directors shall encourage diversity of committee membership in terms of professional experience, competencies, personal skills, sector-specific knowledge, international experience or geographic origin, age and gender, taking into account the restrictions that are a result of the smaller size of the committee.

b) Duties

The mission and powers of the Audit and Compliance Committee are addressed in article 28 of the Articles of Association, section 15 of the Board of Directors’ Regulations and sections 5 to 13 of the Audit and Compliance Committee’s Regulations.

In addition to the powers it is expressly assigned pursuant to statute and the Recommendations of the Good Governance Code, the Audit and Compliance Committee shall be expressly entrusted with the following duties:

- Powers relating to Corporate Governance: (i) to review and evaluate the appropriateness of the corporate governance system and to propose to the Board of Directors the amendments and updates of the Company's corporate governance regulations; (ii) to oversee the degree of compliance by the Company with generally recognized recommendations on good governance and in particular, with the GGC; (iii) to oversee compliance with the Internal Regulations of Conduct in the Securities Markets, and, in general, with the corporate governance regulations of the Company; (iv) to be regularly apprised of issues relating to management of treasury stock; and (v) to prepare and table to the board of directors for approval, the Annual Corporate Governance Report.
- Powers relating to Compliance: (i) to issue reports on the policies and procedures of the Company on topics within its remit; (ii) to oversee compliance with the applicable regulations and the effectiveness of the internal policies and procedures of the Company; (iii) to review the recommendations and best practices on Compliance and corporate governance, both domestic and/or international, and to encourage compliance with the most demanding standard; (iv) to oversee compliance with the Annual Compliance Plan and with the Model of Criminal Risk Prevention of the Group; (v) to ensure that the Compliance Function relies on the necessary resources for the appropriate discharge of its duties; and (vi) to receive information, at least every 6 months, on the degree of compliance with the Codes of Conduct and the proceedings of the Ethics Line and the reports received through the relevant channel of any potential breach of the Codes of Conduct of the Group, of any other internal regulation of the Group and of any potentially relevant irregularities, including of a financial and/or accounting nature, or otherwise relating to the Company.
- Powers relating to tax issues: (i) to receive from the head of tax issues of the Company prior to the statement of the annual accounts and the filing of the Corporate Tax return, information on tax criteria followed by the Company during the financial year, and on the degree of compliance with the Code on Good Tax Practices; and (ii) to apprise the board of directors of the tax policies applied and, in the case of transactions or matters which must be referred to the board of directors for approval, of the tax consequences thereof, when they represent a relevant factor.

In this regard, the Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations were amended in 2020 to align its provisions with the revised text of the GGC approved by CNMV's board on 25 June 2020. The scope of such amendment covers certain powers of the committee:

- Powers relating to the process of preparing the regulated financial and nonfinancial information: (i) it has been made clear that the powers of the Audit and Compliance Committee relating to the process of preparing financial and

nonfinancial information cover both oversight and evaluation of such processes in accordance with Recommendation 42 GGC; and, (ii) the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Sustainability Committee have been jointly tasked with overseeing the process of preparing non-financial information, each of them within their respective purview.

- Powers relating to statutory audit: the committee shall ensure, that the financial statements that the board of directors presents to the General Meeting are stated in accordance with accounting standards.

In this regard, in accordance with Recommendation 8 GGC, the statutory auditor is no longer required to appear at the general meeting of shareholders in the exceptional circumstances where the auditor's report on the annual accounts is issued with a qualified opinion or with reservations, the Chair of the Audit and Compliance Committee being responsible for reporting such circumstance, where applicable, to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Furthermore, a new obligation has been added: that of making available to shareholders at the time of the publication of the notice calling the Annual General Meeting, a report issued by the Audit and Compliance Committee in those cases where the statutory auditor includes a qualification in the auditor's report, explaining the committee's opinion about the scope and content of such qualification.

- Powers relating to the Internal Audit Function: the obligations to report to the committee on the execution of the Audit Plan and the outcome of the recommendations issued by the Internal Audit Function have been reinforced.
- Powers relating to enterprise risk management: (i) it has been made clear that the committee shall be responsible not only for overseeing but also evaluating the effectiveness of the risks management systems both financial and non-financial, including tax, operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, reputational risks and those related to corruption; and (ii) a new power has been assigned to the Audit and Compliance Committee relating to Enterprise Risk Management: that of ensuring, in general, that the internal control policies and systems established are effectively applied in practice, in accordance with recommendation 42 GGC.
- Other powers of the Audit and Compliance Committee: (i) it has been entrusted with the power to ensure that the Policy regarding Disclosure of Economic-Financial, Non-Financial and Corporate Information is effectively applied in practice, in coordination with the Sustainability Committee, where applicable, as regards issues which fall under their respective purview pursuant to Recommendations 4 and 54 GGC; and (ii) it has been made clear with regard to the powers of the committee relating to overseeing and evaluating the interaction with the different stakeholders that since the Sustainability Committee is also entrusted with the same duties in the area that falls under its purview,

both committees should act in coordination, where applicable, to effectively carry out such powers.

c) Organizational and operational rules

The Committee shall meet, at least on a quarterly basis, for the purposes of reviewing the periodic financial information to be submitted to the market authorities as well as the information that the board of directors must approve and include within its annual public documentation. Likewise, it shall meet each time that its Chair calls it. The Chair must call the Audit and Control Committee whenever the board of directors or the Chairman thereof would request a report or the submission of motions and, at any rate, whenever it is appropriate for the successful performance of its functions.

Likewise, the Chair may arrange other communication channels, working meetings to prepare committee meetings on specific topics apart from the formal meetings of the committee.

Ordinary meetings shall be called by letter, fax, telegram or e-mail and the notice shall be signed by the Chair. A quorum for committee meetings shall be declared when at least half plus one of its members, present or represented are in attendance. The committee may also pass resolutions in writing, without holding a meeting, pursuant to the provisions of statute.

Committee meetings may be held via videoconference or conference call, so that one or more directors may attend the meeting by this system.

Likewise, for the purposes of making the appropriate arrangements that ensure the achievement of the objectives effectively sought, the committee shall prepare an annual working plan, which shall include, at least, the specific objectives for the financial year and an annual schedule of ordinary meetings. In addition, the committee may rely on external advisors to properly carry out its duties.

d) Main proceedings of the Audit and Compliance Committee carried out in 2020

The main proceedings of the Audit and Compliance Committee in the year in furtherance of the responsibilities it has been entrusted with pursuant to article 28 of the Articles of Association and implemented in sections 5 to 13 of the Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations, are addressed below:

1. Proceedings relating to the supervision of the process to draw up and release the periodic financial information, annual accounts, auditor's report and Statement on Non-Financial Information.
 - Preparation of financial and non-financial information

The Audit and Compliance Committee reviews Inditex's economic and financial information before it is approved by the board of directors.

To do so, prior to the stating of the quarterly, half-yearly or annual financial statements, the Audit and Compliance Committee also meets with the Company's Management to review, among other things, the enforcement of the accounting principles and the estimates made upon stating the financial statements.

Additionally, the committee, which is entirely made up of non-executive directors, meets with the external auditor for the purposes of reviewing the Company's annual accounts and certain periodic financial information, ensuring compliance with statutory requirements and the appropriate use of generally accepted accounting principles upon stating the annual accounts.

The Audit and Compliance Committee reviewed on 16 March 2020 the annual accounts and the directors' report, both consolidated and individual, as well as the auditor's report for FY2019. The Committee verified that an unqualified auditor's report was issued.

In view of the extraordinary uncertain situation due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, the committee considered that it was not the right moment to take a decision on the dividend to be proposed relating to FY2019. Thus, the committee resolved to issue a favourable report and propose to the board of directors to allocate all net income generated to reserves with a view to submitting a final proposal on dividends at a later board meeting prior to the Annual General Meeting scheduled in July. Such motion was approved by the board of directors on 17 March 2020.

In its subsequent meeting held on 8 June 2020, the committee resolved to give a favourable report to the proposal on the declaration of a dividend in the gross amount of €0.35 per share charged against unrestricted reserves and on the deferral of payment of the extraordinary dividend for FY2020 and FY2021 to FY2021 and FY2022, respectively.

Such motion was approved by the board of directors and submitted to the Annual General Meeting which approved it on 14 July 2020.

Consequently, the Group resumed its policy on dividends, which consists of a 60% ordinary payout and the distribution of bonus dividends.

Likewise, the Audit and Compliance Committee reviewed the quarterly results for 2020 and the relevant Results Releases and Press Releases in the meetings held on 8 June (1Q), 14 September (1H) and 14 December 2020 (3Q). Such results – and the respective Results Releases and Press Releases – were provided by the board of directors to the market and its supervisory bodies on a quarterly basis pursuant to the Periodic Public Information (PPI) format.

- Statement on Non-financial Information

The committee gave a favourable report to the Statement on Non-financial Information (SNFI) of the Inditex Group for 2019 in the meeting held on 16 March 2020. In accordance with the provisions of Act 11/2018, the SNFI covers the description of the Group's business model and the main priorities of its strategy, such as: (i) the sustainability strategy of the Group, updated in the Annual General Meeting held on 16 July 2019, which defines Inditex's integrated and sustainable business model, including aspects relating to Human Rights and traceability within the supply chain, and environmental issues; as well as aspects relating to (ii) staff, diversity and other social issues; (iii) customer service; (iv) community investment; (v) anti-bribery and anti-corruption measures implemented; (vi) tax information, and (vii) the analysis and description of the policies relating to each such issues approved, and of the due diligence processes carried out to identify and assess the risks thereof.

The SNFI was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing commercial regulations,

following the criteria laid down in Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards, in particular in GRI 101: Foundation 2016, selected pursuant to the table of required contents provided in Act 11/2019.

It was subject to an independent review by an external facilitator and the Audit and Compliance Committee verified that it was unqualified. The SNFI was an integral part of the Annual Report for 2019.

- Report on the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (ICFR)

The committee oversaw the effectiveness of the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (ICFR). This is accounted for in section F of the 2019 Annual Corporate Governance Report approved on 16 March 2020. The Company's ICFR has been verified by the statutory auditor, who issued an unqualified report.

The committee acknowledged in the meeting held on 11 December 2020 the Report on the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting of the Inditex Group.

Such Report covers, inter alia, the key elements upon which the system is built up, its organizational model and structure, the 2020 scoping matrix, the most relevant issues identified during the oversight process and the scope of the matrix defined for 2021.

- Report on the Internal Control System over Non-Financial Reporting (ICNFR)

The committee acknowledged in the meeting held on 11 December 2020 the Report on the Internal Control System over Non-Financial Reporting of the Inditex Group (ICNFR).

The ICNFR arises from the need to conform to the new regulatory environment that affects the Group and to improve the internal control system over non-financial information reported in the SNFI and assure the reliability of the information reported. In the design of the Group's ICNFR, the same methodology as the one used for ICFR has been followed, leveraging existing resources, being also based on the 3 lines of defense model.

The Report on ICNFR covers, inter alia, the scope and targets of the system, its structure and the key elements upon which it is built, as well as the scoping matrix for 2020 and the progress on the first pilot test on ICNFR monitoring.

2. Proceedings relating to statutory audit

- Overseeing the process to select and appoint the external auditor

An audit tender process was carried out in 2020 to select the new statutory auditor. Pursuant to applicable audit laws, audit firm that will perform the mandatory audit of a public interest entity will not be able to provide to the audited entity, its parent company or controlled entities prohibited non-audit services during the year before the period running from the beginning of the audited period and the issue of the auditor's report, i.e., between 1 February 2021 and 31 January 2022.

Taking into account that all audit firms invited to tender provided at the time non-audit services, in order to ease the independence process of the incoming statutory auditor, it was necessary to anticipate the tender process during the year prior to the start of audit activities (cooling off period).

The audit tender process seeks to comply with regulatory requirements regarding mandatory rotation periods of the audit firm. The tender has been carried out by means of a formal, orderly and regulated procedure to ensure that the competition is unbiased, fair, efficient, transparent and non-discriminatory.

The Audit and Compliance Committee, which is responsible for the process to select the statutory auditor, has been regularly apprised throughout 2020 of the progress of such process:

- The timeline of the audit tender and its main guidelines were approved in the meeting held on 8 June 2020.
- The Request for Proposal (RFP) was approved in the meeting held on 14 September 2020, drawn up in accordance with the provisions of applicable regulations on statutory audit and with Recommendation 60 of Technical Guide 3/2017, according to which audit committees should specify a selection procedure which should state the criteria and parameters to be assessed as among a sufficient number of auditors and audit firms invited to take part.
- Last, in the meeting held on 11 December 2020, the committee resolved to raise to the board of directors the motion on the appointment of E&Y, S.L. as the new statutory auditor of the company and its Group for FY2022, FY2023 and FY2024.
- Overseeing the effectiveness of the statutory audit and fulfilment of the audit engagement

The audit conducted in 2019 was reviewed by the Audit and Compliance Committee in the meeting held on 16 March 2020, which was attended by the external auditor via conference call upon special invitation of the committee.

The external auditor audited the consolidated financial statements of the Group as at 31 January 2020 as well as the individual financial statements of certain Group companies, also as at 31 January 2020. They issued an unqualified report.

External auditors have also reviewed the consolidated financial statements for 1Q2020 and 3Q2020, which was accounted for in the meetings held on 8 June and 14 December, respectively. They also attended by remote means the meeting held by the Audit and Compliance Committee on 14 September 2020 to account for the limited review of interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. and Subsidiaries for the six-month period ended 31 July 2020.

External auditors were also in attendance by remote means in the virtual meeting held on 14 December 2020 upon special invitation of the Committee, to address the 2021 audit plan

- Verifying the independence of Statutory Auditor

Pursuant to the provisions of the Procedure to Contract an Auditor for the Provision of Non-audit Services approved by the Committee on 18 July 2016, the Audit and Compliance Committee evaluated and approved in all the meetings held in 2020 where the issue was addressed, the engagement by the Company and Group companies of non-audit services from external auditors.

On 16 March 2020, the committee approved the report on the independence of the external

auditor, which also addressed the issue of the provision of non-audit services.

Pursuant to Recommendation 6 GGC, such report was made available to the shareholders on the corporate website at the time the Annual General Meeting was called.

In the meeting held on 16 March 2020, having established that independence requirements are met, and having assessed the degree of fulfilment of the audit engagement, the audit findings, and the terms of the contracts entered into with auditors to perform non-audit services other than those covered in the audit engagement, the Audit and Compliance Committee gave a favourable report to the re-election of statutory auditors, to be approved by the board of directors and subsequently submitted to the Annual General Meeting.

3. Proceedings relating to Internal Audit

The Chief Audit Officer attended all the meetings of the Audit and Compliance Committee held in 2020 and took an active part therein.

A number of issues that fall under the purview of the committee were addressed in such meetings and it oversaw the work plan of the Internal Audit Department (progress report of the projects and review of the follow-up on the most critical recommendations, both of operational, financial, compliance and systems audits currently in progress), and approved its budget and its activities report.

- In the meeting held on 16 March 2020: (i) it acknowledged the Annual Activities Report of internal Audit for 2019; (ii) it approved the Internal Audit Plan and the budget for 2020, in accordance with Recommendation 42 GGC; and (iii) it gave a favourable report to the external audit fees for 2019, the external audit budget for 2020 and the fees for non-audit services provided to the company and its Group. .
- In the meeting held on 8 June 2020: (i) it acknowledged the work done by Internal Audit in 1Q2020 and (ii) it resolved to update the Internal Audit Plan and budget for 2020 as a result of the extraordinary environment created by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In the meeting held on 14 September: (i) it acknowledged the work done by Internal Audit in 2Q2020; and (ii) it resolved to update again the Internal Audit Plan for 2020 in line with the new environment resulting from the evolution of the global COVID-19 pandemic.
- Last, in the meeting held on 11 December, it acknowledged the work done by Internal Audit in 3Q2020.

4. Proceedings relating to *Compliance*

- Supervision of the Model of Criminal Risk Prevention: review of the reports issued by the Committee of Ethics

The Committee reviewed and approved the Annual Report of the Committee of Ethics for 2019 in the meeting held on 16 March 2020, and the Half-yearly Report of the Committee of Ethics for 2020 first half, in the meeting held on 14 September 2020. Likewise in the meeting held on 16 March 2020

it acknowledged the Report on the Model of Criminal Risk Prevention for 2019 and in the meeting held on 14 September 2020 the half-yearly Report on the Model of Criminal Risk Prevention.

The committee also acknowledged the main proceedings carried out by the Committee of Ethics as regards the Ethics Line in the meetings held on 16 March, 8 June, 14 September and 11 December 2020.

Such reports review the enforcement of the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices and the Code of Conduct for Manufacturers and Suppliers, with a description of the cases seen by the Committee of Ethics, the proceedings carried out and the resolutions issued; the outcome of the supervision of the Model of Criminal Risk and proceedings to implement the *Corporate Compliance* System at domestic and international level (circulation and communication of the Corporate Compliance System, proceedings regarding the acceptance of the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices and training on *Corporate Compliance*).

- Supervision of the *Compliance* Function

In the meeting held on 16 March 2020, the committee approved the strategic action lines of the Compliance Function and its budget for 2020.

Likewise, in the meetings held on 16 March and 14 September 2020, it acknowledged the 2019 Annual Compliance Report and the half-yearly Compliance Report for 2020 first half, respectively.

The committee further acknowledged the main proceedings of the Compliance Function in the meetings held on 16 March, 8 June, 14 September and 11 December 2020.

- Corporate policies.

In order to align the company's internal regulations with certain regulatory developments, international standards and best practices on corporate governance and *corporate Compliance*, in particular, with the revised GGC approved by CNMV's board on 25 June 2020 and to implement certain aspects of the internal regulations, in 2020 the Audit and Compliance Committee gave a favourable report to the approval or amendment of the following corporate policies:

- In the meeting held on 16 March 2020, the approval of the Financial Risk Management Policy, approved by the board of directors on 17 March 2020.
- In the meeting held on 11 December 2020:
 - approval of the Policy on Disclosure of Economic-Financial, Non-financial and Corporate Information.
 - The partial review of: (a) the Diversity of Board of Directors Membership and Director Selection Policy; (b) the Diversity and Inclusion Policy; (c) the Enterprise Risk Management Policy; (d) the Financial Investment Policy; and, (d) the Sustainability Policy (formerly, the Environmental Sustainability Policy and the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy).

All such policies were approved by the board of directors on 14 December 2020.

5. Proceedings in the field of oversight and evaluation of the Enterprise Risk Management Function

The Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for verifying the level of risk tolerance and its limits, at least by means of an annual review and the reception of periodic reports on the degree of compliance with the Enterprise Risk Management Policy, to be raised to the board. Its main proceedings in the field in the year were:

- Risks Map

In the meeting held on 11 December 2020 the Head of the ERM Department apprised the committee of the main risks affecting business development and the control measures established to manage and monitor such risks. The committee gave a favourable report to the update of the 2020 Risks Map.

- Evaluation of other risks

Pursuant to sections 5.3(i) of the Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations, and the provisions of the Enterprise Risk Management Policy, the evaluation of any question regarding "financial and non-financial risks (*including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks or those related to corruption*)" is part of the Committee's duty to oversee the effectiveness of risk control systems.

Likewise, pursuant to section 9(h) of the above referred set of rules, the Audit and Compliance Committee may "*meet with the heads of business units at least once a year, and whenever the Committee deems it appropriate, for the purposes of reporting to the Committee on trends of business and risks associated with the respective areas under their remit.*"

In view of the extraordinary situation resulting from the global COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020 dialogue, coordination and interaction between directors, senior managers and the heads of all business units has been reinforced to ensure an appropriate monitoring and information flow, in particular with regard to the Group's critical areas or areas exposed to higher risks.

Considering the foregoing, the Committee has encouraged attendance of company's officers and supervisors at its meetings, to keep abreast of the operation of the risk management systems established and the findings reached.

In particular, with regard to:

- Report on Tax Policies

Pursuant to the Company's Tax Policy, the committee acknowledged in the meeting held on 16 March 2020 the tax policies followed in 2019.

- Coronavirus – COVID-19 Contingency Plan

The Audit and Compliance Committee acknowledged the Coronavirus – COVID-19 Contingency Plan in the meeting held on 16 March 2020. Such Plan covered preventive, organizational and measures relating to healthcare coordination for the purposes of ensuring the health and well-being

of employees, customers, and of every direct or indirect service provider or supplier of goods, to prevent the risk of COVID-19 infection and transmission.

- Information Security

In the meetings held on 16 March 2020, the committee acknowledged (i) the main events of interest noted by the Information Security Committee in the second half of 2019; (ii) the most relevant projects and initiatives of the period; and, (iii) the 2020 Plan.

Likewise, in the meeting held on 14 September 2020, the committee (i) acknowledged the main events of interest noted by the Information Security Committee in the first half of 2020 and the most relevant initiatives put in place in the period; and, (ii) approved the budget for 2020.

- Report of the Data Protection Officer

In the meeting held on 14 September 2020, the committee acknowledged the report of the DPO, which identified: (i) the most relevant initiatives carried out between the second half of 2019 and the first half of 2020; (ii) the action taken to manage the global health crisis caused by COVID-19 with regard to data privacy; and, (iii) the strategy and main action lines for the period running between the second half of 2020 and the first half of 2021.

- Report on IP litigation

In the meeting held on 16 March 2020, the committee acknowledged the report submitted by the head of the IP Department covering, without limitation, the progress of the cases relating to the management of Inditex Group's IP assets and the status of the main litigation cases in the field of Industrial Property.

- The corporate strategy

As a general rule, the board of directors delegates the management of the day-to-day business and the conduct of its strategy to the management team, focusing on carrying out its general oversight duty and exercising its non-delegable powers, pursuant to statute, the Articles of Association and its own set of rules.

Within the scope of its powers relating to enterprise risk management, both financial and non-financial, the Audit and Compliance Committee will be regularly updated by the Management and the heads of business units who will attend its meetings for the purposes of reporting to the committee on trends of business and risks associated with the respective areas under their remit

In this regard, in view of the exceptional situation resulting from the global COVID-19 pandemic, the committee resolved in the meeting held on 8 June 2020 to acknowledge the update of the Business Plan for the purposes of aligning it with the new environment resulting from the new environment.

6. Proceedings relating to Corporate Governance

The most relevant proceedings of the committee in 2020 regarding observance of statutory and good governance requirements have been:

- Annual Corporate Governance Report (ACGR)

The Audit and Compliance Committee approved on 16 March 2020 the 2019 Annual Corporate Governance Report (ACGR), filed for the first time in free format, in accordance with CNMV's Circular 5/2013, accompanied by the relevant Statistical Appendix laid down in such Circular. The committee submitted the ACGR to the board of directors which approved it on 17 March 2020, and subsequently sent it to the CNMV as other relevant information. The ACGR is available on CNMV website.

- Review of the reports of the Compliance Supervisory Board and the Office of the Chief Compliance Officer

The Audit and Compliance Committee reviewed in the meetings held on 16 March and 14 September 2020 the half-yearly reports prepared by the Office of the Chief Compliance Officer and the Compliance Supervisory Board on (i) the enforcement of the Internal Regulations of Conduct, and (ii) the measures taken to promote knowledge and ensure compliance with the provisions of the IRC.

- Amendment to internal regulations

In the meeting held on 8 June 2020, the committee gave a favourable report to:

- The motion to amend in part the Articles of Association and the General Meeting of Shareholders' Regulations. Such partial amendment to both sets of rules mainly seeks to allow remote attendance and participation of shareholders and proxy holders at the General Meeting of Shareholders, empowering the board of directors so that, taking into account the circumstances existing from time to time, it would allow shareholders to remotely attend the General Meeting, in a manner that guarantees the identity of the shareholders or their proxy holders, pursuant to sections 182 and 521 LSC.

The Annual General Meeting held on 14 July 2020 approved the amendment to both sets of internal regulations.

- The motion to amend in part the Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations that seeks to add as part of the powers of such committee, the possibility in certain cases, whenever the Committee so determines, of exercising duties inherent in audit committees with regard to such Group companies which are deemed to be Public-Interest Entities, in accordance with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations on statutory audit. The board of directors approved such amendment in the meeting held on 9 June 2020.

Likewise, in the meeting held on 14 September 2020, the committee gave a favourable report to the partial amendment to the Internal Regulations of Conduct in the Securities Markets. The board of directors approved such amendments in the meeting held on 15 September 2020.

Last, in the meeting held on 11 December 2020, the committee gave a favourable report to the motion to amend in part the Board of Directors' Regulations and the Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations, to align their wording to the new language of the revised GGC approved by CNMV's board on 25 June 2020, as well as to the changes to the standard form of the annual corporate governance report and the standard form of the annual report on remuneration of

directors of public listed companies, introduced by CNMV's Circular 1/2020 of 6 October, to align them with the new language of GGC.

- Evaluation of the appropriateness of the corporate governance system

In the meeting held on 11 December 2020 the Audit and Compliance Committee appreciated that the Company's corporate governance system is appropriate, as it considers that it meets its purpose of promoting corporate interest taking into account the lawful interests of the different stakeholders.

- Related-party transactions

In the meeting held on 16 March 2020, the Audit and Compliance Committee issued and approved the report on related-party transactions carried out by the Inditex Group throughout 2019.

Pursuant to Recommendation 6 GGC, such report was made available to the shareholders on the corporate website at the time the notice calling the Annual General Meeting was posted.

- Report on treasury stock

The Committee acknowledged in the meeting held on 16 March 2020 the report on treasury shares, issued by the Capital Markets Director pursuant to the provisions of the document headed "Recommendations by the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores for securities issuers and financial intermediaries acting on their behalf in discretionary transactions with own shares" dated 18 July 2013.

- Report on its proceedings

The Audit and Compliance Committee issued the annual report on its proceedings on 8 June 2020 It was published in the 2019 Annual Report and is available on www.inditex.com

7. Other actions

- Assumption by Inditex's Audit and Compliance Committee of functions of audit committee at Zara España, S.A.

In the meeting held on 8 June 2020, the committee gave a favourable report to the assumption by the Audit and Compliance Committee of duties inherent in the audit committee of Zara España, S.A., in accordance with the provisions of section 3.(d) of Third Additional Provision of Act 22/2015 of 20 July on Statutory Audit.

In that same meeting, the Audit and Compliance Committee, exercising the duties inherent in the audit committee thus assumed in respect of Zara España, S.A., authorized the provision by the external auditor of non-audit services to Zara España, S.A.

Identify the directors who are members of the audit committee and have been appointed taking into account their knowledge and experience in accounting or audit matters, or both, and state the date on which the Chairperson of this committee was appointed.

Names of directors with experience	Ms Pilar López Álvarez; Bns. Denise Patricia Kingsmill; Ms Anne Lange; Mr José Arnau Sierra; Mr José Luis Durán Schulz; Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo and Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres
Date of appointment of the chairperson	14/07/2020

The board of directors resolved in the meeting held on 14 July 2020, following a favourable report of the Nomination Committee, to appoint Ms Pilar López Álvarez as new chair of the Audit and Compliance Committee for a 4-year term.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Article 29 of the Articles of Association, section 16 of the Board of Directors' Regulations and the Nomination Committee's Regulations set out the regulations governing the Nomination Committee.

Composition of the Nomination Committee as at 31 January 2021:

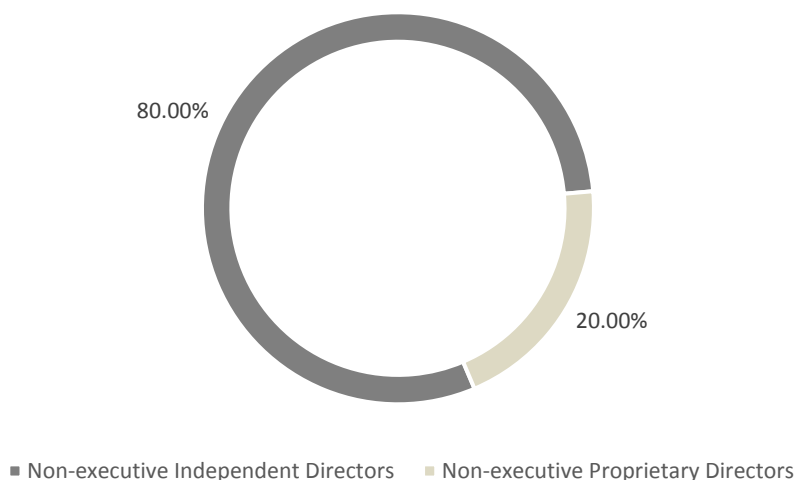
Name	Position	Directorship type
Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres	Chair	Independent
Ms Anne Lange	Ordinary Member	Independent
Ms Pilar López Álvarez	Ordinary Member	Independent
D. José Arnau Sierra	Vocal	Proprietary
D. Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo	Vocal	Independente

% executive directors	0 %
% proprietary directors	20.00%
% independent directors	80.00%
% affiliate directors	0 %

Mr Antonio Abril Abadín, General Counsel and Secretary of the Board, acts as Secretary-non-member of the Nomination Committee.

Considering the foregoing, the structure of the Nomination Committee is represented in the image below:

NOMINATION COMMITTEE



Explain the duties assigned to this committee, including where applicable those that are additional to those prescribed by law, and describe the rules and procedures for its organization and functioning. For each of these functions, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has exercised in practice each of the functions assigned to it by law, in the articles of association or in other corporate resolutions.

a) Composition

Pursuant to the provisions of article 29 of the Articles of Association, the Nomination Committee shall be made up of a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 7 non-executive directors appointed by the board of directors, a majority of whom must necessarily be independent, who shall be elected considering the appropriate knowledge, qualifications and expertise based upon the duties they must discharge. The Chair of the Nomination Committee shall be appointed by the board of directors out of the independent members of the committee.

Pursuant to section 10 of the Nomination Committee’s Regulations, the board of directors shall ensure that committee members, and namely its Chair, have the appropriate knowledge, qualifications and experience to discharge the duties they are called upon to perform, including on corporate governance issues, analysis and strategic assessment of human resources, selection of directors and officers and the assessment of the suitability requirements legally provided for the discharge of senior management functions.

Likewise, the board of directors shall encourage diversity of committee membership in terms of professional experience, qualifications, personal skills, sector-specific knowledge, international experience or geographic origin, age and gender, taking into account the restrictions that are a result of the smaller size of the committee.

b) Duties

The mission and powers of the Nomination Committee are provided in article 29.3 of the Articles of Association, section 16 of the Board of Directors’ Regulations, and sections 5 to 9 of the Nomination Committee’s Regulations.

In addition to such powers it is expressly assigned pursuant to statute and the Recommendations of the Good Governance Code, the Nomination Committee is entrusted with the following duties:

- With regard to the annual evaluation programme: (i) to establish and oversee an annual programme for evaluating the performance of the Executive Chairman, the CEO and board committees; (ii) to report on an annual basis to the board of directors on the performance of the Executive Chairman, the CEO and any other executive director; (iii) to propose an action plan or recommendation to amend potential weaknesses detected or to improve the operation of the board and its committees; and (iv) to assess the convenience of discussing with the directors the findings of their individual evaluations and, if appropriate, the measures to be adopted to improve their performance.

Additionally, the Committee may gather information about the evaluation of senior managers.

- With regard to succession plans, the committee is expressly entrusted with the power to be regularly apprised of the succession and career plans of senior managers.
- Designing and periodically organizing the induction and refresher programmes for directors.

The terms of reference of the Nomination Committee were amended in 2020 for the purposes of aligning them with the language of the revised GGC approved by CNMV's board on 25 June 2020. As a result of the update, certain powers of the committee have been affected:

- With regard to director selection:
 - The Director Selection Policy is amended and renamed Diversity of Board of Directors Membership and Director Selection Policy. Such Policy seeks to ensure an appropriate composition of the board of directors, encouraging diversity of membership, and in particular gender diversity. The company's commitment to gender diversity within senior management is written down in the Policy, supporting the existence of a significant number of female senior managers, in line with Recommendation 14 GGC.
 - Upon filling new vacancies or upon appointing new directors, selection procedures shall mainly follow the merit-base approach.
 - As part of the powers of the Nomination Committee, and in accordance with Recommendation 15 GGC, it shall make efforts to ensure that by the end of 2022 female directors would account for at least 40% of all board seats and not less than 30% prior to that date.
 - With regard to the composition of board committees, the committee shall seek a diverse membership in all board committees, in terms of professional experience, competencies, personal skills, sector-specific knowledge, international experience or geographic origin, age and in particular, gender,

taking into account the restrictions resulting from their smaller size

- With regard to directors' removal and dismissal

In accordance with Recommendation 22 GGC, the Nomination Committee has been entrusted with the duty of reporting to the board of directors on whether or not measures should be taken with regard to any board member if they are found in any circumstances affecting them which may harm the name and reputation of the Company; in particular, of any criminal charges brought against them.

c) Organizational and operational rules

The Nomination Committee shall meet at least 3 times a year and each time that its Chair calls it. The Chair shall call a committee meeting each time the Board of Directors or its Chairman requests the issuing of a report or the adoption of proposals within its remit and, at any rate, whenever this is suitable for the successful performance of its functions.

Likewise, the Chair may arrange working meetings to prepare committee meetings on specific topics apart from the formal meetings of the Committee.

Ordinary meetings shall be called by letter, fax, telegram or e-mail and the meeting notice shall be authorized by the signature of the Chair. A quorum for committee meetings shall be declared when at least half plus one of its members, present or represented are in attendance. The Committee may also pass resolutions in writing, without holding a meeting, pursuant to statutory provisions.

Committee meetings may be held via videoconference or conference call, so that one or more directors may attend the meeting by this system.

Likewise, for the purposes of making the appropriate arrangements that ensure the achievement of the objectives effectively sought, the committee shall prepare an annual working plan, which shall include, at least, the specific objectives for the financial year and an annual schedule of ordinary meetings. In addition, the committee may rely on external advisors to properly carry out its duties.

d) Main proceedings of the Nomination Committee in 2020:

In 2020, the main proceedings of the Nomination Committee have revolved around the following areas:

- Proceedings relating to appointment and removal of directors

In the meeting held on 8 June 2020, the Nomination Committee resolved to give a favourable report to the motion on the re-election of Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L. as non-executive proprietary director, represented by Ms Flora Pérez Marcote as its legal representative, and to propose the re-election of Bns. Denise Patricia Kingsmill to the board, and the ratification of the appointment of Ms Anne Lange, both of the them as non-executive independent directors.

The Committee had previously approved an explanatory report on the analysis of prior needs of the Board, for the purposes of re-election and ratification of directors.

The motions and reports above referred were subsequently submitted by the board of directors to

the Annual General Meeting and were approved by the latter on 14 July 2020.

The relevant reports issued by the Nomination Committee were made available to the shareholders on the [corporate website](#) at the time the notice calling the Annual General Meeting was posted.

In the meeting held on 14 July 2020, the committee acknowledged the removal of Mr José Luis Durán Schulz as chair of the Audit and Compliance Committee upon expiry of his term of office, and gave a favourable report to the appointment of Ms Pilar López Álvarez as new chair of the Audit and Compliance Committee. It also acknowledged the resignation tendered by Mr Santiago Martínez-Lage, who stepped down as Deputy Secretary of the board of directors, and gave a favourable report to the appointment of Mr Javier Monteoliva Díaz as new Deputy Secretary of the board of directors.

Such motions were approved by the board of directors on 14 July 2020.

The committee acknowledged in the meeting held on 25 January 2021 the resignation tendered by Mr Antonio Abril Abadín, who stepped down as General Counsel and Secretary of the board and its committees, and resolved to give a favourable report to the appointment of Mr Óscar García Maceiras as new General Counsel and Secretary of the board and its committees and raise it to the board of directors.

Last, pursuant to Recommendation 22 GGC, the committee resolved in the meeting held on 11 December 2020 to raise to the board of directors the findings of its assessment on the criminal charges brought against Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres, non-executive independent director.

- Proceedings relating to the process to evaluate the performance of the board of directors, its members and committees, the Executive Chairman, the CEO, the Lead Independent Director and the Secretary of the board.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Board of Directors' Regulations and the Nomination Committee's Regulations and, in line with the Recommendations of GGC and Recommendation 7 of Technical Guide 1/2019, the Nomination Committee submitted to the board of directors on 14 September 2020 the supervision of the "Programme for the Evaluation of the Board of Directors, the Directors, the Committees and the Executive Chairman".

Such programme covers the preparation and supervision of the annual evaluation of the performance of the board, its members and committees, the Executive Chairman, the CEO, the Lead Independent Director and the Secretary of the Board. The evaluation process has been updated in 2020, as described in section C.1.17 above.

Likewise, pursuant to Inditex' internal regulations and best practices in the field of corporate governance, the Nomination Committee approved on 14 December 2020 the annual evaluation of the performance of the Board of Directors, the Executive Chairman, the CEO, the Secretary of the Board, the Lead Independent Director, the directors and board committees. Such report was subsequently approved by the board in the meeting held on 14 December 2020.

The findings of the evaluation carried out in 2020 show that in general, directors are satisfied with

regard to the areas evaluated. In particular, they underlined the diverse board membership, as they consider appropriate the balance of skills and experience on the board, the increase in the number of meetings held by the board, as well as the conference calls regularly made for the purposes of apprising it of the impacts and measures taken to address the crisis arising from the global pandemic caused by COVID-19.

On the other hand, directors underscored the planning, arrangement and proceedings of the meetings of the board of directors and its committees, as well as the input and performance of directors, the Executive Chairman, the Lead Independent Director and the Secretary of the board.

Likewise, the different measures implemented by the company during the global health crisis caused by COVID-19 have been highly appreciated, showcasing Inditex's corporate culture firmly rooted on strong ethical values.

Last, the meeting separately held by non-executive directors for the second straight year on 2 March 2020 under the helm of the Lead Independent Director, has been considered again as very useful.

- Schedule of dates and agenda of business to be transacted:

Pursuant to recommendations of CNMV's Technical Guide 1/2019, the Nomination Committee approved in the meeting held on 11 December 2020 the schedule of dates and agenda of business to be transacted by the committee in 2021.

- Report on its proceedings

The Nomination Committee issued the annual report on its proceedings on 8 June 2020. It was published in the 2019 Annual Report and is available on the [corporate website](#).

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Article 30 of the Articles of Association, section 17 of the Board of Directors' Regulations and the Remuneration Committee's Regulations set out the regulations governing the Remuneration Committee.

Composition of the Remuneration Committee as at 31 January 2021:

Name	Position	Directorship type
Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo	Chair	Independent
Bns. Denise Patricia Kingsmill	Ordinary member	Independent
Mr José Arnau Sierra	Ordinary member	Proprietary

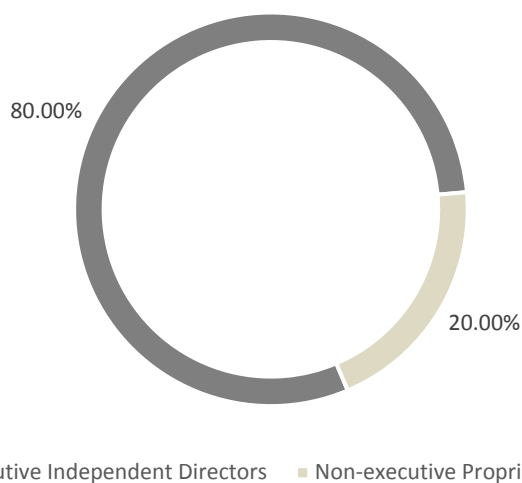
Mr José Luis Durán Schulz	Ordinary member	Independent
Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres	Ordinary member	Independent

% executive directors	0%
% proprietary directors	20.00%
% independent directors	80.00%

Mr Antonio Abril Abadín, General Counsel and Secretary of the Board, acts as Secretary-non-member of the Remuneration Committee.

The structure of the Remuneration Committee is addressed in the sections below. It is represented in the image below

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE



Explain the duties assigned to this committee, including where applicable those that are additional to those prescribed by law, and describe the rules and procedures for its organization and functioning. For each of these functions, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has exercised in practice each of the functions assigned to it by law, in the articles of association or in other corporate resolutions.

a) Composition

Pursuant to article 30 of the Articles of Association, the Remuneration Committee shall be made up of a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 7 non-executive directors appointed by the board of directors, a majority of whom shall be independent. Members of such committee shall be appointed considering the appropriate knowledge, qualifications and expertise based upon the duties they must discharge. The Chair of the Remuneration Committee shall be appointed by the board of directors out of the independent members of the committee.

Pursuant to section 7 of the Remuneration Committee's Regulations, the board of directors shall endeavour to ensure that committee members, and namely its Chair, have the appropriate knowledge, qualifications and experience to discharge the duties they are called upon to perform, including among others, the analysis and strategic assessment of human resources and the design of remuneration policies and schemes for directors and senior managers.

Likewise, the board of directors shall encourage a diverse committee membership in terms of professional experience, qualifications, personal skills, sector-specific knowledge and gender, taking into account the restrictions that are a result of the smaller size of the Committee.

b) Duties

The mission and powers of the Remuneration Committee are addressed in article 30 of the Articles of Association, section 17 of the Board of Directors' Regulations and sections 5 and 6 of the Remuneration Committee's Regulations.

The Remuneration Committee has not been assigned any powers other than those expressly entrusted by statute, and the Recommendations set forth in the Good Governance Code.

c) Organizational and operational rules

The Remuneration Committee shall meet at least 3 times a year and each time that its Chair calls it. The Chair of the Remuneration Committee shall call it whenever the board of directors or its Chairman requests the issuing of a report or the adoption of proposals within its remit and, at any rate, whenever this is suitable for the successful performance of its functions.

The Chair may arrange working meetings to prepare committee meetings on specific topics apart from the formal meetings.

Ordinary meetings shall be called by letter, fax, telegram or e-mail and the meeting notice shall be signed by the Chair. A quorum for committee meetings shall be declared when at least half plus one of its members, present or represented are in attendance. The committee may also pass resolutions in writing, without holding a meeting, pursuant to statutory provisions.

Committee meetings may be held via videoconference or conference call, so that one or more directors may attend the meeting by this system.

Likewise, for the purposes of making the appropriate arrangements that ensure the achievement of the objectives effectively sought, the committee shall prepare an annual working plan, which shall

include, at least, the specific objectives for the financial year and an annual schedule of ordinary meetings. The committee may rely on external advisors to duly perform the duties it has been entrusted with.

d) **Main proceedings of the Remuneration Committee in 2020:**

In 2020 the most relevant proceedings of the Remuneration Committee have revolved around the following areas:

A. Remuneration of executive directors and Senior Managers

The Remuneration Committee resolved in the meeting held on 16 March 2020 to submit to the board of directors the motion on the remuneration of the Executive Chairman and the CEO for 2019 for the performance of executive functions.

In that same meeting, the committee gave a favourable report to the remuneration of Senior Managers for 2019 and resolved to raise it to the board of directors.

Considering the exceptional situation caused by the COVID-19 global pandemic, the committee resolved to propose to the board of directors that the annual variable remuneration of the Executive Chairman and the CEO for 2019 be halved. In that same meeting, the committee resolved to submit to the board the motion on the remuneration of executive directors for 2020.

Both motions were approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 17 March 2020.

Likewise, in the meeting held on 14 September the committee resolved to give a favourable report and raise to the board of directors a motion to update the yardsticks and terms to determine the annual variable remuneration for 2020 for Executive Directors and Senior Managers, which had been approved by the board of directors on 17 March 2020. Such update answers the need to adjust the terms of the annual variable remuneration in line with the new objectives of the revised budget of the company for the second half of the year, as a result of the extraordinary situation arising from the global COVID-19 pandemic.

B. 2016-2020 Long-term Incentive Plan

The Remuneration Committee acknowledged in the meeting held on 16 March 2020 the accrual of the second cycle (2017-2020) of the 2016-2020 Plan.

C. 2019-2023 Long-term Incentive Plan

On 11 December 2020, for the purposes of adapting the terms of the 2019-2022 Long-Term Incentive Plan to the new environment resulting from the global health crisis caused by COVID-19 pandemic, the Remuneration Committee resolved to raise to the board of directors a motion on the amendment of the targets for each of the performance scales linked to EBT and Same Store Sales metrics, approved for the first cycle (2019-2023) of the Plan, and a motion to approve the targets for the second cycle (2020-2023) thereof, pursuant to section 9 of the Plan's Regulations, section 17.2(c) of the Board of Director's Regulations and section 5(c) of the terms of reference of the committee.

In that same meeting, the Committee acknowledged the list of beneficiaries of the second cycle (2020-2023) of the 2019-2023 Long-term Incentive Plan. Such motion was approved by the board of directors in the meeting held on 14 December 2020.

D. Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors for 2019

The Remuneration Committee resolved in the meeting held on 16 March 2020 to raise the 2019 Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors to the board of directors for approval, which it did in the meeting held on 17 March 2020.

Such report was submitted to CNMV as a relevant fact and is available on [CNMV's website](#).

Additionally, pursuant to section 541LSC, the 2019 Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors was approved by the Annual General Meeting held on 14 July 2020, having been put to an advisory say-on-pay vote.

E. Schedule of dates and agenda of business to be transacted

Pursuant to recommendations of CNMV's Technical Guide 1/2019, the Remuneration Committee approved on 11 December 2020 the schedule of dates and agenda of business to be transacted by the Committee in 2021.

F. Report on its proceedings

The Remuneration Committee issued the annual report on its proceedings on 8 June 2020. It was published in the 2019 Annual Report and is available on the corporate website.

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

Article 30bis of the Articles of Association, section 17 *bis* of the Board of Directors' Regulations, and the Sustainability Committee's Regulations set out the regulations governing the Sustainability Committee.

Composition of the Sustainability Committee as at 31 January 2021:

Name	Position	Directorship type
Bns. Denise Patricia Kingsmill	Chair	Independent
Ms Anne Lange	Ordinary member	Independent
Ms Pilar López Álvarez	Ordinary member	Independent
Mr José Arnau Sierra	Ordinary member	Proprietary
Mr José Luis Durán Schulz	Ordinary member	Independent

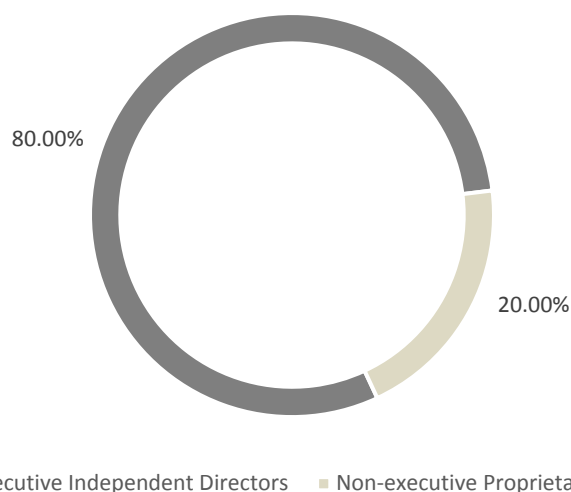
% executive directors	0 %
-----------------------	-----

% proprietary directors	20 %
% independent directors	80 %
% affiliate directors	0 %

Mr Antonio Abril Abadín, General Counsel and Secretary of the Board, acts as Secretary-non-member of the Sustainability Committee.

The structure of the Sustainability Committee is addressed in the sections below. It is represented in the image below:

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE



Explain the duties assigned to this committee and describe the rules and procedures for its organization and functioning. For each of these functions, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has exercised in practice each of the functions assigned to it by law, in the articles of association or in other corporate resolutions.

a) Composition:

Pursuant to article 30bis of the Articles of Association, the Sustainability Committee shall be made up of a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 7 non-executive directors appointed by the board of directors, a majority of whom shall be independent. Members of such Committee shall be appointed considering the appropriate knowledge, qualifications and expertise based upon the duties they must discharge.

The Chair of the Sustainability Committee shall be appointed by the board of directors out of the independent members of the Committee.

Pursuant to section 9 of the Sustainability Committee’s Regulations, the Board of Directors shall endeavour to ensure that committee members, and namely its chair, have the appropriate knowledge, qualifications and experience in the field of sustainability, social action initiatives, sustainable management of resources and design of communication policies with stakeholders.

Likewise, the board of directors shall encourage a diverse committee membership in terms of professional experience, competencies, personal skills, sector-specific knowledge, international experience or geographic origin, age and gender, taking into account the restrictions that are a result of the smaller size of the committee.

b) Duties:

Pursuant to article 30.3 of the Articles of Association, section 17bis of the Board of Directors' Regulations and sections 5 to 8 of the Sustainability Committee's Regulations, the Sustainability Committee shall have the following basic responsibilities:

- To regularly review the internal regulations on sustainability of the Group, and to propose to the Board, if appropriate, any update or amendment thereof, and to monitor compliance with them for the purposes of ensuring that they fulfil the mission to promote the corporate interest and catering as appropriate to the legitimate interests of remaining stakeholders.
- To deliver a more intensive and committed management of sustainability and social or environmental issue.
- To encourage compliance by the Group with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations (the "SDGs").
- To oversee monitoring of the entire supply chain and compliance by suppliers with Inditex's Code of Conduct for Manufacturers and Suppliers.
- To verify that the goods that the Company sells comply with the product health and safety standard.
- To verify compliance with the most exacting environmental standards, encouraging biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources in respect of use of raw materials, production processes, product and store.
- To verify compliance with the Company's Policy on Human Rights across its entire value chain.

The terms of reference of the Sustainability Committee have been amended in 2020 to align its wording with the language of the revised GGC approved by CNMV's board on 25 June 2020. Some of the powers it has been entrusted with have been affected by such update:

- Powers relating to the relations with the different stakeholders: the committee's responsibilities as regards its relations with the different stakeholders have been increased as it has been entrusted with overseeing, in coordination with the Audit and Compliance Committee, the strategy on communication and relations with stakeholders with regard to the issues that fall under its purview, being also responsible for overseeing that the Policy on Disclosure of Economic-Financial, Non-Financial and Corporate Information is effectively applied.

Likewise, it has been clarified that the duty to oversee procedures and channels of communication with stakeholders is also shared between both committees with regard

to the issues under their respective purview. Thus, both of them shall act in coordination where applicable.

- With regard to the duty relating to oversight of the process to prepare the non-financial information, it has been assigned to both the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Sustainability Committee collectively, with regard to such issues that fall under their respective purview. However, the Audit and Compliance Committee is ultimately responsible for overseeing and evaluating the process.
- Powers relating to sustainability:

The Sustainability Committee shall be responsible for periodically reviewing compliance with the internal regulations on sustainability, in particular, with the Sustainability Policy of the Group.

Likewise, the committee has been entrusted with the task of following-up on the social and environmental sustainability strategy and practices, assessing whether they adhere to the Sustainability Policy.

c) Organizational and operational rules.

The Sustainability Committee shall meet at least 3 times a year and each time that its Chair calls it. The Chair must call the Sustainability Committee whenever the board of directors or its Chairman would request the issue of a report or the approval of motions within the scope of its powers and, at any rate, whenever it is useful for the successful performance of its functions.

Ordinary meetings shall be called by letter, fax, telegram or e-mail and the meeting notice shall be signed by the Chair. A quorum for committee meetings shall be declared when at least half plus one of its members, present or represented are in attendance. The committee may also pass resolutions in writing, without holding a meeting, pursuant to statutory provisions.

Likewise, the Chair may arrange working meetings to prepare committee meetings on specific topics apart from the formal meetings of the committee.

Committee meetings maybe held via videoconference or conference call, so that one or more directors may attend the meeting by this system.

For the purposes of making the appropriate arrangements that ensure the achievement of the objectives effectively sought, the committee shall prepare an annual working plan, which shall include, at least, the specific objectives for the financial year and an annual schedule of ordinary meetings. The committee may rely on external advisors to duly perform the duties it has been entrusted with.

e) Proceedings of the Sustainability Committee in 2020:

The most relevant proceedings of the Sustainability Committee in 2020 have revolved around the following areas:

- A. With regard to following-up on the social and environmental sustainability strategy and

practices

In the first ever meeting held by the Sustainability Committee on 8 June 2020, the Department Sustainability was introduced to its members and the 2020 annual work programme was approved.

In the meeting held on 14 December 2020, the Sustainability Department updated committee members on the different current initiatives in place with regard to the different areas, and the committee acknowledged the strategic targets, the main action lines in progress and the main social sustainability milestones for 2021, 2022 and beyond

B. With regard to Human Rights

In the meeting held on 8 June 2020, the committee resolved to give a favourable report to the Statement on the action taken to prevent any manner of slavery and human trafficking with the organization and its supply chain for 2019, and submit it to the board of directors, pursuant to the provisions of section 54 of the UK Modern Slavery Act, the California Transparency in Supply Chain Act and section 14 of the Australian Modern Slavery Act.

The Statement addressed, inter alia, the set of measures taken by the Company between March and May 2020 in response to the global health crisis resulting from COVID-19 as regards employees' health and safety, as well as economic and health-related issues within the Group's supply chain.

C. With regard to the periodic review of the Group's internal regulations on sustainability

The committee resolved in the meeting held on 14 December 2020 to give a favourable report to the new Sustainability Policy which consolidated the former Environmental Sustainability Policy and Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. Such consolidation seeks to align with the holistic approach to sustainability, extended across the entire value chain of the Group, in line with SDGs.

Likewise, the consolidation of both policies seeks to have in place a single policy on sustainability, which addresses the minimum contents set out in Recommendation 55 GGC, in accordance with the current approach to sustainability.

D. Schedule of dates and business to be transacted:

The Sustainability Committee approved in the meeting held on 14 December 2020 the schedule of dates and agenda of business to be transacted by the Committee in 2021.

E. Report on its proceedings

The report on the Sustainability Committee was issued on 8 June 2020 and was published in the 2019 Annual Report. It is available on the corporate website.

F. Inditex's Annual Report

In the meeting held on 8 June 2020, the committee gave a favourable report to the 2019 Annual Report concerning the topics within its purview.

C.2.2 Complete the following table with information regarding the number of female directors who were members of Board committees at the close of the past four years:

	Number of female directors			
	2020 Number %	2019 Number %	2018 Number %	2017 Number %
Executive Committee	12.5%	12.5%	14.3%	0
Audit and Compliance Committee	42.85%	42.85%	33.3%	16.7%
Nomination Committee	40%	40%	33.3%	16.7%
Remuneration Committee	20%	20%	33.3%	16.7%
Sustainability Committee	60%	60%	-	-

C.2.3 Indicate, where applicable, the existence of any regulations governing Board committees, where these regulations are to be found, and any amendments made to them during the year. Also indicate whether any annual reports on the activities of each committee have been voluntarily prepared.

The terms of reference of the Audit and Compliance Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Sustainability Committee are available on the corporate website.

- Audit and Compliance Committee:

<https://www.inditex.com/en/compliance/corporate-governance/board-of-directors/audit-and-compliance-committee-s-regulations>

- Nomination Committee:

<https://www.inditex.com/en/compliance/corporate-governance/board-of-directors/nomination-committee-s-regulations>

- Remuneration Committee:

<https://www.inditex.com/en/compliance/remuneration-committee-s-regulations>

- Sustainability Committee:

<https://www.inditex.com/en/compliance/corporate-governance/board-of-directors/sustainability-committee-regulations>

Additionally, information on board committees is also included in the Board of Directors' Regulations and in the Articles of Association. The full text of the Board of Directors' Regulations is available on both the corporate website: <https://www.inditex.com/en/compliance/corporate-governance/board-of-directors/regulations-of-the-board>, and on CNMV's website (www.cnmv.es)

The Audit and Compliance Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Sustainability Committee prepare on an annual basis a report on the activities they have carried out in the year, which is included in the Annual Report published ahead of the Annual General Meeting.

In 2020, the board of directors resolved to update the terms of reference of some of its committees as follows:

- It resolved on 9 June 2020 to amend the Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations for the purposes of adding to the powers of the committee that of assuming duties inherent in an audit committee with regard to such Group companies which qualify as Public-Interest Entities in accordance with current laws on statutory audit.
- The board of directors resolved on 14 December 2020 to amend the Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations, the Nomination Committee's Regulations and the Sustainability Committee's Regulations for the purposes of aligning their provisions with the language of the revised GGC approved by CNMV's board on 25 June 2020.

D. RELATED PARTY AND INTRAGROUP TRANSACTIONS

Below is a list of related-party transactions carried out in 2020 in accordance with the definitions, criteria and groupings provided in Order EHA/3050/2004 of 15 September, to which the Instructions included in Appendix II of CNMV's Circular 1/2020 refer, regarding completion of the form of the annual corporate governance report of listed companies, whereby the contents of the annual corporate governance report of listed companies provided in section 540 of the Companies Act, as amended by Act 31/2014, and in section 5 of Order ECO/461/2013, of 20 March, are determined.

D.1 Describe, where applicable, the procedure and competent bodies for the approval of related party and intragroup transactions.

Procedure to approve related-party transactions

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5.3(b)(vii) of the Board of Directors' Regulations, it is incumbent on the Audit and Compliance Committee to report on the transactions of the Company or of any company of the Inditex Group with directors, shareholders or with Related Persons, as referred to in Section 40 of the Board of Directors' Regulations. Related Persons are defined in section 34 of such Regulations.

The board of directors shall not authorize related-party transactions without a prior report from the Audit and Compliance Committee evaluating the transaction from an arm's length perspective.

In this regard, section 13(c) of the Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations provides that it is incumbent on such Committee to advise the board of directors on such transactions that the Company or the companies comprising its corporate Group intend to carry out with directors, significant shareholders or shareholders who hold a significant stake or who have proposed the appointment of any director of the Company, or with their respective related persons, from an arm's length perspective.

In the event of transactions with significant shareholders, the Audit and Compliance Committee shall also examine them from the standpoint of an equal treatment of all shareholders.

In the case of transactions within the ordinary course of trade of the Company and being of a habitual or recurrent nature, a general authorization of the line of transactions and the terms of execution thereof will suffice.

The Company shall report on any transactions carried out with its directors, significant shareholders and Related Persons in the half-yearly public periodic information and in the Annual Corporate Governance Report, within the scope provided by statute in each case.

Likewise, the Company shall include on the notes to the annual accounts information on the transactions carried out by the Company or any companies within the Inditex Group with directors or with those acting on their behalf, whenever they are alien to the ordinary course of trade of the Company or are not carried out at arm's length.

The authorization of the board of directors shall not be required for such related-party transactions that meet at the same time the following terms:

- i) they are conducted under contracts with standard terms and conditions which apply en masse

to many customers;

ii) they are conducted at prices or rates generally established by the suppliers of the good or service in question; and

iii) their amount is not in excess of 1% of the Company's annual revenue.

Such authorization has to be granted by the Annual General Meeting where it refers to a related-party transaction with a director which amount is in excess of ten percent (10%) of the corporate assets.

D.2 Describe any transactions that are significant, either because of the amount involved or the subject matter, entered into between the company or entities within its group and the company's significant shareholders:

The transactions carried out in 2020 by the INDITEX Group with its controlling shareholder Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L., or with Partler Participaciones, S.L.U. (or Partler 2006, S.L.) or Rosp Corunna Participaciones Empresariales, S.L.U and with persons and companies related thereto, are shown in the table below:

Name of the significant shareholder (person or company)	Name of the company or entity of its group (person or company)	Nature of the relationship	Type of transaction	Amount (thousand euros)
PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L. PARTLER PARTICIPACIONES, S.L., PARTLER 2006, S.L. or persons or companies related thereto	INDITEX GROUP (1)	Contractual	Lease of assets	(32,839)
PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L. PARTLER PARTICIPACIONES, S.L., PARTLER 2006, S.L. or persons or companies related thereto	INDITEX GROUP (1)	Contractual	Provision of services (Construction works)	3,065
PONTEGADEA INVERSIONES, S.L. PARTLER PARTICIPACIONES, S.L., PARTLER 2006, S.L. or persons or companies related thereto	INDITEX GROUP (1)	Contractual	Other income	578
ROSP CORUNNA PARTICIPACIONES EMPRESARIALES, S.L.U. or persons or companies related	INDITEX GROUP (1)	Contractual	Lease of assets	(1,102)

thereto				
ROSP CORUNNA PARTICIPACIONES EMPRESARIALES, S.L.U. or persons or companies related thereto	GRUPO INDITEX (1)	Contractual	Purchase of goods (finished or work in progress)	(153)
ROSP CORUNNA PARTICIPACIONES EMPRESARIALES, S.L.U. or persons or companies related thereto	INDITEX GROUP (1)	Contractual	Other income	62
ROSP CORUNNA PARTICIPACIONES EMPRESARIALES, S.L.U. or persons or companies related thereto	INDITEX GROUP (1)	Contractual	Other expenses	(95)

(1) Different companies of the Inditex Group.

D.3 Describe any transactions that are significant, either because of their amount or the subject matter, entered into between the company or entities within its group and directors or managers of the company:

With regard to the remuneration received by directors and officers, reference is made to the provisions of sections C.1.13 and C.1.14 above.

Name (person or company) of directors or officers	Name (person or company) of the related party	Relationship	Type of transaction	Amount (thousand euros)
-	-	-	-	-

No relevant transactions have been carried out between the Company or entities of its group and the directors and officers of the Company

D.4 Report any material transactions carried out by the company with other entities belonging to the same group, provided that these are not eliminated in the consolidation process and do not form part of the company’s ordinary business activities in terms of their purpose and conditions.

In any case, report any intragroup transaction conducted with entities established in countries or territories considered as tax havens:

Company name of the group entity	Brief description of the transaction	Amount (thousand euros)
Joint Control Companies (1)	Purchase of goods	780,211
100% Subsidiaries (2)	Sale of goods and provision of services to stores	12,484

- (1) Transactions between Inditex and its subsidiaries form part of the company's ordinary business activities as regards their purpose and terms and have been fully eliminated during the consolidation process. For such reason, they are not detailed in this section.
- (2) The above mentioned transactions are exclusively within the ordinary course of trade of the Group through its stores, and are not due to tax reasons. As at 31 January 2021, transaction of the Group with Group companies residing in countries or territories considered tax havens under Spanish laws, correspond to sales through 7 stores of the Group located in Macau and in Monaco.

D.5 Report any material transactions carried out by the company or entities belonging to its group with other related parties that have not been reported in the previous sections.

Company name of the related party	Brief description of the transaction	Amount (thousand euros)

No other transactions with related parties have been carried out.

D.6 List the mechanisms in place to detect, determine and resolve potential conflicts of interest between the company and/or its group and its directors, senior management or significant shareholders.

Section 34 of the Board of Directors' Regulations addresses potential situations of conflict of interest for board members:

"1. It shall be understood that a conflict of interest situation exists where there is a direct or indirect conflict between the interest of the Company and the personal interest of the Director. It is considered that directors have a personal interest when the matter affects them or a Person Related to them.

For the purposes of these Regulations, Related Persons are understood as being the following:

- (a) The spouse of the director or any other person deemed to be equivalent to a spouse;*

- (b) the ascendants, descendants and siblings of the director or of the spouse (or any other person deemed to be equivalent to a spouse) of the director;*
- (c) the spouse (or any other person deemed to be equivalent to a spouse) of the ascendants, descendants and siblings of the director;*
- (d) those companies where directors hold the office of director or a management position, or in which they hold a significant interest, understanding as such, for the case of companies listed on any official Spanish or foreign secondary market, those referred to in the applicable regulations, and for the case of unlisted national or foreign companies, any direct or indirect interest over twenty (20) percent of its issued share capital.*

With regard to directors who are legal entities, Related Persons are understood as being the following:

- (a) Those partners who are included with regard to the Director legal entity, in any of the situations provided in Section 42 of the Code of Commerce;*
- (b) The representative, who is a natural person, the director de iure or de facto, the liquidators and the attorneys-in fact with general powers of the director, who is a legal entity;*
- (c) Those companies that are part of the same corporate group, as defined in Section 42 of the Code of Commerce, and their shareholders; and,*
- (d) Those persons who are understood, with regard to the director who is a legal entity, as being related persons in accordance with the provisions of the paragraph above regarding directors who are natural persons.*

The following rules shall apply to the conflict of interest situations:

- (a) Prevention: directors must take all necessary measures to prevent, as far as possible, becoming involved in any situations in which their interests may, either on their behalf, or on behalf of third parties, be in conflict with the interest of the company and with their duties towards the company.*
- (b) Information: without prejudice to their obligation of active prevention, directors must inform the Board of Directors, through the Chairman or the Secretary thereof, of any conflict of interest situation in which they are involved.*
- (c) Abstention: directors must abstain from attending and taking part in the discussions and voting of those matters regarding which they are in a conflict of interest situation, with the exceptions provided in the applicable laws. Likewise, with regard to proprietary directors, they shall abstain from taking part in the voting of those matters that might entail a conflict of interest between those shareholders that had proposed their appointment and the Company.*
- (d) Transparency: the Company must disclose in the notes to the annual accounts any conflict of interest situation in which a director is, that the Company is aware of by virtue of the information of same by the affected person, or by any other means."*

In addition, sections 33 and 35 to 37 of the Board of Directors' Regulations address the following situations which can give rise to conflicts of interest: (i) the rendering of professional services in competing

companies (section 33); (ii) the use of corporate assets (section 35); (iii) the use of non-public Company information for private ends (section 36), and (iv) taking advantage of business opportunities of the Company (section 37).

Moreover, section 39 of the Board of Directors' Regulations provides that directors must inform: (i) the Company of the shares of its share capital that he/she directly or indirectly holds. Likewise, they must inform about those other shares which are held, directly or indirectly, by their closest relatives, all of which is in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Regulations of Conduct in the Securities Markets; (ii) the Company of any conflict of interest situation, either direct or indirect, in which either themselves or their Related Parties may be involved in respect of the interest of the Company; and (iii) the Nomination Committee of all the positions they hold and the activities they carry out in other companies or entities and, in general, about any fact or situation which may be relevant for the performance of their duties as director of the Company (in this regard, and without prejudice to the obligation of offering their resignation to the board of directors, provided in Section 25 of the Board of Directors' Regulations- which addresses the resignation, removal and dismissal of directors-, directors shall inform the board of any other change in their professional situation and of any circumstance which might harm the name and reputation of the Company or jeopardize its interests); and (iv) of any legal, administrative proceedings or other proceedings whatsoever brought against them and which might, given their relevance or description, seriously affect the reputation of the Company. Namely, directors shall inform the Company via the Chairman of the board of directors, of any criminal charges brought against them as well as how the legal proceedings subsequently unfold. The Board of Directors shall examine the case, as soon as possible, and shall take, following a report of the Nomination Committee and based upon the interest of the company, such measures as it may deem fit, such as the opening of an internal investigation, calling on a director to resign or proposing his/her dismissal.

In such case, the Company shall report the measures taken in the Annual Corporate Governance Report, unless there are special circumstances which justify otherwise, which must be recorded in the minutes.

Additionally, section 1 of the Board of Directors' Regulations provides that the rules of conduct therein established for directors shall apply, to the extent that they are compatible with their specific nature, to the senior managers of the company who are not directors. More particularly and with the due nuances, the following sections shall apply to senior managers: section 32 (duty of confidentiality), 34 (conflicts of interest), in connection with the duty of informing the Company, 35 (use of corporate assets), 36 (non-public information), 37 (business opportunities), and 38 (prohibition to make undue influence of the office).

With regard to significant shareholders, section 40 of the Board of Directors' Regulations provides that:

"1. The Board of Directors reserves the right to have knowledge of any transaction between the Company and a director or a shareholder who owns, either individually or jointly with others, any significant stake, including any shareholder who, regardless of his/her stake in the share capital, is represented on the Board of Directors of the Company or of other companies which are part of its corporate group.

2. In no event shall such a transaction be authorized if previously a report has not been issued by the Audit and Compliance Committee evaluating the transaction from the standpoint of market conditions. In the event of transactions with significant shareholders, the Committee shall examine it also from the standpoint of an equal treatment for all shareholders.

3. *In the case of transactions within the ordinary course of company business and being of a habitual or recurrent nature, a general authorization of the line of transactions and their conditions of execution will be sufficient.*

4. *The Company shall inform of the transactions conducted with directors, significant shareholders and Related Persons in the half-yearly public periodic information and in the Annual Corporate Governance Report, within the scope of the Law. Likewise, the Company shall include on the notes to the annual accounts information on the*

transactions carried out by the company or any companies within the Inditex Group with directors and with those acting on their behalf, whenever they are alien to the ordinary course of trade of the Company or are not carried out in normal market conditions.

5. *The authorization of the Board of Directors shall not be required for such transactions which meet simultaneously the following three conditions:*

(a) they are carried out pursuant to standard agreements and applied to a large number of clients;

(b) they are carried out at such prices or rates generally set by the provider of the good or service in question; and

(c) their amount is not in excess of one percent (1%) of the annual revenue of the Company.

6. *The authorization shall be granted by the General Meeting of Shareholders when it refers to any transaction with a director for a value which is in excess of 10% of the corporate assets."*

As stated in section D.1 above, the Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for reporting on the transactions that involve or are likely to involve any conflict of interest and the Nomination Committee is responsible for reporting on the authorization or release by the Board of Directors of the obligations stemming from the duty of loyalty of directors, where such responsibility is not incumbent on the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Although the system above described exclusively applies to directors and other individuals within the Organization considered as senior managers, the Company has in place a number of mechanisms to detect, determine and solve potential conflicts of interest which may arise regarding officers and other employees.

Thus, section 4.8 of the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices provides that: *"INDITEX's employees shall avoid any situation which might entail any conflict between their personal interests and those of the company. They shall also refrain from representing the company and from taking part or having a say in any decision making wherein they may have, either directly or indirectly, either themselves or through any related party thereto, any personal interest. They may not avail themselves of their position in the company to obtain any economic or personal benefit, or any business opportunity for them.*

No employee of INDITEX may render services as consultant, director, officer, employee or advisor to any of INDITEX's competitors, except for such services which may be rendered at the request of INDITEX or with the authorization of the Committee of Ethics.

INDITEX respects the private life of its employees and therefore the private sphere of their decisions. In the framework of this policy of respect, employees are urged to report to the Committee of Ethics any personal conflicts of interest or any conflicts of interest involving their relatives, that might jeopardize the necessary objectivity or professionalism of their duties within Inditex, so that, in the respect of the confidentiality and privacy of individuals, the relevant measures might be taken for the mutual benefit of the company and of the affected individuals.

Namely, the cases below shall be considered as potential situations of conflict of interest and they shall be reported to the Committee of Ethics:

- *The conduct by any employee or by any person related to him/her, either directly or indirectly, by themselves or through any company or institution, of any business which is the same, similar or supplementary to the business conducted by INDITEX.*
- *The conduct by any employee or by any person related to him/her, either directly or indirectly, by themselves or through any company or institution, of any business which involves an exchange of goods and/or services, regardless of the remuneration system agreed."*

On the other hand, the Board of Directors approved on 16 July 2019 the Conflicts of Interest Policy, following a favourable report of the Audit and Compliance Committee.

Such Policy seeks to supplement and implement the provisions of the Code of Conduct on conflicts of interest, defining the appropriate measures aimed at preventing, detecting, disclosing and managing such conflicts of interest which may affect employees in the performance of their job.

In this regard, section 4 of the Policy defines conflict of interest as *"any situation where an employee's personal interest (direct conflict of interest) or the interest of any related party thereto (indirect conflict of interest) contradicts (actual conflict of interest) or may contradict (potential conflict of interest) the Company's interest, jeopardizing the requisite objectivity or professionalism of such employee at the workplace."*

Likewise, section 5 provides the obligation for employees to avoid where possible, being in any situations which may entail a direct or indirect, actual or potential conflict of interest.

Moreover, employees are bound to forthwith disclose to the Committee of Ethics any apparent or real conflict of interest situation which may arise, as well as any doubt they may have on whether a specific situation qualifies as conflict of interest. The Committee of Ethics shall be responsible for addressing the conflicts of interest situations which may arise between the Company and its employees

D.7 Indicate whether the company is controlled by another entity within the meaning of section 42 of the Commercial Code, whether listed or not, and whether it has, directly or through any of its subsidiaries, business relationships with said entity or any of its subsidiaries (other than the listed company) or carries out activities related to those of any of them.

Yes No

Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L owns 1,558,637,990 shares of the Company, which represents a 50.1% stake. Transactions that are significant, either on account of the amount involved or of their nature, entered into

between the company and the different entities within the Inditex Group and Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L and its related entities, are covered in section D.2 above

Indicate whether the respective areas of activity and any business relationships between the listed company or its subsidiaries and the parent company or its subsidiaries have been defined publicly and precisely:

Yes No

Report the respective areas of activity and any business relationships between the listed company or its subsidiaries and the parent company or its subsidiaries, and identify where these aspects have been publicly reported.

Transactions that are significant, either on account of the amount involved or of their nature, entered into between the company and the different entities within the Inditex Group and Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L and its related entities, are covered in section D.2 above.

Pursuant to section 40.4 of the Board of Directors' Regulations, the Company reports on the transactions carried out with its significant shareholders and their related parties in the periodic half-yearly information.

Additionally, pursuant to Recommendation 6 GGC, the report on related-party transactions issued by the Audit and Compliance Committee is made available to the shareholders on the corporate website well in advance of the Annual General Meeting.

Identify the mechanisms in place to resolve potential conflicts of interest between the parent of the listed company and the other group companies:

Mechanisms for resolving possible conflicts of interest

Section 40 of the Board of Directors' Regulations governs the procedure to approve transactions between the Company and its shareholders as well as the rules on the reporting thereof. It is fully transcribed in section D.6 above. In short: this type of transactions must be authorized by the board of directors, following a report of the Audit and Compliance Committee, except for (i) transactions within the ordinary course of company business and of a habitual or recurrent nature. In such case, a general authorization of the line of transactions will suffice; (ii) transactions which do not require the authorization of the board of directors for meeting simultaneously a number of conditions; and (iii) any transaction with a director for a value which is in excess of 10% of the corporate assets. These latter must be approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Likewise, as stated in section D.1 above, the Audit and Compliance Committee is tasked with reporting on transactions which entail or which might entail conflicts of interest situations.

E. ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

E.1. Risk Management Framework

Inditex's Integrated Enterprise Risk Management System ("ERMS") extends to the whole Group, both at corporate, business units and subsidiaries' level, irrespective of their geographic area. It is part of the strategic planning process, the definition of business objectives and of the daily operations of the Group. The Integrated Enterprise Risk Management System encompasses both financial and non-financial risks that the Group faces (including tax, operational, technological, risks related to cybersecurity, legal or regulatory, social, environmental risks, risks related to climate change, political, reputational risks, and risks related to corruption). The Group defines risk as any potential event, irrespective of their nature, that may impact at a given time the achievement of business objectives.

The Enterprise Risk Management Policy sets out the overarching principles, risk factors and the general framework for action in order to manage and monitor the risks that affect the Group. The board of directors is responsible for determining the enterprise risk management policy, this being a non-delegable power. Although the Policy is driven by the board of directors and the senior management its implementation is incumbent on each and every member of the company. The enforcement of the Policy, in full or in part, may extend to any natural and/or legal person associated with Inditex. The Policy seeks to provide reasonable assurance as to the achievement of the targets set by the Group in response to social and environmental challenges, providing all its stakeholders with an appropriate level of assurance which ensures protection of the value built.

The ERMS is based on the above referred Policy and is implemented and supplemented by other specific risk policies or regulations which are laid down in respect of certain units or areas of the Group. The ERMS coexists with other functions tasked with overseeing specific risk areas. The enterprise risk management policies or regulations implemented include:

- Investment Policy
- External Financing Policy
- Payment Management Policy
- Financial Risk Management Policy
- Policy on Management of Insurable Risks
- Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices
- Policy on Criminal Risk Prevention
- Internal Regulations of Conduct in the Securities Markets
- Code of Conduct for Manufacturers and Suppliers

- Occupational Health & Safety Policy.
- Sustainability Policy
- Information Security Policy
- Standard for Procurement Management
- Policy on Communication and Contacts with Shareholders, Institutional Investors and Proxy Advisors
- Policy on Disclosure of Economic-Financial, Non-Financial and Corporate Information
- Policy and Procedure for Representatives and Attorneys
- The Policy on Human Rights
- The Diversity & Inclusion Policy
- Compliance Policy
- Tax Strategy and Tax Policy
- Anti-money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Policy Due Diligence Policy
- Conflicts of Interest Policy
- Policy on Donations and Sponsorship
- Policy on Gifts and Business Courtesies
- Policy on Relations with Civil Servants

The Group's ERMS ensures the appropriate segregation of duties among the different elements which make it up, i.e., among the areas or business units which assume and manage risks and the areas responsible for coordinating, monitoring and overseeing them. It is based upon a differentiated responsibility model, the "Three lines of defense" model-

Business units act as the first line of defense, setting appropriate risk management mechanisms and reporting the relevant information to the different areas entrusted with oversight duties with regard to the suitability of the internal control system, and to the ERM Department (which reports to the Financial Department) as the second line of defense. In turn, Internal Audit acts as the third line of defense, overseeing independently and objectively the operation and effectiveness of ERMS and reporting to the board of directors through the Audit and Compliance Committee.

The Integrated Enterprise Risk Management System of the Group is based upon the COSO ERM methodological framework and the relevant ISO standards, aligned with the requirements and particularities of the Group. Uniform, standardized and systematic processes are in place for risk identification, assessment and prioritization based upon the following concepts: risk appetite, risk tolerance and risk target. The risk factors that the Group addresses are classified in 6 different groups, which are in turn divided into families and sub-types of lesser rank based upon their

causality: financial, geopolitical, technological, environmental, social and governance risks.

Risk identification seeks to pinpoint, recognize and describe such risks which may hamper achievement of objectives by the Organization. Identification requires relying on the best available information resting on the knowledge and experience of areas directly responsible for risk management, which will be supplemented, as the case may be, with the relevant external sources. In addition, emerging risks are considered, i.e., any new risks which are undergoing transformation or are a new combination of risks whose impact, likelihood of occurrence and cost has not been grasped yet.

Risk criteria must be fixed by the Senior Managers based upon the objectives and interests of the Group and its stakeholders, and are regularly updated. Risks are assessed in terms of residual risks, i.e. the amount of risk remaining after it has been treated through the relevant action in response adopted.

Each risk is assessed based upon three parameters: impact, likelihood of occurrence and preparedness level. The ERM Department regularly requests business units, at least once a year, to assess and review the different risks and the mitigation measures implemented and estimated, by means of interviews and checklists of questions. A register of risks is kept, represented in a risk map. The map covers critical risks, i.e. those which if materialized might hamper the achievement of the strategic objectives set by the Group. Such map is regularly reported to the board of directors.

- Impact, defined as the effect that risk would have should it materialize, is calculated by combining risk consequences in a number of variables, both financial and non-financial. Risk managers consider the worst possible impact scenario for risk materialization and assess impact on each strategic objective based upon their own estimates, except for the "Corporate image and reputation" variable; to assess this latter, Risk managers use a standard checklist of questions. To obtain the aggregate assessment of risk impact, the result of the variable with the highest impact is considered and increased based upon the other variables, which are also affected, to which a weighing factor applies in accordance with their own value. This final assessment is subsequently transferred to the tolerance scales defined by the Senior Management for each variable to achieve the total impact level. Different thresholds are currently assessed for the following financial variables: sales variation, Gross Margin variation, net profit variation and cash flow from operating activities (standardized) variation.
- Likelihood of occurrence: Risk managers consider an average scenario to assess likelihood of occurrence. The degree of likelihood assigned to risk materialization is assessed considering the historical background of the last 5 years and the expectations over a one-year period. The different possible scenarios in terms of impact and likelihood of occurrence are documented.
- Preparedness level: preparedness level is assessed based upon a checklist of questions on issues relating to the response capacity, existing mechanisms and controls, reviews of scenarios or existence of contingency plans.

Risk Factors. Follow-up, Risk Monitoring and Management

The main risk factors and the monitoring and management procedures are described below. The

Group's risk taxonomy has been recently reviewed as part of the ERMS evolution and implementation process.

Financial Risks

These are threats which originate in macroeconomy, financial markets, global value chains and specific events of a given industry or company which may hamper achievement of objectives set.

In the ordinary conduct of its business, the Group is exposed to financial risks. Included in this category are market risks, foreign exchange risk, counterparty risk and risk related to increase in the price of raw materials.

- Exchange rate volatility

Euro is the functional currency of the Group. Its international transactions require using a large number of currencies other than euro, which gives rise to the foreign exchange risk. Exchange exposure materializes in terms of net investment, translation and transaction risks. The Group has investments abroad, the net assets of which are exposed to foreign exchange risk. As the consolidated financial statements of all Group companies are prepared in the functional currency, i.e., euro, it is faced with the foreign exchange risk on account of translation, in respect of all its entities outside the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The Company also addresses the risk resulting from exchange rate volatility in respect of currencies other than euro in flows of collections and payments for acquisition of goods and provision of services both as regards transactions within the Group and outside the Group.

Foreign exchange rate risk is managed pursuant to the guidelines of the corporate risk management model materialized in the Financial Risk Management Policy, including ongoing monitoring of foreign exchange rate fluctuation and other measures designed to mitigate such risks, mainly by optimizing the Groups' operations, including risk centralization and its management to minimize its impacts, using natural hedges, the benefits of diversification and the arrangement of financial hedge.

The Policy sets forth review and follow-up procedures regarding foreign exchange exposure and the potential hedging strategies, the procedure to purchase financial derivatives and the registration and documentation thereof. Within the scope of its financial risk management policy, the Group uses the Cash-Flow-at-Risk (CFaR) methodology, for the purposes of estimating the potential impact that the fluctuations of the exchange rates might have on the consolidated pre-tax results and, as the case may be, determining the relevant mitigation strategy. The Group also uses the Value-at-Risk (VaR) method to manage translation risk in the most relevant accounting entries. Derivatives such as option buying strategies, zero cost option strategies and forward contracts, are occasionally used as part of the mitigation strategies.

- Third-party risk

The Group is exposed to counterparty risk as regards its suppliers of goods and services, as well as its customers and business partners, which might impact the ordinary course of a number of its operations. Most of its revenue results from retail sales, where payment is made on demand, either in cash or with credit card. Thus, it is not exposed to significant concentrations of counterparty

credit risk. The financial standing of major third parties is reviewed and monitored, this being part of a review process which also covers, without limitation, legal, regulatory compliance and reputational issues. In addition, the Group also deals with the risk that counterparties, mainly financial ones, would fail to comply with the obligations stemming from investment of the Company's cash, loan agreements and other financial and securities vehicles, and from derivatives used for financial risks hedging.

The Group's Financial Investment Policy seeks to ensure the security, integrity and liquidity of the company's financial assets. Based upon the Financial Risk Management Policy and its implementing regulations, the maximum exposure limits are determined in terms of counterparty, and the procedures to secure control, follow-up and monitoring of the credit risk are covered. The Company uses value at risk methodologies to assess the credit risk of its investment portfolio. This same policy applies to interest and liquidity risks. The Group manages cash at corporate level based on a highly active repatriation policy aimed at reducing the aforementioned risks to a minimum also considering sovereign exposure or country risk. The current environment of interest rates, in particular in the Economic and Monetary Union brings with it a risk of negative profitability in the Group's financial position. Finally, the potential impact resulting from the increase in the price of the many different raw materials indirectly used in Group operations, and in the purchase of goods and services is also considered among market risks. This risk is reviewed using the above referred value at risk methodology.

Also relevant to financial risk management is the Payment Management Policy, which sets out the principles aimed at ensuring compliance with the Group's obligations, safeguarding its interests and setting up the required procedures and processes to ensure an effective payment management. The Policy determines the best method, currency and terms to make payments, in economic, accounting and legal terms. It also covers the potential payment exceptions and the procedure to authorize them. Meanwhile, the Policy and Procedure for Representatives and Attorneys determines the different proxies included in each Group entitled to engage financial transactions on behalf of the company, including payments, the level of authorization according to the Group to which they belong, the authorized amount of the transaction and the required pairing of proxies according to such criteria.

- Competitive environment

Also included in this group are risks associated with the competitive environment, understanding as such the difficulty in adjusting to the environment or market where the Group operates, whether as regards procurement processes or distribution and sale of goods. This element is inherent in the fashion retail business and consists of the eventual inability of the Group to follow up and offer a response to the evolution of its target market or to adjust to the new situations in procurement or distribution countries. Such risks stem from a presumptive difficulty in recognising and taking in the ongoing changes in fashion trends, and manufacturing, supplying and placing on the market new models that fulfil customers' expectations.

Achievement of the business objectives might be affected by a decline in consumption as a result of an economic downturn, whether global or limited to a number of market where the Group operates. To mitigate such risk, the Group carries out a feasibility study for each new market, business line or

store, considering pessimistic scenarios, and subsequently monitors whether estimated numbers are met. The company has very exacting requirements in terms of profitability of business premises. The Group's business model based on management seeks to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of existing markets, business lines and stores, in the pursuit of a streamlined and diversified commercial network within an organic model of growth of the existing business. The expansion policy, the multi-brand format of the Group and its commitment to the full integration of all the channels and the use of new technologies as an alternative channel of communication and sale for our customers, represents a way to diversify this risk, which downplays the global exposure to this environment risk.

Production and procurement have also been designed based upon a model which ensures a reasonable flexibility which permits adapting production to market demands and to potential changes in the environment of procurement markets. Stores and online teams are permanently in touch with the team of designers, through the Product Management Department, which allows them to keep abreast of changes in customers' taste. Meanwhile, vertical integration of transactions allows reducing lead and delivery times as well as stock volumes, while at the same time, the reaction capacity to introduce new products throughout the season is kept. Given the relevance that an efficient logistics management has on the materialisation of such risks, the Group reviews all the factors which might have a negative impact on the target of achieving maximum efficiency of the logistics management, to actively monitor such factors under the supervision of the Logistics Committee.

Geopolitical risks

These risks emerge from the deterioration of the political situation, the levels of crime in society, ideological shifts and changes to leadership and regulation of authorities, political conflicts at domestic level or among nations/states that represent a threat to operations or estimated outlook.

- Political unrest

The potential unrest in the territories where the Group's supply chains are based and where its goods are marketed is a significant risk. The Group's business model is supported by a value chain of varied geographic origins. This system allows a flexible response to meet the demand, ensures a high diversification level and offers alternatives in case a shift among different production markets is required in the event of serious or ongoing disruption. From the perspective of sales markets, the Group is present with its integrated sales model in some 200 markets, which ensures a significant level of diversification and resilience.

- Regulatory framework

As a result of its extended geographic presence, both direct and indirect, the Group is subject to different legislation in the countries where it conducts business. The Group is exposed to potential negative financial, regulatory compliance and/or reputational impacts on account of unexpected regulatory developments and the potential consideration of legal facts in a dissimilar or even opposite way in different jurisdictions. Included in this category are risks regarding tax, customs, employment, trade and consumption and industrial and intellectual property, data protection and privacy regulations, as well as the risks associated with other legislations, namely regulatory risks of a criminal nature (including, without

limitation, potential risks of criminal offences relating to corruption, fraud or bribery, the regulations on cybersecurity and the environment), whether or not they determine criminal liability of legal persons, as well as other regulatory non-compliance risks.

Technological Risks

Included in this group are cyberattacks orchestrated, critical infrastructure collapse, industrial accidents with direct or indirect impacts and the inability to embrace technological progress.

- Cybersecurity

Given the importance the smooth running of technological systems has for the achievement of its objectives, the Group exercises, through the Information Security Department and with the support of the Information Security Committee, permanent control on such systems, aimed at ensuring streamlining and consistency thereof, in addition to the security and stability required for business continuity. The Group is aware that its systems will require continuous improvement and investment to prevent obsolescence and keep their response capacity at the levels required by the organization.

As a benchmark, aimed at keeping security and integrity of information and of the elements which process it, the Group relies on the Information Security Policy. The achievement of the objectives described in the Policy is based upon the following overarching principles: (i) classification of information in accordance with its value, relevance and criticality for the business; (ii) use of information systems limited to lawful and exclusively professional purposes; (iii) segregation of duties to avoid risks; setting retention periods by information category, where necessary or convenient; (v) setting monitoring procedures to control how information is made available to third parties; (vi) Security in Information Systems; (vii) setting a process for continuity management to ensure recovery of critical Information for the Group in the event of disaster; and (viii) alignment of the Group's IT systems with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations. Additionally, the roles, responsibilities and the remit of the different departments and bodies of the Organization are defined. The Information Security Policy is accepted by all users with access to information and is available on the Company's intranet (INET).

The risk map and inventory of technology and information security risks is updated on an annual basis, for the purposes of providing an aggregated view of the Group's situation that permits setting the relevant mitigation and continuous improvement measures.

For the specific purpose of keeping continuous systems operation, the Group relies on technical contingency systems which would, together with the associated technical procedures, reduce the consequences of any breakdown or stoppage. Technical contingency systems include, without limitation, the main data center - TIER IV certified (availability) - as well as the storage of synchronous data in redundant locations exposed to different physical or geological risks, or equipment and lines duplication.

Additionally, the Information Security Department exercises control duties as a second line of defense in an independent manner. It relies on continuous review mechanisms, which are regularly assessed by different internal and external audits, to prevent, detect and respond to any potential cyberattack. Such controls would allow anticipating and/or reducing the consequences of risk

materialisation, together with insurance policies covering loss of profit, expenses stemming from cyberattack and corporate civil liability for damages incurred by third parties. Based upon the available information, the Organization considers that these controls have been successful to date. Particularly, regarding the e-commerce environment, the Group meets the requirements of the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) and is certified for compliance with ISO/IEC 27011 in Information Security.

However, taking into account that every year a large number of hackers attempt to gain access to the information of corporations globally, the Group is aware that technological risks progress exponentially, in an unpredictable and sometimes highly elaborate manner. For such reason, although Information Security is among the top priorities for the Group, the possibility of a non-detectable attack, including to its services providers, which might have an impact on the operations or the information managed by the organization, cannot be ruled out.

- Business interruption

Another technological risk stems from business interruption associated with the potential occurrence of extraordinary events beyond the control of the Group (fires, strike of haulers or key suppliers, power outage, discontinuance in the supply of fuel, goods detention during carriage, etc.,) which may significantly affect normal operations. Given the Group's operations, the main risks included in this category are found at logistics centers and in external operators charged with carriage of the goods. Apparel, footwear, accessories and homeware for all the brands are distributed from 14 logistic centers spread throughout Spain. Distribution logistics is also assured through a logistics connection point in Lelystad (the Netherlands), and by means of other smaller logistic centers based in different countries and by external logistics operators in charge of small volume distribution.

The size and use of all centers has been optimized, based upon the size of each brand or the specific requirements of the geographic area which they service. In particular, part of the above mentioned logistics centers specializes in distribution of goods sold online. The different hubs have been set in such a manner as to be able to assume storage and distribution capacity from other centers in the event of any contingency resulting from potential accidents or stoppage of distribution activities.

Additionally, the Group takes active steps to reduce risk exposure in respect of this type of risks, by means of a large number of prevention and protection measures at all its distribution centers, in addition to insurance policies covering both potential property damage incurred by the facilities and stock and loss of profit which might result from any loss.

In order to ensure the growth of the Group and enhance the flexibility of its business model, the Logistics Expansion Plan assesses the need and considers, where appropriate:

- Investing in new logistic centers or extending the existing ones, so as to minimize the risk associated with the logistics planning and sizing.
- Investing towards improvement and automating processes in the existing hubs to enhance their capacity and efficiency and improve internal control on goods stored in such

centers. In this regard, it bears mention the progressive use of RFID technology across the supply chain, which allows a significant degree of control on goods.

- The search, approval and monitoring of external logistics operators at different strategic points, with full integration in the logistics capacity of the Company.

- Data governance and use

Data governance, availability, quality and enhancement of the information generated by the Company has increasingly become a competitive advantage, essential for the ordinary course of business. This applies to information of varied nature: transactional and operational, relating to financial and accounting, management and budgeting and control matters.

For the purposes of reducing exposure related to data use and governance, management information circulated to the different supervisors is regularly reviewed, and investments are made in information transmission systems, data analysis and intelligence for the decision making and processes optimization (distribution, logistics, etc.,) business monitoring and budgeting. Group departments, in particular, Planning and Management Control Dep. and Administration Dep., which report to the Financial Department, are directly responsible for creating and overseeing quality of information. The Information Security Department is tasked with ensuring that information is made available to and/or amended exclusively by duly authorized employees, parameterizing systems to ensure reliability, confidentiality integrity and availability of critical information.

With regard to the risks associated with financial reporting, the Group has set up an Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (ICFR) aimed at achieving a continuous follow-up and assessment of the main associated risks, which permits to reasonably ensure the reliability of the public financial information of the Group. Additional information on this issue is available in Section F below. The Group also relies on an internal control system to ensure the reliability of the non-financial information disclosed to the market (ICNFR).

In addition, the consolidated Annual Accounts and the individual accounts of all relevant companies, as well as the Statement on Non-financial Information, which is a part of the Directors' Report, are reviewed by the external auditor, who is also in charge of carrying out certain audit works relating to financial information. Likewise, with regard to the most significant companies of the Group, the external auditor is requested to issue recommendations on internal control.

- Digitalization

Technological innovation and progress in the broadest terms, both as regards interaction with our customers by providing them with a satisfactory omni-channel experience, and the improvement of operating processes, are essential to ensure business success. Being aware of such risk, the Group is committed to digital transformation, by adopting state of the art technology and services both customer and operations oriented, as one of its strategic targets.

Environmental risks

Those are risks associated with natural disasters, climate change and interactions resulting from the human exploitation of the environment.

Key operations of business and carriage processes might come to a halt as a result of natural disasters such as floods, fires, earthquakes, etc.,. These events might also affect critical infrastructures of the Group. Risk management in this area, including mitigation measures and resilience plans have been addressed in the section on technological risks.

Group performance is exposed to the potential impact that climate change, whether a chronic or catastrophic physical risk, may have. In this regard, sharp changes to climate cycles could influence consumer demand patterns and the supply and demand of textile raw materials used to manufacture the garments, among others. Likewise, certain potential financial and reputational risks are associated with the nature, speed and approach of political, regulatory, technological and market changes as the society transitions towards a low carbon economy. In June 2020, Inditex Group joined the "*Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)*" and is currently integrating and implementing this standard into its ERMS as regards climate risks.

Another risk arises from the potential adverse impact of the Group's value chain on account of spillage of dangerous substances (whether biological or chemical) into the environment. In addition, there is a risk that the Group operations might result in loss of biodiversity, deforestation, land degradation and shortage of raw materials, among other things.

Steady progress towards the most exacting sustainability standards is one of the strategic pillars of the Group that seeks to play a transformative role in the industry. The Group has in place an Environmental Sustainability Policy that covers all the environmental commitments undertaken by the Group applicable across all its business areas and the entire supply chain. Under such Policy, three environmental strategies are implemented to ensure the best possible protection of environmental resources: the Biodiversity Strategy, the Global Water Management Strategy and the Global Energy Strategy. In line and in addition to such strategies, it bears mentioning that Inditex is committed to forest products and this has materialized in the Forest Product Policy. The Group is committed to clean energy and to implement circular management models at headquarters, logistics centres, factories and stores, including, without limitation, the "*Closing the Loop*" programme. Additional information on this and other programmes and initiatives can be found in the Statement on Non-Financial Information, the Annual Report and on the corporate website.

In line with the Global Energy Strategy, the Group is a member of the UN *Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action* (UNFCCC) with the initial medium-term objective of reducing its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030. The Group is also a signatory of the Fashion Pact and as such, is committed to working within the framework of the *Science-Based Targets* (SBT) initiative, that sets science-based reduction targets and which focuses on three essential pillars to protect the planet: stopping climate change, restoring biodiversity and protecting the oceans.

The Company seeks to play a leading role in transforming the industry and is committed to fully eliminating the use of plastic bags by 2020 as well as all single-use plastics for customers sales by 2023. Likewise, before 2025, 80% of the energy used in the Group activities (stores, logistic centres and offices) will be renewable. With regard to raw materials, 100% of the cotton, linen and polyester used in the goods the Group markets will be organic, sustainable or recycled by 2025.

One board committee, the Sustainability Committee is responsible for following up, inter alia, the sustainability strategy and practices of the Inditex Group.

Social Risks

Social risks are defined as those arising from social and economic trends in society, including the evolution of preferences, social standards, demographics and the prevalence of sickness and the development of public health systems.

Risks relating to the field of human resources are associated with a potential dependence on key personnel and the inability to swiftly adapt the organizational culture to staff needs in a new and complex environment, where sustainability of human capital is gaining ground which seeks to ensure employment quality, health and well-being of staff, work-family balance, diversity, remote work culture, etc.,

The action lines followed by the Department of People are explained in detail in the relevant section of the Annual Report and in the Statement on Non-financial Information. The work system implemented within the organization encourages the transfer of knowledge and the involvement of all employees with the Company's culture and operations. Career development, training and compensation policies seek to encourage development of all teams, give career development opportunities to the more talented people and retain key employees. Additionally, the Group carries out selection and recruitment processes to ensure the continuous arrival of talent at all areas of the Company. With such proceedings and the continuous improvement of Group policies relating to people, risk arising from concentration of knowledge in key people is reduced.

On the other hand, a growing demand has arisen lately within the labour market, concerning companies' corporate social responsibility, which has become a key factor upon selecting a company for the job of choice.

In this regard, the Group has implemented a number of initiatives around different focal points of action. The Diversity and Inclusion Policy applies globally to the Company. The Inditex Group has implemented equality plans that include measures to promote commitment to and effective implementation of the principle of equal opportunities between women and men, contributing to reduce inequality and imbalance, preventing discrimination at work, ensuring a healthy work environment and providing actions to promote work-family balance.

Volunteering in community service projects is also encouraged so that employees may work on their social concerns wherever the Company operates. A number of programmes and projects have been implemented in this field offering employees different extents of collaboration.

Included in the social risks group are also those which have a direct impact on the way the Group is perceived by its stakeholders (customers, employees, shareholders and suppliers) and by the society at large. They stem from a potentially inappropriate management of the issues regarding corporate ethics, social and environmental sustainability, responsibility on account of health and safety of products, the corporate image of the Group, including in social media, as well as any other potential regulatory noncompliance or noncompliance with best practices which might have an impact on the reputation of the Organization.

In such sizable and visible organizations as the Group, certain conflicts might arise out of an inappropriate relationship with third parties alien to its operations (e.g., CNVM, the media, investors,

financial analysts, public authorities, etc.). A number of departments, including the Communication and Corporate Affairs Division are responsible for monitoring the image of the Group in all environments, including social media. Through the Communication and Corporate Affairs Division and the Sustainability Department, the Group sets out the procedures and protocols required to mitigate this risk. Likewise, given their relevance, the General Counsel's Office-Office of the Chief Compliance Officer, and the Capital Markets Department are charged with managing specifically the relations with CNMV, the relations with investors and financial analysts being incumbent on the latter.

The risk represented by contagious diseases is also covered in this group. It relates to a potential disruption resulting from a pandemic, whether, local regional or global, originating in contagious diseases with little or zero pre-existing immunity in humans. The impact and mitigating measures relating to COVID-19 are addressed in detail in the section on materialized risks below.

Governance Risks

This group encompasses risks of different nature, such as risks of non-compliance by the Company and in particular the board of directors and the senior management, with (i) statute, from both a formal and material perspective; (ii) good governance recommendations; (iii) best practices; as well as with (iv) corporate commitments willingly made by Inditex, and additionally, risks arising from tactical and strategic decisions made by the Group's management which may result in non-achievement of the business objectives of the functional areas or of the Group itself, as well as in corruption risks, or which harm the reputation of the company.

Included in this group are risks relating to tax, customs, employment, trade and consumption, industrial and intellectual property, data protection and privacy regulations, as well as the risks associated with remaining laws, namely regulatory risks of a criminal nature (including, without limitation, potential risks of criminal offences relating to corruption, fraud or bribery, the regulations on cybersecurity and the environment), whether or not they determine criminal liability of the natural person, as well as other risks of regulatory noncompliance.

The General Counsel's Office – Office of the Chief Compliance Officer (GCO-OCCO) is responsible for managing the Model of Compliance of the Company. In particular, GCO-OCCO undertakes a triple function consisting of organization, coordination and reporting duties.

Organization duties means that the GCO-OCCO oversees the process of preparing the Company's internal regulations (Policies, Procedures and Instructions) and approves them, where appropriate.

The GCO-OCCO is also charged with coordinating Compliance functions assigned to other departments or areas responsible for compliance risk, through a periodic reporting system.

In order to mitigate exposure to compliance risks in a broad sense and in particular to criminal risks – including the risk relating to a potential commission of criminal offences relating to corruption, fraud and bribery – the Group relies on a structure of high level basic regulations and a number of organizational documents which constitute the main pillars of the Company's cross-cutting Compliance system: the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices and the Code of Conduct for Manufacturers and Suppliers of the Inditex Group. A full description of both of them is provided in

section F-1.2 below.

The General Counsel's Office – Office of the Chief Compliance Officer, charged with managing the essential duties of the Compliance Function, reports to the Audit and Compliance Committee, at least twice a year, on the monitoring of the system, and on the main Compliance matters reported by the areas and departments of the Group. Monitoring is carried out based upon a questionnaires system.

To prevent criminal offences, Inditex relies on an organizational and management model known as the Model of Criminal Risk Prevention, made up of 3 documents: the Policy on Criminal Risk Prevention, the Criminal Risk Prevention Procedure and the Scoping Matrix of Criminal Risks and Controls (the "Model of Criminal Risk Prevention"). The Policy associates engagements of ethical behaviour undertaken pursuant to the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices with such offences that it intends to prevent, and the Procedure covers the organizational measures to prevent commission of offences. Criminal risks identified and controls set to prevent the commission of offences are listed in the Scoping Matrix.

Inditex Model of Criminal Risk Prevention, approved by the board of directors in 2016, is subject to an ongoing evaluation and improvement process. In particular, the Scoping Matrix of Criminal Risks and Controls is permanently updated by; (i) regularly reviewing potential risks inherent to the processes of the different proceedings carried out, taking into account the latest regulatory developments, the approval and/or amendment of internal regulations and the changes in the Company's organization; and (ii) monitoring controls implemented, taking into account risk prioritization determined in the risk map.

Within the scope of such Model of Criminal Risk Prevention, a number of internal regulations have been approved, in furtherance of statutory obligations or obligations arising from the Articles of Association and from the regulatory framework wherein Inditex operates, the most relevant of which are:

- The Policy on Donations and Sponsorships.
- The Policy on Gifts and Business Courtesies.
- The Policy on Dealings with Public Servants.
- The Conflicts of Interest Policy
- The Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Policy
- The *Due Diligence* Policy
- The Procedure for Limiting Trade Relations with Suppliers in Restricted or Unauthorized Markets

The Committee of Ethics that reports to the board of directors through the Audit and Compliance Committee, is responsible for overseeing compliance with the Model of Criminal Risk Prevention and the effectiveness and appropriate implementation of the controls therein set - the GCO-OCCO being responsible for the material performance thereof -, and with ensuring that such Model meets

the prevailing legal requirements from time to time in force.

The Committee of Ethics as the decision-making body, and the GCO-OCCO as operational body, make up the Compliance Function.

To duly oversee the Model, the Committee of Ethics submits to the Audit and Compliance Committee at least twice a year a report reviewing the findings of the supervision of the Model of Criminal Risk Prevention. In turn, such board committee reports on this issue to the board of directors on a quarterly basis and whenever the board requests so.

The Company relies on a whistle blowing channel, known as the "Ethics Line", which is described in section F.1.2 below.

Protection of personal data of its customers and employees is a top priority at Inditex, including privacy from design and by default in its processes.

To ensure such protection, Inditex has in place a compliance model in the field of data protection and privacy, helmed by the Data Protection and Privacy Department, overseen by the Group's global Data Protection Officer (DPO). At the core of such model is the Compliance Policy regarding Personal Data Protection and Privacy, approved by the board of directors. The Policy covers the principles and commitments championed by the company to ensure observance of applicable regulations on data protection and privacy in every jurisdiction where it conducts business, and respect for the rights of all concerned parties (customers, users, employees, etc.)

The Group has implemented a Compliance Programme in respect of the Code of Conduct for Manufacturers and Suppliers through social audits and pre-assessment audits, based on the review carried out by qualified social auditors of the facilities where the fashion items that the Group retails are manufactured, for the purposes of minimizing any potential risk to the Group's reputation on account of improper conducts of third parties. Such specific programme sets out the review procedures which ensure gathering information and evidence on the minimum working conditions that all manufacturers and suppliers must comply with. Such Compliance Programme is supplemented by the "2019-2022 Workers at the Centre" strategy that focuses on workers within the supply chain and their well-being, and through partnerships with different stakeholders, including without limitation, the Global Framework Agreement executed with *IndustriALL Global Union*, or alliances with the International Labour Organization (ILO). Additional information on this and other programmes is available in the Annual Report and on the corporate website.

To reduce the risks associated with finished product, ensuring that they do not entail any hazard for the health and safety of customers, the Group carries out controls and verifications in respect of its health and safety of the products standards ("*Safe to Wear*" and "*Clear to Wear*"). Enforcement of such standards is mandatory across the supply chain for all the products sold.

The General Counsel's Office – Office of the Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for overseeing and managing the Compliance System of the Inditex Group, in order to prevent any regulatory risk (including criminal ones, in particular those relating to corruption) and reputational risks, arising from a potential regulatory noncompliance, and to respect the highest ethical standards and follow-up on best corporate practices.

In order to downplay this type of risks, the alignment of the Company's corporate governance system (comprising the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors' Regulations, the Regulations of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations, the Nomination Committee's Regulations, the Remuneration Committee's Regulations, the Sustainability Committee's Regulations, the Internal Regulations of Conduct in the Securities Markets, the corporate enterprise risk management policies, and the internal conduct regulations of the Group) with the applicable regulations regarding Corporate Governance from time to time in force (including, without limitation, the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices, the Code of Conduct for Manufacturers and Suppliers, and the Internal Regulations of Conduct, among others), must be ensured.

For such purposes, the Audit and Compliance Committee conducts an annual review of the company's corporate governance system to establish the extent of compliance therewith and its alignment with regulatory developments, and existing recommendations, standards and best practices in the field, and systematically shore up good corporate governance practices across the company's governing bodies.

Additionally, the performance of the board of directors, its members and committees, the Executive Chairman, the CEO, the Lead Independent Director and the Secretary of the Board (non-member), is subject to an annual self-evaluation process, led by the Nomination Committee.

Inditex relies on the Internal Regulations of Conduct (IRC) that sets out the principles and criteria to ensure (i) that the information released to the market and to CNMV is reliable, clear, quantified and complete, avoiding subjective evaluations that lead or may lead to confusion or deception; as well as (ii) the appropriate use of inside information, and other relevant information of the Company.

The Compliance Supervisory Board and the Chief Compliance Officer, who reports to the Audit and Compliance Committee every six months, are charged with overseeing and enforcing the IRC.

With regard to the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices and the Code of Conduct for Manufacturers and Suppliers, the Committee of Ethics is responsible for the enforcement and construction thereof. Such Committee may act of its own motion or at the behest of any of Inditex's employees, manufacturers or suppliers, or any third party involved in a direct relation and with a lawful business or professional interest, by submitting a report in good faith.

Meanwhile, the Audit and Compliance Committee regularly reviews whether potential conflicts of interest or related-party transactions detrimental to the interests of the Company and/or the shareholders exist, in accordance with a regulated review and assessment procedure, subject to approval by the board of directors. In the performance of this function, the Committee is supported by the General Counsel's Office – Office of the Chief Compliance Officer that feeds on the information regularly provided by board members and senior managers through specific questionnaires.

In short: risk is reduced ensuring the appropriate proceedings of governing and managing bodies and improving internal control, transparency and corporate responsibility within the Company, thus building up trust among shareholders and investors.

With regard to supervision, the board of directors and the Audit and Compliance Committee are the main governing bodies responsible for monitoring risks.

1.- Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for identifying the main risks for the Group and organising the appropriate internal control and information systems.

2.- Audit and Compliance Committee

The duties of the Audit and Compliance Committee include assisting the board of directors in its oversight and monitoring duties, by reviewing the internal control systems. The powers of the Audit and Compliance Committee are set forth in the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors' Regulations, and its own terms of reference.

Pursuant to the Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations, the duties of such committee, exclusively comprised of non-executive directors, include without limitation: overseeing the effectiveness of the internal control system of the Company, the internal audit and the risk management systems covering both financial and non-financial risks, including tax risks and risks associated with corruption, and to review with the statutory auditor the significant weaknesses of the internal control system revealed, as the case may be, during the audit, and to oversee the process for preparing and releasing the regulated financial and non-financial information.

It is further responsible for overseeing the Internal Audit Department ensuring its independence and effectiveness. To this end, the Committee is charged with: (i) evaluating the proceedings of the Internal Audit function and the performance of the Chief Audit Officer; (ii) ensuring that the function relies on the appropriate material and human resources, whether internal or external, to discharge its duties; and, (iii) approving the Internal Audit Plan and the annual activities report of the Internal Audit function- regularly receiving information on the proceedings carried out by Internal Audit - ensuring that its activity is mainly focused on the risks which are relevant for the Company and its Group.

In the current organizational structure, the Internal Audit Department is directly linked to the board of directors, to which it reports functionally, through the Chair of the Audit and Compliance Committee, thus ensuring the full independence of its proceedings.

The mission of the Internal Audit function, defined in the Group's Internal Audit Charter, is to contribute to the good running of the Group by assuring an independent and effective supervision of the internal control system, and issuing recommendations to the Group that help reduce to reasonable levels the potential impact of the risks that hamper the achievement of the objectives of the Organization.

Likewise, according to such Charter, the objectives of the Internal Audit function include, without limitation: issuing the recommendations it may deem appropriate to improve the governance process; evaluating the effectiveness of the risks management processes and contributing to the improvement thereof; ensuring the good running of the information and internal control systems, and ensuring the uniform and effective enforcement of the policies and procedures which make up the internal control system.

In addition, certain areas or departments are responsible for monitoring that the internal control system is suitable, including: the Compliance Function that reports to the General Counsel's Office – Office of the Chief Compliance Officer. The Compliance Function oversees the Model of Criminal Risk Prevention and the Anti-Corruption Model; the Internal Control ICFR/ICNFR area, reporting to the Financial Division oversees internal control over the integrity of financial reporting (ICFR) as well as the internal control over the Statement on Non-Financial Information (ICNFR); the Information Security area oversees internal control over cybersecurity risks; the Data Protection and Privacy area is responsible for managing internal control systems over personal data; and, the tax area oversees the management system of tax risks.

E.2 Risks materialized in the year

Performance in the year has been clearly impacted by COVID-19 pandemic. The global health crisis has become a systemic event with many implications on the operations of the Group. The disease spread across all geographies at different pace and with varying degrees of severity. To respond to the pandemic, competent authorities took different sets of measures aimed at restricting people mobility, even ordering home lockdowns and total or partial interruption of non-essential services.

During the pandemic peak in March and April 2020, up to 98% of the Group stores were either closed or subject to a number of restrictions affecting opening hours and/or store capacity. On occasions, such restrictions also affected the remaining services necessities for the Group to operate normally.

From the moment Inditex became aware of the health crisis, it set in place an information system to gain better understanding of all guidelines and recommendations issued by the relevant public authorities and institutions to ensure not only compliance with applicable regulations, but also leveraging best practices being implemented in different geographies. The Group's first and foremost concern has been to ensure the health and well-being of its employees, customers and of anyone who directly or indirectly renders services or supplies goods required for the smooth operation of its business, taking at all times appropriate preventive and, as the case may be, mitigating measures.

At the time of this report, strict mobility restrictions continue in place in a number of territories where the Group is present. In particular, restrictions on work attendance affect many headquarters and peripheric offices. Remote work protocols and technical resources have permitted the normal operation of the Group's management and administration infrastructures in all geographies. Mechanisms designed to ensure that the necessary resources to permit continuity of operations in this new environment are in place, have been reinforced. Likewise, measures to protect IT systems have been enhanced.

Our integrated sales model has allowed us to continue meeting our customers' demand in all markets, even at the time when the highest mobility restriction measures were in place. Online sales have performed strongly, setting-off the impact on the physical distribution channel.

Our value chain has also been impacted by the pandemic. Sporadic disruption in production has taken place in certain procurement markets, which has translated in late deliveries of orders. Our flexible business model has served to mitigate the impact of such disruptions, leveraging the

diversity of proximity origins and long cycle, and of the foresight of estimated demand to nimbly adapt purchase of goods. The pandemic has also affected the carriage of supply and distribution network. The decline in the demand of passenger transport has resulted in scarcity of routes and/or high price of freights. The Group has searched for versatile transport alternatives, in line with the unexpected circumstances to ensure the continuity of its model of goods carriage.

The pandemic has also affected market risks, giving rise to scenarios of high volatility of some of the currencies with which the Group operates and, occasionally of devaluation. The foreign exchange risk is mainly associated with the US dollar, the Russian ruble, the Chinese renminbi, the Mexican peso, the Sterling pound and the Japanese yen. The depreciation of non-euro currencies in 2020 has had a negative impact on the sales growth rate of the Company and a slightly negative impact on sales cost. Foreign exchange risk has continued to be actively managed pursuant to the Group's guidelines, based upon centralized management, optimizing currency exposure, maximizing the diversification of the risks portfolio and ongoing risk monitoring. Although the Group's liquidity position is strong, measures have been tightened to secure and safeguard the company's liquidity. Expenses have been systematically and tightly managed, and external financing sources have been increased, by extending credit lines, most of them committed, up to 8,029 million euro.

The global health crisis has also affected the proceedings of our governing bodies, as physical meetings have been limited; this issue has been resolved using technological tools that allow constant communication. Directors have been regularly updated on the evolution of the macroeconomic and social environment resulting from the global health crisis and its impact on the operations of the Group as well as on the main risk indicators and the various contingency plans and measures implemented by the Company to minimize the negative impact.

In view of the exceptional environment, dialogue, coordination and interaction between executive directors, senior managers and the heads of all business units have been reinforced across all geographies to ensure an appropriate monitoring and information flow thus allowing a nimble and appropriate decision-making, in particular with regard to the Group's critical areas or areas exposed to higher risk.

On account of mobility restrictions in place in certain parts of Spain, the Annual General Meeting was held for the first time ever with both physical and remote attendance and participation of shareholders. All the necessary preventive measures to preserve the health of the people involved in arranging it and of the shareholders who chose to attend in person were duly implemented.

The end of the Brexit transition period has given rise to new operations and business requirements. Despite the fact that these circumstances are common and well-known in many markets where the Group operates, they are new to the British market. The Group has been working on an action plan since the date the Brexit referendum took place, for the purposes of reviewing, assessing, designing and implementing mitigation strategies to minimize the potential impact of Brexit on the Group's business in general and on the British market in particular. The Group has adopted the relevant measures to mitigate Brexit impact on its operations, in particular with regard to the supply chain, distribution and employment-related issues. Relevant administrative and accounting procedures have been adapted and set to ensure compliance with the new regulations, including indirect taxation and customs duties. Additionally, certain supply, carriage and distribution flows between

the EU and the UK territories have been redesigned.

F. Describe the mechanisms forming your company's Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (ICFR).

F.1 The entity's control environment

Give information on the key features of at least:

- F.1.1. The bodies and/or functions that are responsible for: (i) the existence and maintenance of an adequate and effective ICFR; (ii) its implementation; and (iii) its supervision.

Board of Directors

Except for such matters exclusively within the purview of the shareholders at the General Meeting of Shareholders, the board of directors is the supreme decision-making, supervisory and monitoring body of the Group, being ultimately responsible for the existence and update of an appropriate and effective ICFR, as provided in the Policy on Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (the "ICFR Policy"), approved by the board of directors.

The board of directors is entrusted with the duties of leadership, management and representation of the Group, delegating as a general rule the management of the day-to-day business of the Company to the executive bodies and the management team and focusing on the general supervisory function, which includes guiding the policy of the Group, monitoring the management activity, evaluating officers' performance, making the most relevant decisions for the Group and liaising with the shareholders.

Audit and Compliance Committee

Pursuant to the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Board of Director's Regulations and the Audit and Compliance Committee's Regulations, and as part of its financial and monitoring duties, the committee shall oversee the process for preparing and releasing the regulated financial information, as well as the effectiveness of the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting, as provided in the ICFR Policy.

In this regard, the Committee carries out the following duties, without limitation:

- To oversee the effectiveness of the internal control system of the Group, the internal audit, and the risk management systems, including tax risks, as well as reviewing with the statutory auditor the significant weaknesses of the internal control system revealed, a the case may be, during the audit.
- With regard to the powers relating to the process of preparing the regulated financial information:
 - To oversee and evaluate the process of preparation and presentation as well as the

clarity and integrity of the regulated financial information relating to the Company and its Group, ensuring that the half-yearly financial reports and the quarterly management statements are drafted in accordance with the same accounting standards as the annual financial reports and to oversee the review of the interim financial statements requested from the statutory auditor, with the scope and frequency that may be defined, as the case may be.

- To review compliance with statutory requirements, the appropriate delimitation of the consolidation perimeter and the correct application of the generally accepted accounting principles and international financial reporting standards as may be applicable;
 - To keep a fluent communication with the Company's Management to understand its decisions regarding the application of the most significant criteria; with the Internal Audit Function to be apprised of the findings of the reviews carried out; and with the external auditor or verifier, to obtain their opinion regarding financial information;
 - To be familiar with, understand, oversee and evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control over financial and non-financial information system and receive information on a regular basis from the supervisor thereof;
 - To submit recommendations or motions to the board of directors for the purposes of safeguarding the integrity of the financial information;
 - To assess and advise the board of directors on any significant changes in accounting standards and on the significant risks on the balance sheet and off-balance sheet;
- With regard to enterprise risk management:
- To oversee the enterprise risk management function and establish that it operates pursuant to the provisions of the policy approved by the Board.
 - To receive on a regular basis reports from the Management or from the supervising areas, on the proceedings of risk management systems established, as well as on the results of the tests carried out by internal auditors relating to the same, and on any significant internal control weakness detected by external auditors.
 - To evaluate the effectiveness of internal control and management systems relating to financial risks, as well as of the measures established to mitigate the impact of identified risks.
 - To promote a corporate culture within the Company wherein risk assessment is a factor upon decision-making, at all levels of the Company and its Group.
 - To identify and re-assess, at least on an annual basis, the most significant financial risks and the level of risk tolerance.
 - To identify and understand emerging risks as well as their alert mechanisms, and regularly evaluate their effectiveness.

- To ensure that risks are kept and managed within the levels of risk tolerance set by the board of directors.
- To ensure that the internal control policies and systems established by the company are effectively applied in practice.
- To meet with the heads of business units at least once a year, and whenever the committee deems it appropriate, for the purposes of reporting to the committee on trends of business and risks associated with the respective areas under their remit.
- To submit recommendations or motions to the board of directors and the relevant deadline for follow-up.

Most members of the Audit and Compliance Committee are non-executive independent directors. The committee meets on a quarterly basis and whenever it is called by its Chair. In 2020, the Audit and Compliance Committee has met 4 times.

Financial Department

The Financial Department is responsible for the design, roll-out and implementation of the ICFR system, as provided in the ICFR Policy, keeping the system updated, monitoring its design and proceedings to ensure that it is effective and appropriate, communicating and training the parties involved and keeping a periodic report.

The Financial Department drafts and circulates the policies, guidelines and procedures, associated with financial reporting and is charged with ensuring the appropriate enforcement thereof within the Group.

Internal Audit

The Internal Audit function supports the board of directors, through the Audit and Compliance Committee, with regard to the oversight duty relating to risk exposure, ensuring that appropriate and effective controls are set as an answer to risks in the field of governance, operations and information systems, regarding, inter alia, reliability and integrity of financial information and in particular, the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (ICFR). To achieve this, Internal Audit carries out specific periodic ICFR audits, requests action plans to correct or reduce any weaknesses revealed and follows up on the implementation of the proposed recommendations.

The Internal Audit Charter, approved by the board of directors, covers the mission, authority and responsibilities of the Internal Audit function pursuant to both domestic and international regulations and standards for the professional practice of internal auditing.

Likewise, Internal Audit has been awarded the certificate of compliance with the "*International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing*" by the Instituto de Auditores Internos, a member of the IIA (Institute of Internal Auditors).

F.1.2. Indicate whether the following exist, especially in relation to the drawing up of financial information:

Departments and/or mechanisms in charge of: (i) the design and review of the organizational structure; (ii) clear definition of lines of responsibility and authority with an appropriate distribution of tasks and functions; and (iii) ensuring that adequate procedures exist for their proper dissemination within the entity.

The board of directors is responsible for the design and review of the organizational structure and the lines of responsibility within the Group. The departments charged with drawing up the financial information are found within such structure.

Senior Managers and the Human Resources Department define the duties and responsibilities of each area.

The Group has clearly defined lines of authority and responsibility regarding the process to draw up financial information. The main responsibility regarding financial reporting lies with the Financial Department.

The structure, size and definition of duties and tasks of each position within the financial area are defined by the Financial Department and disclosed by the Human Resources Department.

The Financial Department is organized in the following departments: Administration, Planning and Management Control, Treasury, Risk Management, Tax, and Processes and Projects.

With regard to ICFR, a specific management area was set up within the Financial Department, to which it reports, (the "ICFR Area").

The Group relies on financial organizational structures that meet local requirements in each country where it operates, under the helm of a Chief Financial Officer who is charged, inter alia, with complying with the procedures set out within the ICFR System.

- Code of conduct, the body approving this, degree of dissemination and instruction, principles and values covered (stating whether there is specific mention of record keeping and preparation of financial information), body charged with analyzing breaches and proposing corrective actions and sanctions.

The board of directors approved in the meeting held on 17 July 2012, following a favourable report of the Audit and Compliance Committee, the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices and the Code of Conduct for Manufacturers and Suppliers of the Inditex Group.

Likewise, on 19 September 2017 the Board of Directors approved, following a favourable report of the Audit and Compliance Committee, the so called Integrity Policies of the Inditex Group.

The main internal conduct regulations of the Group are provided in:

- The Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices.
- The Code of Conduct for Manufacturers and Suppliers.
- The Integrity Policies, which are: (i) the Policy on Gifts and Business Courtesies; (ii) the Policy on Donations and Sponsorships, and; (iii) the Policy on Dealings with Public Servants

- The Conflicts of Interest Policy
- The Internal Regulations of Conduct in the Securities Markets (IRC)

Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices

The Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices provides the action lines which must be followed by the Group employees upon doing their job.

Its goal consists of exacting an ethical and responsible professional conduct from Inditex and its entire workforce in the conduct of business anywhere in the world, as a gist of its corporate culture built up on training and personal and professional career development for its employees. For such purposes, the principles and values which shall govern the relations between the Group and its stakeholders (employees, customers, shareholders, business partners, suppliers and the societies where its business model is implemented) are defined therein.

The Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices is based upon a number of overarching principles, inter alia, that according to which the Inditex Group shall carry out all its transactions under an ethical and responsible perspective; all persons, whether natural or legal, who maintain, directly or indirectly, any kind of professional, economic, social or industrial relationships with the Inditex Group shall be treated in a fair and honourable manner and that according to which, all the activities of Inditex shall be carried out in the manner that most respects the environment, promoting biodiversity preservation and sustainable management of natural resources.

One of the standards of conduct covered in the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices is the "Obligation to Record Transactions", addressed in section 4.13 thereof, according to which:

"Any and all transactions carried out by the Company which may have an economic impact shall be clearly and accurately shown on the appropriate records of accounts, as a true representation of the transactions carried out, and they shall be made available to the internal and external auditors.

Inditex's employees shall enter the financial information on the company's systems in a full, clear and accurate manner, so that they would show, as at the relevant date, their rights and obligations in accordance with the applicable regulations. Additionally, the accuracy and integrity of the financial information which, under the prevailing regulations in force shall be disclosed to the market shall be ensured.

Inditex undertakes to implement and maintain an appropriate internal control system on financial reporting, ensuring the regular supervision of the effectiveness of such system.

Accounting records shall be at all times made available to the internal and external auditors. For such purposes, Inditex undertakes to provide its employees with the necessary training for them to understand and comply with the commitments undertaken by the company regarding the internal control on financial information."

Policy on Criminal Risk Prevention.

The Policy on Criminal Risk Prevention associates engagements of ethical behaviour undertaken pursuant to the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices with such offences that it intends to

prevent.

Similarly to the provisions of the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices, section 2.9 of the Policy reads as follows: *"(...) any transaction of economic weight carried out by the Company shall be clearly and accurately recorded in appropriate accounting records that show the true and fair image of the transactions carried out. Such records must be made available to internal and external auditors.*

Inditex's employees shall enter the full financial information into the Company's systems in a clear and accurate manner so that they will show, as at the relevant date, its rights and obligations in accordance with the applicable regulations. Likewise, they shall ensure that the financial information that must be disclosed to the market under the prevailing regulations in force, is accurate and full.

Inditex is committed to implementing and keeping an appropriate internal control system in respect of financial reporting, ensuring that the effectiveness of such information is regularly monitored. For such purposes, required training will be offered so that employees may be apprised of and understand the company's commitments in the field of internal control on financial information."

As stated in section E.6. above, the Policy, together with the Criminal Risk Prevention Procedure and the Scoping Matrix of Criminal Risks and Controls, comprise the Model of Criminal Risk Prevention of the Inditex Group. The Committee of Ethics is the governing body responsible for overseeing compliance with such Model and the effective and appropriate implementation of the controls therein set.

IRC

Compliance with the IRC is mandatory for all the persons included in its scope of application and any noncompliance may be reported in a confidential manner to the Committee of Ethics, pursuant to the provisions of the Ethics Line Procedure.

In this regard, noncompliance with the IRC may give rise to the relevant disciplinary sanctions, as the case may be, on account of civil, criminal and/or administrative liability, and to the obligation to compensate any damages incurred, where appropriate.

Finally, there is a Compliance Supervisory Board (the "CSB") which reports directly to the Audit and Compliance Committee, composed of:

- The Executive Chairman
- The General Counsel and Secretary of the Board
- The Chief Financial Officer
- The Capital Markets Director, and
- The Chief Human Resources Officer.

CSB is mainly responsible for developing procedures and implementing regulations to enforce the IRC. Likewise, the Office of the Chief Compliance Officer (the "OCCO") reports to the CSB. The General Counsel of the Inditex Group is the Chief Compliance Officer. The OCCO is charged, inter alia, with enforcing the conduct regulations of stock exchanges and the rules and procedures of the

IRC on directors, officers, employees and any other person to which the IRC applies.

The IRC sets out the principles and criteria to ensure (i) that the information released to the market and to CNMV is reliable, clear, quantified and complete, avoiding subjective evaluations that lead or may lead to confusion or deception; as well as (ii) the appropriate use and dissemination of inside information and other relevant information of the Company.

The proceedings of the companies which are part of the Group and of all the individuals with access to information which may be deemed to be inside information and/or other relevant information, and namely financial information, shall comply with the following principles: regulatory compliance, transparency, collaboration, information, confidentiality and neutrality. Both the CSB and the OCCO shall ensure that the above referred principles are observed.

With regard to the IRC, the OCCO keeps a General Documentary Register of Affected Persons. The OCCO informs Affected Persons that they are subject to the provisions of the IRC and reports any breaches and penalties which may result, as the case may be, from an inappropriate use of reserved information.

Likewise, the OCCO informs the Affected Persons that they have been included in the General Documentary Register.

Compliance with the Codes of Conduct of the Inditex Group and, in general, with its internal regulations of conduct is ensured through the Committee of Ethics, composed of:

- The General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, who chairs it.
- The Chief Audit Officer.
- The Chief Sustainability Officer
- The Chief Human Resources Officer

The Committee of Ethics may act of its own motion or at the behest of any employee, manufacturer or supplier of Inditex, or any third party involved in a direct relation and with a lawful business or professional interest, further to a report made in good faith.

The Committee of Ethics reports to the board of directors through the Audit and Compliance Committee and has the following basic responsibilities:

- To oversee compliance with the Code and the internal circulation thereof to the Group's s personnel.
- To receive any manner of written instruments with regard to the enforcement of the Code and to send them, where appropriate, to the relevant body or department which may be responsible for processing and issuing a resolution regarding such instrument.
- To oversee the ethics line (formerly known as the "Whistle Blowing Channel") and compliance with the Ethics Line Procedure.
- To monitor and oversee proceedings and their settlement.

- To solve any doubts which may arise regarding the enforcement of the Code.
- To propose to the board of directors, following a report of the Audit and Compliance Committee, any explanation or implementation rule which the enforcement of the Code may require, and at least, an annual report to review its enforcement.
- To promote training plans for employees on internal conduct regulations and the proceedings of the ethics line.

In the performance of its duties, the Committee of Ethics shall ensure:

- The confidentiality of all the information and background and of the acts and deeds performed, unless the disclosure of information is required by law or by a court order.

To ensure that the Ethics Line is properly run, and that the privacy of the parties concerned is protected, the Committee of Ethics may address ex-officio anonymous concerns.

- The thorough review of any information or document that triggered its action.
- The commencement of proceedings that adjust to the circumstances of the case, where it shall always act with independence, fully respecting the right of the parties to be heard, to honour and to the presumption of innocence.
- Prohibition of retaliation and indemnity of anyone who reports through the Ethics Line in good faith.

Further to the launching of appropriate proceedings, the Committee of Ethics will take, as the case may be, the relevant prevention, remediation and/or disciplinary measures, including referring the matter to the relevant department which will be charged with taking, and at any rate applying, the remediation measures which may be necessary. Such remediation measures shall be reported to the Committee of Ethics.

Decisions of the Committee of Ethics are binding for the Inditex Group and its employees.

The Committee of Ethics submits a report to the Audit and Compliance Committee at least every six months, reviewing its proceedings and the enforcement of the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices.

Additionally, the Audit and Compliance Committee appraises the board of directors, on an annual basis as well as whenever this latter so requires, of the enforcement of the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices and the additional documents which comprise the Model of Compliance with internal regulations, from time to time in force.

With regard to the dissemination of the above referred conduct regulations, the Human Resources Department is responsible for circulating a copy of the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices to any new employee when they join the organization.

Likewise, conduct regulations as amended are available on the corporate website (www.inditex.com), under the Compliance tab, and on INET; they are subject to the appropriate

measures regarding disclosure, circulation, training and awareness-raising, so that they may be understood and implemented within the whole organization.

- Whistleblowing channel allowing notifications to the audit committee of irregularities of a financial and accounting nature, in addition to potential breaches of the code of conduct and unlawful activities undertaken in the organization, indicating whether this channel is confidential and whether anonymous notifications can be made, protecting the rights of the whistleblower and the person reported.

An Ethics Line is available to all employees of the Group, manufacturers, suppliers or third parties with a direct relation and a lawful business or professional interest, regardless of their tier or geographic or functional location, so that they may report, even anonymously and within the remit of the Committee of Ethics, any breach of the Group's internal conduct regulations by employees, manufacturers, suppliers or third parties engaged in an employment, business or direct professional relations with the Group, which affect Inditex or its Group.

Therefore, any breach and/or any manner of malpractice, including those of a financial and accounting nature, may be reported.

The Committee of Ethics is responsible for overseeing the Ethics Line and compliance with the Ethics Line Procedure.

The proceedings of the Ethics Line are described in the Ethics Line Procedure approved by the board of directors on 17 July 2012 and amended on 10 December 2019. Such Procedure clarifies and reinforces guarantees and protective measures for all parties in the process: (i) maximum confidentiality; (ii) non-retaliation; (iii) presumption of innocence and respect for the right to honour of reported parties; (iv) the right of the parties to be heard, and; (v) appropriate use of personal data processed.

Full information on the Committee of Ethics and the Ethics Line is available on the intranet and on the corporate website (www.inditex.com), under the "Compliance" tab, where a direct link to such Line is available.

Reports of noncompliance and/or queries regarding the construction or enforcement of internal conduct regulations may be sent to the Company either by post - for the attention of the Committee of Ethics to the following postal address: Avenida de la Diputación, Edificio INDITEX, 15142 Arteixo, A Coruña (Spain) - or by e-mail - (ethicsline@inditex.com). The confidentiality of such reports or queries is ensured.

- Training and periodic refresher programmes for personnel involved in the preparation and revision of financial information, as well as in the assessment of the ICFR system, covering at least accounting standards, auditing, internal control and risk management.

The Group's Training and Career Development Area, reporting to the HR Department, is charged with preparing, together with each of the areas reporting to the Financial Department, training and refresher courses addressed to staff responsible for drawing up and overseeing the financial information of each company within the Group. Such schemes include, both general courses,

focusing on business expertise and knowledge of the different interrelated departments which make up the company, and specific schemes aimed at training and refreshing employees in respect of regulatory developments on financial reporting and supervision of financial information.

General Induction

Aimed at gaining internal knowledge of each business unit, as well as of each department and the respective activities, functions and duties within the business. Under this scheme, employees begin by working at the stores, getting directly acquainted with the whole process of running a store. Then, they spend time at different corporate departments at headquarters and their training is completed at any of the markets where the Group operates.

Specific training

Group employees responsible for the processes associated with the drawing up of financial information regularly take training and refresher courses that seek to acquaint them with local and international regulations on financial reporting, as well as with existing regulations and best practices in the area of internal control. An e-learning platform is available to employees, to train them on issues regarding financial reporting or information security.

Within the financial environment, training and refresher schemes are arranged by the Human Resources Department liaising with each of the areas of the Financial Department.

Training courses are provided on an annual basis for all new heads of financial areas in each country, in order to get them acquainted with the Inditex Group's management model, as well as with the internal control system over financial reporting implemented by the Group.

Additionally, courses are taught by internal staff on the operation of financial software tools used to draw up the financial information.

Among the specialized training run to employees of the different units and areas of the Financial Department in the year, the following bear mention:

- Internal Control System over Financial Reporting
- Significant aspects of the risk management system
- New risks resulting from COVID-19
- Update on international accounting standards (IFRS)
- Cybersecurity

Additionally, training schemes on local accounting regulations are in place in the different markets.

F.2 Financial reporting risk assessment

Report on at least the following:

F.2.1. The main characteristics of the risk identification process, including risks of error and fraud, as regards:

- Whether the process exists and is documented.

The risk identification process has been documented in the Procedure for Enterprise Risk Management regarding Financial Reporting. This Procedure seeks to describe the mechanisms for identifying and assessing, on an annual basis, the risks which might lead to material errors in financial reporting

- Whether the process covers all the objectives of financial reporting, (existence and occurrence; completeness; valuation; presentation; disclosure and comparability; and rights and obligations), whether it is updated and if so how often.

The above referred risks management process consists of five stages:

- Gathering financial information.
- Identifying the operation cycles with an impact on financial information.
- Assessment of risks by the reporting unit of financial statements.
- Prioritizing accounts criticality.
- Checking risks versus operational cycles.

As a result of such process, a scoping matrix of risks regarding financial information (ICFR Scoping Matrix) is updated on an annual basis. This Scoping Matrix allows identifying the material headings of the financial statements, the assertions or goals of financial information in respect of which any risks may exist, and the prioritization of operational processes which have an impact on financial information.

Assessment covers all the goals of financial information: (i) existence and occurrence; (ii) integrity; (iii) assessment; (iv) release and breakdown; and (v) rights and obligations.

Following the identification of potential risks, they are assessed on an annual basis based upon the management's information and understanding of the business and upon materiality criteria.

Assessment criteria are established (i) from a quantitative perspective in accordance with such parameters as turnover, size of assets and pre-tax profit; and, (ii) from a qualitative perspective in accordance with different issues such as transactions standardizing and processes automation, composition, changes versus the previous year, complexity of accounting, likelihood of fraud or error or degree of use of estimates in book recording.

- The existence of a process for identifying the scope of consolidation, taking into account, among other factors, the possible existence of complex corporate structures or special purpose vehicles.

The Group relies on a Corporate Master of Companies wherein all the companies which are part of the Inditex Group are included. Such Master is at the basis of the consolidation perimeter and is managed and updated in accordance with the Procedure for Incorporating and Financing of Companies.

The Master covers, on the one hand, general corporate information, such as company name, accounting closing date and currency, and on the other, legal details such as the date of incorporation, share capital, list of shareholders, equity interest, and other relevant information. The Legal Department is responsible for updating the Master as regards legal information.

The External Reporting area, which reports to the Planning and Management Control Department, determines on a monthly basis the number of companies which make up the Consolidation Perimeter as well as the consolidation methods which apply to each of the companies included in the above referred perimeter

- Whether the process takes into account the effects of other types of risk (financial, geopolitical, technological, environmental, social and governance) to the extent that they affect the financial statements.

In addition to the above referred quantitative and qualitative factors, the main risks identified through the Risks Map of the Inditex Group are considered in the process for the assessment of financial information risks.

Potential risks identified through the ICFR Scoping Matrix are taken into account upon preparing the Risks Map of the Group, which is updated on an annual basis by the Enterprise Risks Management Department (reporting to the Financial Department) with the assistance of all areas of the Organization involved in the process. The Group may thus consider the impact that the remaining risks classified in the following groups: financial, geopolitical, technological, environmental, social and governance risks, may have on financial statements.

- The governing body within the company that oversees the process.

The whole process is overseen and approved on an annual basis by the Audit and Compliance Committee.

F.3 Control activities

Report on whether the company has at least the following, describing their main characteristics:

- F.3.1. Review and authorization procedures for financial information and a description of the ICFR, to be disclosed to the securities markets, indicating those responsible, as well as documentation describing the flow of activity and controls (including those relating to the risk of fraud) of the various types of transactions which may materially affect the financial statements, including accounting closing procedures and the specific review of significant judgements, estimates, valuations and projections.

Pursuant to the Board of Directors' Regulations, the Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible, inter alia, for reviewing the annual accounts and the periodic information that the board of directors must submit to the markets and their supervisory bodies, verifying at all times compliance with statutory requirements and the appropriate use of generally accepted accounting principles upon drawing up such information.

Likewise, pursuant to the above referred Regulations the Audit and Compliance Committee shall meet on a quarterly basis to review the periodic financial information to be submitted to the Stock Exchanges authorities and the information that the board of directors must approve and release as its annual public documentation.

Furthermore, the ICFR Area monitors that the ICFR is effective and appraises the Financial Department and, where appropriate, the Audit and Compliance Committee, of the findings of such monitoring.

The Group relies on mechanisms to review financial information. Each organizational structure is responsible for reviewing the financial information reported. Analytical reviews of the financial information reported by such structures are carried out at corporate level. Prior to stating the annual accounts and approving the half-yearly financial statements, the Financial Department and the external auditor meet, for the purposes of reviewing and assessing the financial information.

The Audit and Compliance Committee submits this information to the board of directors which is ultimately responsible for approving it before releasing it to the market.

The Group keeps its main business processes with ICRF scope duly documented. Each process is structured in a number of sub-processes, with their relevant flowcharts, that include the proceedings that play a direct or indirect role on financial reporting.

Such processes describe the controls which allow giving an appropriate response to risks associated with the achievement of the objectives relating to reliability and integrity of the financial information, identifying the risks which may result in accounting fraud, so as to prevent, detect, reduce and correct the risk of any potential error way in advance. Each ICFR process has its scoping matrix of risks and controls associated, and they are separated between processes carried out at local level and at corporate level for the entire Group. Design of flowcharts, description of the different processes and sub-processes and identification of risks and controls is carried out with ARIS.

This software application allows keeping the entire documentation relating to the Group's ICFR processes within a single environment, which results in streamlined processes, as flowcharts, narratives and scoping matrices of risk and control are integrated. All members of the Group involved in ICFR have access to ARIS to view the different processes.

The ICFR system monitoring model is implemented based upon *SAP GRC Process Control* tool, wherein each control activity is assigned to a supervisor, who carries them out with the defined frequency.

Each process is assigned to a process owner, who assesses on a quarterly basis the effectiveness of controls, and defines and keeps updated the ICFR process for which they are responsible.

The ICFR Area monitors on a quarterly basis the assessments made by processes owners about the effectiveness of controls. It also coordinates and encourages the periodic review of controls design.

In addition, the ICFR Area is subject every year to an internal certification process whereby financial heads of the markets within the scope of ICFR monitoring, process owners and corporate directors

of areas who take part in the process of preparation and monitoring of financial information certify that they have implemented the controls for which they are responsible.

SAP GRC Process Control is implemented with regard to all the processes within the ICFR scope, including those carried out by areas outside the financial area.

With regard to the consolidation, closing and reporting process, the Financial Department issues the instructions together with the calendar and contents of the financial information to be reported by each of the local financial structures to draw up the consolidated financial statements.

Risks are identified in the ICFR's consolidation, closing and reporting process, and controls matrix which includes controls relating to relevant opinions, estimates, assessments and projections.

F.3.2. Internal IT control policies and procedures (access security, control of changes, system operation, operational continuity and segregation of duties, among others) which support significant processes within the company relating to the preparation and publication of financial information.

The internal control framework of the Group's information systems seeks to set up controls over the main business processes, which are closely related to Information Technologies ("IT").

Based upon the link between business processes and associated systems, basic risks are reviewed which allows the company to prioritize and focus on such IT environments which are deemed to be especially relevant.

A number of general controls on applications (IT General Controls or ITGCs) are identified within the Group's ICFR, including:

- Secure access to both applications and data.
- Control on changes in applications.
- Environment segregation.
- Appropriate operation of applications.
- Availability of data and continuity of applications.

The implementation of ITGCs on the applications identified within the ICFR scope is monitored on an annual basis by the ICFR area. As a general rule, the yardstick to identify applications within the ICFR scope is that they play a significant role in the preparation of the financial information and/or support at least a key operating control.

The findings of such monitoring are reported to the Financial Department through the quarterly reports assessing ICFR controls.

It bears mention that, in the process to design and implement applications, the Group has defined a methodological framework with different requirements aimed at ensuring that the solution implemented actually meets the functions demanded by users and so that the quality level meets the security standards set out.

Likewise, the Group relies on contingency mechanisms and procedures, both technical and operational, which have been defined to ensure recovery of information systems in case of lack of availability.

In 2020, the Information Security Committee has held quarterly meetings. Such Committee is charged with ensuring the effective and consistent enforcement of best practices regarding information security management across the organization, reducing risks affecting security to the minimum, taking into account the company's business.

The Information Security Committee is composed of:

- The CEO
- The General Counsel and Secretary of the Board
- The Chief IT Officer
- The Chief Information Security Officer
- The Chief Financial Officer
- The Chief Audit Officer

The Information Security Policy sets forth the principles and guidelines whereby Inditex will protect its information, pursuant to applicable regulations and its ethical values defined in the Code of Conduct and Responsible Practices as well as the provisions of the Regulations of the Information Security Committee and of any other applicable internal regulations.

The overarching principles that inform the Policy are:

- (i) classification of information, in accordance with its value, relevance and criticality for the business;
- (ii) limited use of information systems to lawful and exclusively professional purposes;
- (iii) segregation of duties to avoid risks;
- (iv) setting retention periods by information category, where necessary or convenient;
- (v) setting monitoring procedures to control how information is made available to third parties;
- (vi) security in Information Systems;
- (vii) setting a process for continuity management to ensure recovery of critical Information for the Group in the event of disaster; and
- (viii) alignment of Information Systems and communications of the Group with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations.

The Information Security Department performs its monitoring duties in an independent manner,

and is responsible for implementing the Policy and monitoring compliance therewith, and with all requirements arising from applicable laws, regulations and best practices in the field of Information Security.

In 2020, as a result of the global pandemic caused by COVID-19, special attention has been given to the remote work plans and the management of risks associated thereto.

In particular, the existing capacity of remote access channels and systems has been adapted, monitoring, protection and control measures regarding such remote connections have been reinforced, and specific awareness-raising actions have been addressed to our employees and collaborators.

F.3.3. Internal control policies and procedures for overseeing the management of activities subcontracted to third parties, as well as of those aspects of assessment, calculation or valuation entrusted to independent experts, which may materially affect financial statements.

In 2020, certain activities, mainly actuarial calculations, human resources-related services, valuation of derivatives, calculation of discount rates and certain processes of the Systems area, were outsourced to third parties. Included in the ICFR processes are controls on such calculations made by third parties, for the purposes of mitigating risks which may have an impact on financial information.

Outsourced services are commissioned by the supervisors of the relevant areas, ensuring the technical and legal qualifications, capacity and independence of the experts hired.

F.4 Information and communication

Report on whether the company has at least the following, describing their main characteristics:

F.4.1. A specifically assigned function for defining and updating accounting policies (accounting policy area or department) and resolving doubts or conflicts arising from their interpretation, maintaining a free flow of information to those responsible for operations in the organization, as well as an up-to-date accounting policy manual distributed to the business units through which the company operates.

Within the Planning and Management Control Department, the External Reporting area is responsible for drawing up, disclosing, implementing and updating the Group's Manual on Accounting Policies. With regard to the Group's accounting policies, such area is responsible for, inter alia:

- Defining the accounting treatment of the transactions which make up the business of the Group.
- Defining and updating the accounting practices of the Group.

- Addressing doubts and queries arising from the construction of accounting standards.
- Standardizing the accounting practices of the Group.

The Manual covers the different transactions inherent in the Groups' business and their accounting treatment in accordance with the benchmark accounting framework of the Inditex Group.

The Manual is regularly updated. As part of such updating procedure, the External Reporting area includes all accounting changes identified which were advanced to those in charge of drawing up the financial statements.

The Manual is available on the Company's INET.

F.4.2. Mechanisms for capturing and preparing financial information in standardised formats for application and use by all units of the entity or group, and support its main financial statements and notes, as well as disclosures concerning ICFR.

The process for consolidation and preparation of consolidated financial statements is centralized, being incumbent on the External Reporting area which reports to the Planning and Management Control Department.

Drawing up the consolidated financial information begins with the addition of individual financial statements of each company included in the consolidation perimeter, to be subsequently consolidated based upon the accounting regulations of the Group. The entire addition and consolidation process is supported by SAP BPC tool.

Financial information reported to CNMV is prepared based upon consolidated financial statements gathered through the above referred tool, and upon certain supplementary information reported by the markets, required to prepare the annual/half-yearly report. The entire process is supported by SAP Disclosure Management tool. Contemporaneously, certain specific controls are exerted to confirm integrity of such information.

The board of directors approved on 14 December 2020 the Policy on Disclosure of Economic-Financial, Non-Financial and Corporate Information that seeks to establish a framework for action and define the overarching principles that will govern the disclosure by the Company of Economic-Financial, Non-Financial and Corporate Information via Regulated and non-Regulated Channels.

Under such Policy, the board of directors, being the highest supervisory body responsible for overseeing economic-financial, non-financial and corporate information, shall ensure the largest circulation and the highest quality of the information provided to the stakeholders in accordance with a set of principles, including: transparency, objectivity, accuracy, immediacy and symmetry in disclosure of information.

F.5 Supervision of the system's operation

Give information on the key features of at least:

F.5.1. The activities of the audit committee in overseeing ICFR as well as whether there is an internal audit function one of the responsibilities of which is to provide support to the committee in its task of supervising the internal control system, including ICFR. Additionally, describe the scope of ICFR assessment made during the year and the procedure through which the person responsible for performing the assessment communicates its results, whether the company has an action plan detailing possible corrective measures, and whether their impact on financial reporting has been considered.

With regard to the evaluation of ICFR and the procedure set to disclose its results, the ICFR area has monitored on a quarterly basis, via the owners of processes with an impact on the financial information, the implementation of controls, requesting and reviewing a sample of evidence from the supervisors of each control.

As a result of such monitoring, improvement areas of each control have been identified and they have been assigned an action plan to remedy them. Follow up has ensued, to ensure they have been complied with.

Likewise, the ICFR area has issued on a quarterly basis a report with the findings of each control, the main action lines followed in the quarter and the incidences identified. Moreover, in 2020 an additional follow-up report was issued on the evaluation of specific controls implemented as a result of the changes to financial processes and new risks resulting from COVID-19. These reports have been submitted to the Financial Department, the heads of financial departments and the Internal Audit Department. The ICFR area has reported to the Audit and Compliance Committee on the evaluation of ICFR effectiveness in 2020 and the planned scope for 2021.

In 2020 and specifically regarding ICFR oversight activities, the Audit and Compliance Committee has carried out the following proceedings, without limitation:

- It has reviewed the consolidated annual accounts of the Group and the periodic quarterly and half-yearly financial information that the Board of Directors has to provide to the markets and its supervisory bodies, overseeing compliance with statutory requirements and the appropriate application of the generally accepted accounting principles upon drafting such information.
- As part of its supervision duties regarding the Internal Audit function, it has approved its annual activities report, as well as its budget and the annual internal audit plan which includes specific audits on ICFR processes, pursuant to a pluri-annual plan set.
- It has reviewed the annual audit plan of external auditors that includes the audit objectives based upon the evaluation of risks of financial information and the main areas of interest or significant transactions subject to review in the year.
- It has reviewed with the external auditor and with Internal Audit the internal control weaknesses revealed, where appropriate, in the course of the different audit and review assignments. Meanwhile, both external auditors and Internal Audit have regularly advised the Audit and Compliance Committee on the degree of enforcement of recommendations resulting from such assignments.

- It has regularly met with other corporate departments of the Inditex Group for the purposes of overseeing the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Group, including ICFR, verifying their suitability and integrity and the degree of implementation of action plans to meet audit recommendations.

Internal Audit is a corporate function directly linked to the board of directors, which ensures full independence in the performance of its activities. Internal Audit functionally reports to the Audit and Compliance Committee.

The area is centrally managed from headquarters and has representatives at such geographic areas where the presence of the Inditex Group so requires. Additionally, it is divided into specialized areas, which allows gathering deep understanding on risks and processes.

Internal Audit's budget is approved on an annual basis by the Audit and Compliance Committee which provides for the human and material resources, both internal and external of the Internal Audit Department.

The mission of the Internal Audit function consists, inter alia, of assessing risk exposure and the suitability and effectiveness of controls in respect of risks identified and namely, those related to reliability and integrity of financial and operational information.

Based upon the ICFR Scoping Matrix, Internal Audit drafts a pluri-annual plan for the regular review of ICFR of the Group which is submitted to the Audit and Compliance Committee for approval every year.

This pluri-annual plan entails conducting ICFR reviews of the significant processes and elements of the Group's financial statements. Review priorities are set based upon the risks identified. Such plan is implemented through annual planning which determines the scope of the annual ICFR reviews. The suitability of such plan is reviewed every year, further to the update of the process to identify and assess financial information risks. Additionally, annual planning include compliance with the provisions of current internal corporate policies, including the ICFR Policy.

Namely, the following issues are subject to review: the design and effective operation of key transactional controls and general controls on the main software tools involved in financial reporting, as well as the review of the general control environment.

To carry out its activities, Internal Audit uses different audit techniques, mainly interviews, analytical reviews, specific control tests, reviewing both the appropriateness of design and the effective operation thereof, review of the effectiveness of software tools and material tests.

Results of the assignments, together with the corrective measures recommended, where appropriate, are reported to the Financial Department and the Audit and Compliance Committee. Internal Audit follows up on the implementation of such measures which is reported to the Audit and Compliance Committee.

F.5.2. Whether there is a discussion procedure whereby the auditor (as defined in the Spanish Technical Audit Standards), the internal auditor and other experts can report to senior management and the audit committee or directors of the

company any significant weaknesses in internal control identified during the review of the annual financial statements or any others they have been assigned. Additionally, state whether an action plan is available for correcting or mitigating any weaknesses detected.

Internal Audit regularly discloses to the Financial Department and the Audit and Compliance Committee the internal control weaknesses identified in the reviews carried out, as well as the follow-up on the action plans set out to settle or reduce them.

In turn, external auditors regularly meet with the Financial Department and Internal Audit, both to gather information and to disclose any potential control weaknesses which may have been revealed, where appropriate, in the course of their work.

In its meetings, the Audit and Compliance Committee considers the potential weaknesses in control which might have an impact on financial statements, requesting, where appropriate, from the affected areas, the necessary information to assess any effects on the financial statements.

Section 45.5 of the Board of Directors' Regulations provides that: *"The Board of Directors shall ensure that the annual accounts are drawn up in accordance with accounting standards, endeavouring for them to be drafted in such a manner that they do not give rise to qualifications on the part of the auditor. However, in the exceptional circumstances where the auditor expresses a qualified opinion and the Board of Directors considers that it must stick to its position, it shall publicly explain the contents and scope of the discrepancy. The foregoing without prejudice to the information that the Chair of the Audit and Compliance Committee would make available to the shareholders at the General Meeting of Shareholder"*

To meet the provisions of section 45.5 above referred, any discussions or different views existing are advanced in the meetings of the Audit and Compliance Committee with external auditors. In turn, external auditors report, where appropriate, on the main internal control issues that need to be improved which have been identified as a result of their work. Additionally, Management reports on the degree of implementation of the relevant action plans set in train to correct or reduce the issues identified.

Meanwhile, the Audit and Compliance Committee meets with the statutory auditors of the individual and consolidated annual accounts for the purposes of reviewing on the one hand the Group's annual account, and on the other, certain half-yearly periodic financial information that the board of directors must provide to the market and its supervisory bodies, overseeing compliance with statutory requirements and the appropriate enforcement of generally accepted accounting principles upon preparing such information.

Moreover, the Committee shall regularly receive from the statutory auditor information regarding the audit plan and the results of its implementation, follow up on the recommendations proposed by the statutory auditor and may request its collaboration whenever this is deemed necessary.

In 2020, members of the Internal Audit function and external auditors were in attendance at all 4 meetings held by the Audit and Compliance Committee.

F.6 Other relevant information

-

F.7 External auditor's report

Report:

F.7.1. Whether the ICFR information sent to the markets has been subjected to review by the external auditor, in which case the entity should include the corresponding report as an attachment. If not, reasons why should be given.

The information on ICFR included in this section F of the Annual Corporate Governance Report for 2020 and prepared by the Group's Management is reviewed by the external auditors.

Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE "INFORMATION RELATING TO THE SYSTEM OF INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (ICFR)" OF INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL, S.A., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED ON 31 JANUARY 2021

To the Directors of
Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A.:

As requested by the Board of Directors of Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. ("the Entity") and in accordance with our proposal-letter of 15 July 2020, we have applied certain procedures to the information relating to the ICFR included in section F) of the accompanying Annual Corporate Governance Report of Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. for the fiscal year ended on 31 January 2021, which summarises the internal control procedures of the Entity in relation to its annual financial reporting.

The Board of Directors is responsible for adopting the appropriate measures in order to reasonably guarantee the implementation, maintenance and supervision of an adequate internal control system and for making improvements to that system and for preparing and establishing the content of the accompanying information relating to the ICFR system included in section F) of the accompanying Annual Corporate Governance Report (ACGR).

It should be noted in this regard, irrespective of the quality of the design and operational effectiveness of the internal control system adopted by the Entity in relation to its annual financial reporting, that the system can only permit reasonable, but not absolute, assurance in connection with the objectives pursued, due to the limitations inherent to any internal control system.

In the course of our audit work on the financial statements and pursuant to Technical Auditing Standards, the sole purpose of our assessment of the internal control of the Entity was to enable us to establish the scope, nature and timing of the audit procedures to be applied to the Entity's financial statements. Therefore, our assessment of internal control performed for the purposes of the aforementioned audit of financial statements was not sufficiently extensive to enable us to express a specific opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control over the regulated annual financial reporting.

For the purpose of issuing this report, we applied exclusively the specific procedures described below and indicated in the Guidelines on the Auditors' Report on the Information relating to the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting of Listed Companies, published by the Spanish National Securities Market Commission on its website, which establishes the work to be performed, the minimum scope thereof and the content of this report. Since the work resulting from such procedures has, in any case, a reduced scope that is significantly less extensive than that of an audit or a review of the internal control system, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness thereof, or on its design or operating effectiveness, in relation to the Entity's annual financial reporting for the fiscal year ended on 31 January 2021 described in the information relating to the ICFR included in the section F) of the accompanying Annual Corporate Governance Report. Therefore, had we applied procedures additional to those established in the aforementioned Guidelines or performed an audit or a review of the internal control over the regulated annual financial reporting, other matters or aspects might have been disclosed which would have been reported to you.

Also, since this special engagement does not constitute an audit of financial statements and is not subject to the Spanish audit law, we do not express an audit opinion in the terms provided for in that Law.

The procedures applied were as follows:

1. Perusal and understanding of the information prepared by the Entity in relation to the ICFR system - disclosure information included in the directors' report - and assessment of whether this information addresses all the information required considering the minimum content described in section F, relating to the description of the ICFR system, of the ACGR form, as established in Circular 5/2013 of 12 June 2013 published by the Spanish National Securities Market Commission ("CNMV") and its subsequent amendments, being the most recent Circular 1/2020 of 6 October 2020 ("CNMV Circulars").
2. Inquiries of personnel in charge of preparing the information detailed in point 1 above for the purpose of achieving: (i) familiarisation with the preparation process; (ii) obtainment of the information required in order to assess whether the terminology used is adapted to the definitions provided in the reference framework; (iii) obtainment of information on whether the aforementioned control procedures have been implemented and are in use at the Entity.
3. Review of the explanatory documents supporting the information detailed in point 1 above, including documents directly made available to those responsible for preparing the ICFR systems. In this respect, the aforementioned documentation includes reports prepared by the Internal Audit Department, senior executives or other internal or external experts providing support functions to the Audit and Compliance Committee.
4. Comparison of the information detailed in point 1 above with the knowledge on the Entity's ICFR obtained through the procedures applied during the financial statement audit work.
5. Reading of the minutes taken at meetings of the Board of Directors, Audit and Compliance Committee and other committees of the Entity to evaluate the consistency between the ICFR business transacted and the information detailed in point 1 above.
6. Obtainment of the representation letter in connection with the work performed, signed by those responsible for preparing and formulating the information detailed in point 1 above.

The procedures applied to the information relating to the ICFR system did not disclose any inconsistencies or incidents that might affect the information.

This report has been prepared exclusively in the context of the requirements of article 540 of Corporate Enterprises Act and by CNMV Circulars for the purposes of the description of the ICFR system in Annual Corporate Governance Reports.

DELOITTE, S.L.



Cleber H. Beretta Custodio
9 March 2021

G. DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Specify the company's degree of compliance with recommendations of the Good Governance Code for listed companies.

In the event that a recommendation is not followed or only partially followed, a detailed explanation of the reasons must be included so that shareholders, investors and the market in general have enough information to assess the company's conduct. General explanations are not acceptable.

1. That the articles of association of listed companies should not limit the maximum number of votes that may be cast by one shareholder or contain other restrictions that hinder the takeover of control of the company through the acquisition of its shares on the market.

Complies Explain

2. That when the listed company is controlled by another entity within the meaning of section 42 of the Commercial Code, whether listed or not, and has, directly or through its subsidiaries, business relations with said entity or any of its subsidiaries (other than the listed company) or carries out activities related to those of any of them it should make accurate public disclosures on:
 - a) The respective areas of activity and possible business relationships between the listed company or its subsidiaries and the parent company or its subsidiaries.
 - b) The mechanisms in place to resolve any conflicts of interest that may arise.

Complies Complies partially Explain

3. That, during the Annual General Meeting, as a complement to the distribution of the written annual corporate governance report, the chairman of the Board of Directors should inform shareholders orally, in sufficient detail, of the most significant aspects of the company's corporate governance, and in particular:
 - a) Changes that have occurred since the last Annual General Meeting.
 - b) Specific reasons why the company has not followed one or more of the recommendations of the Code of Corporate Governance and the alternative rules applied, if any.

Complies Complies partially Explain

4. That the company should define and promote a policy on communication and contact with shareholders and institutional investors, within the framework of their involvement in the company, and with proxy advisors that complies in all aspects with rules against market abuse and gives equal treatment to shareholders who are in the same position. And that the company should publish this policy on its website, including information on how it has been put into practice and identifying the contact persons or those responsible for implementing it.

And that, without prejudice to the legal obligations regarding dissemination of inside information and other types of regulated information, the company should also have a general policy regarding the communication of economic-financial, non-financial and corporate information through such channels as it may consider appropriate (media, social media or other channels) that helps maximise the dissemination and quality of information available to the market, investors and other stakeholders.

Complies Complies partially Explain

5. That the Board of Directors should not submit to the General Meeting of Shareholders any proposal for delegation of powers allowing the issue of shares or convertible securities with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights in an amount exceeding 20% of the capital at the time of delegation.

And that whenever the Board of Directors approves any issue of shares or convertible securities with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights, the company should immediately publish the reports referred to by company law on its website.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

6. That listed companies that prepare the reports listed below, whether under a legal obligation or voluntarily, should publish them on their website well in advance of the Annual General Meeting, even if their publication is not mandatory:

- a) Report on the auditor's independence.
- b) Reports on the proceedings of the audit and nomination and remuneration committees.
- c) Report by the audit committee on related party transactions.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

7. That the company should broadcast its Annual General Meeting live on its website.

And that the company should have mechanisms in place allowing to grant proxy and to cast votes by means of data transmission and even, in the case of large-caps and to the extent that it is proportionate, attendance and active participation in the General Meeting to be conducted by such remote means.

Complies **X** Explain

8. That the audit committee should ensure that the financial statements submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders are prepared in accordance with accounting regulations. And that in cases in which the auditor has included a qualification or reservation in its audit report, the chairman of the audit committee should clearly explain to the general meeting the opinion of the audit committee on its content and scope, making a summary of this opinion available to shareholders at the time when the meeting is called, alongside the other Board proposals and reports.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

9. That the company should permanently publish on its website the requirements and procedures for certification of share ownership, the right of attendance at the General Meeting of Shareholders, and the exercise of the right to vote or to issue a proxy.

And that such requirements and procedures promote attendance and the exercise of shareholder rights in a non-discriminatory manner.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

10. That when a duly authenticated shareholder has exercised his or her right to supplement the agenda or submit new proposals for resolutions in advance of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the company should:

- a) immediately distribute the supplementary items and new proposals for resolutions.
- b) publish the standard form of attendance card or the form to vote by proxy or cast

absentee voting with the necessary changes such that the new agenda items and alternative proposals can be voted on in the same terms as those proposed by the Board of Directors.

- c) put all these items or alternative proposals to the vote applying the same voting rules as for those submitted by the board of directors, with particular regard to presumptions or deductions about the direction of votes.
- d) after the General Meeting of Shareholders, disclose the breakdown of votes on such supplementary items or alternative proposals.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain Not applicable

11. That if the company intends to pay premiums for attending the General Meeting of Shareholders, it should establish in advance a general policy on such premiums and this policy should be stable.

Complies Complies partially Explain Not applicable **X**

12. That the board of directors should perform its functions with a unity of purpose and independence of criterion, treating all similarly situated shareholders equally and being guided by the best interests of the company, which is understood to mean the pursuit of a profitable and sustainable business in the long term, promoting its continuity and maximising the economic value of the business.

And that in pursuit of the company's interest, in addition to complying with applicable law and rules and conducting itself on the basis of good faith, ethics and a respect for commonly accepted best practices, it should seek to reconcile its own company interests, when appropriate, with the interests of its employees, suppliers, customers and other stakeholders that may be affected, as well as the impact of its corporate activities on the communities in which it operates and on the environment.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

13. That the Board of Directors should be of an appropriate size to perform its duties effectively and in a collegial manner, which makes it advisable for it to have between five and fifteen members.

Complies **X** Explain

14. That the Board of Directors should approve a policy aimed at encouraging an appropriate composition of the Board and that:

- a) Is specific and ascertainable;
- b) Ensures that motions for appointment or re-election are based upon a prior analysis of the needs of the board of directors; and
- c) Favours diversity of knowledge, experience, age and gender. For these purposes, it is considered that the measures that encourage the company to have a significant number of female senior executives favour gender diversity.

That the result of the prior analysis of the competencies required by the board of directors are written up in the explanatory report from the nomination committee published upon calling the Annual General Meeting to which the ratification, appointment or re-election of each director is submitted.

The nomination committee will annually verify compliance with this policy and explain its findings in the annual corporate governance report.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

15. That proprietary and independent directors should constitute a substantial majority of the board of directors and that the number of executive directors be kept to a minimum, taking into account the complexity of the corporate group and the ownership interest of executive directors.

And that the number of female directors should represent at least 40% of the members of the Board of Directors before the end of 2022 and thereafter, and not less than 30% prior to that date.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

16. That the number of proprietary directors out of all non-executive directors should not be greater than the proportion of the company's share capital represented by those directors and the rest of the capital.

This yardstick may be relaxed:

- a) In large-cap companies where very few shareholdings are legally considered significant.
- b) In the case of companies where a plurality of shareholders is represented on the board of directors without ties among them.

Complies **X** Explain

17. That the number of independent directors should represent at least half of the total number of directors.

That, however, when the company does not have a high level of market capitalization or in the event that it is a large-cap company with one shareholder or a group of shareholders acting in concert who together control more than 30% of the company's share capital, the number of independent directors should represent at least one third of the total number of directors.

Complies **X** Explain

18. That companies should publish the following information on its directors on their website, and keep it regularly updated:

- a) Professional experience and biography.
- b) Any other boards to which the directors belong, regardless of whether or not the companies are listed, as well as any other remunerated activities engaged in, regardless of type.
- c) Directorship type, indicating, in the case of individuals who represent significant shareholders, the shareholder that they represent or to which they are connected.
- d) Date of their first appointment as a director of the company's board of directors, and any subsequent re-elections.
- e) Company shares and share options that they own.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

19. That the annual corporate governance report, after verification by the nomination committee, should explain the reasons for the appointment of any proprietary directors on the proposal of shareholders whose holding is less than 3%. It should also explain, where applicable, any rejection of a formal request

for a board place from shareholders whose equity stake is equal to or greater than that of others applying successfully for a proprietary directorship.

Complies Complies partially Explain Not applicable **X**

20. That proprietary directors representing significant shareholders should resign from the board when the shareholder they represent disposes of its entire shareholding. They should also resign, in a proportional fashion, in the event that said shareholder reduces its stake to a level that requires a decrease in the number of proprietary directors.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain Not applicable

21. That the board of directors should not propose the removal of any independent director before the completion of the director's term provided for in the articles of association unless the Board of Directors finds just cause and a prior report has been prepared by the nomination committee. Specifically, just cause is considered to exist if the director takes on new duties or commits to new obligations that would interfere with his or her ability to dedicate the time necessary for attention to the duties inherent to his or her post as a director, are in breach of their fiduciary duty, or is affected by any of the circumstances which would cause the loss of independent status in accordance with applicable law.

The removal of independent directors may also be proposed as a result of a public takeover bid, merger or other similar corporate transaction entailing a change in the shareholder structure of the company, provided that such changes in the structure of the Board are the result of application of the proportionate representation criterion provided in Recommendation 16.

Complies **X** Explain

22. That companies should establish rules requiring that directors inform the Board of Directors and, where appropriate, resign from their posts, when circumstances arise which affect them, whether or not related to their actions in the company itself, and which may harm the company's standing and reputation, and in particular requiring them to inform the board of any criminal charges brought against them as well as of how the legal proceedings subsequently unfold.

And that, if the board is informed or becomes aware in any other manner of any of the circumstances mentioned above, it must examine the case as quickly as possible and, depending on the specific circumstances, decide, based on a report from the nomination and remuneration committee, whether or not any measure must be adopted, such as the opening of an internal investigation, asking the director to resign or proposing that he or she be dismissed. And that these events must be reported in the annual corporate governance report, unless there are any special reasons not to do so, which must also be noted in the minutes. This without prejudice to the information that the company must disclose, if appropriate, at the time when the corresponding measures are implemented.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

23. That all directors clearly express their opposition when they consider any proposal submitted to the board of directors to be against the company's interests. This particularly applies to independent directors and directors who are unaffected by a potential conflict of interest if the decision could be detrimental to any shareholders not represented on the board of directors.

Furthermore, when the board of directors makes significant or repeated decisions about which the director has serious reservations, the director should draw the appropriate conclusions and, in the event the director decides to resign, explain the reasons for this decision in the letter referred to in the next recommendation.

This recommendation also applies to the secretary of the Board of Directors, even if he or she is not a director.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

24. That whenever, due to resignation or resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders, a director leaves before the completion of his or her term of office, the director should explain the reasons for this decision, or in the case of non-executive directors, their opinion of the reasons for the general meeting resolution, in a letter addressed to all members of the board of directors.

And that, without prejudice to all this being reported in the annual corporate governance report, insofar as it is relevant to investors, the company should publish an announcement of the departure as rapidly as possible, with sufficient reference to the reasons or circumstances provided by the direct.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

25. That the nomination committee should make sure that non-executive directors have sufficient time available in order to properly perform their duties.

And that the Board regulations establish the maximum number of company boards on which directors may sit.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

26. That the board of directors meet frequently enough to be able to effectively perform its duties, and at least eight times per year, following a schedule of dates and agendas established at the beginning of the year and allowing each director individually to propose other items that do not originally appear on the agenda.

Complies Complies partially **X** Explain

The Board of Directors meets according to the schedule of dates and agendas previously approved at the start of each year. Such schedule covers the most relevant issues that the board of directors must address.

The board of directors met 7 times in 2020. In addition, directors have been regularly updated on the evolution of the macroeconomic and social environment resulting from the global health crisis and its impact on the operations of the Group as well as on the different contingency plans and measures implemented by the Company to minimize it, in a number of meetings not formally called.

27. That director absences occur only when absolutely necessary and be quantified in the annual corporate governance report. And when absences do occur, that the director appoint a proxy with instructions.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

28. That when directors or the secretary express concern regarding a proposal or, in the case of directors, regarding the direction in which the company is headed and said concerns are not resolved by the board of directors, such concerns should be included in the minutes at the request of the director expressing them.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain Not applicable

29. That the company should establishes adequate means for directors to obtain appropriate advice in order to properly fulfil their duties including, should circumstances warrant, external advice at the company's expense.

Complies **X** Complies partially Explain

30. That, without regard to the knowledge necessary for directors to complete their duties, companies make refresher courses available to them when circumstances make this advisable.

Complies **x** Complies partially Explain

31. That the agenda for meetings should clearly indicate those matters on which the board of directors is to make a decision or adopt a resolution so that the directors may study or gather all relevant information ahead of time.

When, in exceptional circumstances, the chairman wishes to bring urgent matters for decision or resolution before the board of directors which do not appear on the agenda, prior express agreement of a majority of the directors shall be necessary, and said consent shall be duly recorded in the minutes.

Complies **x** Complies partially Explain

32. That directors be periodically informed of changes in shareholding and of the opinions of significant shareholders, investors and rating agencies of the company and its group.

Complies **x** Complies partially Explain

33. That the chairman, as the person responsible for the efficient workings of the board of directors, in addition to carrying out the duties assigned by law and the articles of association, should prepare and submit to the board of directors a schedule of dates and matters to be considered; organize and coordinate the periodic evaluation of the board as well as, where applicable, the chief executive of the company, should be responsible for leading the board and the effectiveness of its work; ensuring that sufficient time is devoted to considering strategic issues, and approve and supervise refresher courses for each director when circumstances make this advisable.

Complies **x** Complies partially Explain

34. That when there is a lead independent director, the articles of association or Board regulations should confer upon him or her the following powers in addition to those conferred by law: to chair the board of directors in the absence of the chairman and deputy chairmen, should there be any; to reflect the concerns of non-executive directors; to liaise with investors and shareholders in order to understand their points of view and respond to their concerns, in particular as those concerns relate to corporate governance of the company; and to coordinate a succession plan for the chairman.

Complies **x** Complies partially Explain Not applicable

35. That the secretary of the board of directors should pay special attention to ensure that the activities and decisions of the board of directors take into account such recommendations regarding good governance contained in the Good Governance Code as may be applicable to the company.

Complies **x** Explain

36. That the board of directors meets in plenary session once a year and adopt, where appropriate, an action plan to correct any deficiencies detected in the following:

- a) Quality and efficiency of the proceedings of the board.
- b) Proceedings and composition of its committees.

- c) Diversity of board membership and competencies.
- d) Performance of the chairman of the board of directors and of the chief executive officer of the company.
- e) Performance and input of each director, paying special attention to those in charge of the various board committees.

In order to perform its evaluation of the various committees, the Board of Directors will take a report from the committees themselves as a starting point and for the evaluation of the Board, a report from the nomination committee.

Every three years, the Board of Directors will rely for its evaluation upon the assistance of an external advisor, whose independence shall be verified by the nomination committee.

Business relationships between the external adviser or any member of the adviser’s group and the company or any company within its group must be specified in the annual corporate governance report.

The process and the areas evaluated must be described in the annual corporate governance report.

	Complies x	Complies partially	Explain	
37.				That if there is an executive committee, it must contain at least two non-executive directors, at least one of whom must be independent, and its secretary must be the secretary of the Board.
	Complies x	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable
38.				That the board of directors must always be aware of the matters discussed and decisions taken by the executive committee and that all members of the board of directors receive a copy of the minutes of meetings of the executive committee.
	Complies x	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable
39.				That all members of the audit committee, in particular its chairman, be appointed in consideration of their knowledge and experience in accountancy, audit and risk management issues, both financial and non-financial.
	Complies x	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable
40.				That under the supervision of the audit committee, there should be a unit in charge of the internal audit function, which ensures that information and internal control systems operate correctly, and which reports to the non-executive chairman of the board or of the audit committee.
	Complies x	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable
41.				That the person in charge of the unit performing the internal audit function should present an annual work plan to the audit committee, for approval by that committee or by the board, reporting directly on its execution, including any incidents or limitations of scope, the results and monitoring of its recommendations, and present an activity report at the end of each year.
	Complies x	Complies partially	Explain	Not applicable
42.				That in addition to the provisions of applicable law, the audit committee should be responsible for the following:
				1. With regard to information systems and internal control:
				a) Overseeing and evaluating the process of preparation and the completeness of the

financial and non-financial information, as well as the control and management systems for financial and non-financial risk relating to the company and, where applicable, the group - including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risk, or risk related to corruption - reviewing compliance with regulatory requirements, the appropriate delimitation of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting criteria.

- b) Ensuring the independence of the unit charged with the internal audit function; proposing the selection, appointment and dismissal of the head of internal audit; proposing the budget for this service; approving or proposing its orientation and annual work plans for approval by the Board, making sure that its activity is focused primarily on material risks (including reputational risk); receiving periodic information on its activities; and verifying that senior management takes into account the conclusions and recommendations of its reports.
- c) Establishing and overseeing a mechanism that allows employees and other persons related to the company, such as directors, shareholders, suppliers, contractors or subcontractors, to report any potentially serious irregularities, especially those of a financial or accounting nature, that they observe in the company or its group. This mechanism must guarantee confidentiality and in any case provide for cases in which the communications can be made anonymously, respecting the rights of the whistleblower and the person reported.
- d) Generally ensuring that internal control policies and systems are effectively applied in practice.

2. With regard to the external auditor:

- a) In the event that the external auditor resigns, examining the circumstances leading to such resignation.
- b) Ensuring that the remuneration paid to the external auditor for its work does not compromise the quality of the work or the auditor's independence.
- c) Making sure that the company informs the CNMV of the change of auditor, along with a statement on any differences that arose with the outgoing auditor and, where applicable, the contents thereof.
- d) Ensuring that the external auditor holds an annual meeting with the Board of Directors in plenary session in order to make a report regarding the tasks performed and the development of the company's accounting situation and risks.
- e) Ensuring that the company and the external auditor comply with applicable rules regarding the provision of services other than auditing, limits on the concentration of the auditor's business, and, in general, all other rules regarding auditors' independence.

Complies x	Complies partially	Explain
------------	--------------------	---------

43. That the audit committee be able to require the presence of any employee or manager of the company, even stipulating that he or she appear without the presence of any other member of management.

Complies x	Complies partially	Explain
------------	--------------------	---------

44. That the audit committee be kept abreast of any corporate and structural changes planned by the company in order to perform an analysis and draw up a prior report to the Board of Directors on the economic conditions and accounting implications and, in particular, any exchange ratio involved.

Complies x Complies partially Explain Not applicable

45. That the risk management and control policy identify or determine, as a minimum:

- a) The various types of financial and non-financial risks (including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks and risks relating to corruption) which the company faces, including among the financial or economic risks contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet risks.
- b) An enterprise risk management model based on different levels, which will include a specialized risk committee when sector regulations so require or the company considers it to be appropriate.
- c) The level of risk that the company considers to be acceptable.
- d) Measures in place to mitigate the impact of the risks identified in the event that they should materialized.
- e) Internal control and information systems to be used in order to control and manage the aforementioned risks, including contingent liabilities or off-balance sheet risks.

Complies x Complies partially Explain

46. That under the direct supervision of the audit committee or, where applicable, of a specialized committee of the Board of Directors, an internal risk control and management function should exist, performed by an internal unit or department of the company which is expressly charged with the following responsibilities:

- a) Ensuring the proper functioning of the enterprise risk management systems and, in particular, that they adequately identify, manage and quantify all material risks affecting the company.
- b) Actively participating in drawing up the risk strategy and in important decisions regarding risk management.
- c) Ensuring that the enterprise risk management systems adequately mitigate risks as defined by the policy laid down by the Board of Directors.

Complies x Complies partially Explain

47. That in designating the members of the nomination and remuneration committee – or of the nomination committee and the remuneration committee if they are separate – efforts are made to ensure that they have the knowledge, skills and experience appropriate to the functions that they are called upon to perform and that the majority of said members are independent directors.

Complies x Complies partially Explain

48. That large-cap companies have separate nomination and remuneration committees.

Complies x Complies partially Explain

49. That the nomination committee consult with the chairman of the Board of Directors and the chief executive of the company, especially in relation to matters concerning executive directors.

And that any director be able to ask the nomination committee to consider potential candidates that he or she considers suitable to fill a vacancy on the board of directors.

Complies x Complies partially Explain

50. That the remuneration committee operates independently and that, in addition to the functions it has been assigned by statute, it should be responsible for the following:

- a) Proposing to the board of directors the basic terms and conditions of employment for senior management.
- b) Verifying compliance with the company's remuneration policy.
- c) Periodically reviewing the remuneration policy applied to directors and senior managers, including share-based remuneration systems and their application, as well as ensuring that their individual remuneration is proportional to that received by the company's other directors and senior managers.
- d) Making sure that potential conflicts of interest do not undermine the independence of external advice given to the committee.
- e) Verifying the information on remuneration of directors and senior managers contained in the various corporate documents, including the annual report on director remuneration.

Complies x Complies partially Explain

51. That the remuneration committee should consult with the chairman and the chief executive of the company, especially on matters relating to executive directors and senior management.

Complies x Complies partially Explain

52. That the rules on membership and proceedings of the supervision and control committees should appear in the regulations of the Board of Directors and that they should be consistent with those applying to legally mandatory committees in accordance with the foregoing recommendations, including:

- a) That they be composed exclusively of non-executive directors, with a majority of independent directors.
- b) That their chairpersons be independent directors.
- c) That the board of directors appoints members of these committees taking into account their knowledge, skills and experience and the duties of each committee; discuss their proposals and reports; and require them to render account of their activities and of the work performed in the first plenary session of the Board of Directors held after each committee meeting.
- d) That the committees be allowed to avail themselves of outside advice when they consider it necessary to perform their duties.
- e) That their meetings be recorded and their minutes be made available to all directors.

Complies x Complies partially Explain Not applicable

53. That verification of compliance with the company's policies and rules on environmental, social and corporate governance matters, and with the internal codes of conduct be assigned to one or divided among more than one committee of the Board of Directors, which may be the audit committee, the nomination committee, a specialized committee on sustainability or corporate social responsibility or such other specialized committee as the Board of Directors, in the exercise of its powers of self-organization, may have decided to create. And that such committee be composed exclusively of non-executive directors, with a majority of these being independent directors, and that the minimum functions indicated in the next recommendation be specifically assigned to it.

Complies x Complies partially Explain

54. The minimum functions referred to in the foregoing recommendation are the following:

- a) Monitoring compliance with the company's internal codes of conduct and corporate governance rules, also ensuring that the corporate culture is aligned with its purpose and values.
- b) Monitoring the application of the general policy on disclosure of economic and financial information, non-financial and corporate information and communication with shareholders and investors, proxy advisors and other stakeholders. The manner in which the entity communicates and handles relations with small and medium-sized shareholders must also be monitored.
- c) The periodic evaluation and review of the company's corporate governance system, and environmental and social policy, with a view to ensuring that they fulfil their purposes of promoting the interests of society and take account, as appropriate, of the legitimate interests of other stakeholders.
- d) Oversee the company's environmental and social practices to ensure that they are in alignment with the established strategy and policy.
- e) Oversee and evaluate the company's interaction with its different stakeholders.

Complies x Complies partially Explain

55. That environmental and social sustainability policies identify and include at least the following:

- a) The principles, commitments, objectives and strategy relating to shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, social issues, the environment, diversity, tax responsibility, respect for human rights, and the prevention of corruption and other unlawful conduct.
- b) Means or systems for monitoring compliance with these policies, their associated risks, and management.
- c) Mechanisms for supervising non-financial risk, including that relating to ethical aspects and aspects of business conduct.
- d) Channels of communication, participation and dialogue with stakeholders.
- e) Responsible communication practices that impede the manipulation of data and protect integrity and honour.

Complies x Complies partially Explain

56. That director remuneration be sufficient in order to attract and retain directors who meet the desired professional profile and to adequately compensate them for the dedication, qualifications and

responsibility demanded of their posts, while not being so excessive as to compromise the independent judgement of non-executive directors.

Complies x Explain

57. That only executive directors should receive variable remuneration linked to corporate results and personal performance, as well as remuneration in the form of shares, options or rights to shares or instruments referenced to the share price and long-term savings plans such as pension plans, retirement schemes or other provident schemes.

Consideration may be given to delivering shares to non-executive directors as remuneration providing this is conditional upon their holding them until they cease to be directors. The foregoing shall not apply to shares that the director may need to sell in order to meet the costs related to their acquisition.

Complies x Complies partially Explain

58. That as regards variable remuneration, remuneration policies should incorporate the necessary limits and technical safeguards to ensure that such remuneration is in line with the professional performance of its beneficiaries and not based solely on general developments in the markets or in the sector in which the company operates, or other similar circumstances.

And, in particular, that variable remuneration components:

- a) Are linked to pre-determined and measurable performance criteria and that such criteria take into account the risk incurred to achieve a given result.
- b) Promote the sustainability of the company and include non-financial criteria that are geared towards creating long term value, such as compliance with the company's rules and internal operating procedures and with its risk management and control policies.
- c) Are based on balancing the attainment of short-, medium- and long-term objectives, so as to allow remuneration of continuous performance over a period long enough to be able to assess its contribution to the sustainable creation of value, such that the elements used to measure performance are not associated only with one-off, occasional or extraordinary events.

Complies x Complies partially Explain Not applicable

59. That the payment of variable remuneration components be subject to sufficient verification that previously established performance or other conditions have effectively been met. Entities must include in their annual report on director remuneration the criteria for the time required and methods used for this verification depending on the nature and characteristics of each variable component.

That, additionally, companies consider the inclusion of a reduction ('malus') clause for the deferral of the payment of a portion of variable remuneration components that would imply their total or partial loss if an event were to occur prior to the payment date that would make this advisable.

Complies x Complies partially Explain Not applicable

60. That remuneration related to company results should take into account any reservations that might appear in the external auditor's report and that would diminish said results.

Complies x Complies partially Explain Not applicable

61. That a material portion of executive directors' variable remuneration be linked to the delivery of shares

or financial instruments referenced to the share price.

Complies x Complies partially Explain Not applicable

62. That once shares or options or financial instruments have been allocated under remuneration schemes, executive directors be prohibited from transferring ownership or exercising options or rights until a term of at least three years has elapsed.

An exception is made in cases where the director has, at the time of the transfer or exercise of options or rights, a net economic exposure to changes in the share price for a market value equivalent to at least twice the amount of his or her fixed annual remuneration through the ownership of shares, options or other financial instruments.

The forgoing shall not apply to shares that the director may need to sell in order to meet the costs related to their acquisition or, following a favourable assessment by the nomination and remuneration committee, to deal with such extraordinary situations as may arise and so require.

Complies x Complies partially Explain Not applicable

63. That contractual arrangements should include a clause allowing the company to demand reimbursement of the variable remuneration components in the event that payment was not in accordance with the performance conditions or when payment was made based on data subsequently shown to have been inaccurate.

Complies x Complies partially Explain Not applicable

64. That payments for contract termination should not exceed an amount equivalent to two years of total annual remuneration and should not be paid until the company has been able to verify that the director has fulfilled all previously established criteria or conditions for payment.

For the purposes of this recommendation, payments for contractual termination will be considered to include any payments the accrual of which or the obligation to pay which arises as a consequence of or on the occasion of the termination of the contractual relationship between the director and the company, including amounts not previously vested of long-term savings schemes and amounts paid by virtue of post-contractual non-competition agreements.

Complies x Complies partially Explain Not applicable

H. FURTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST

1. If there is any significant aspect regarding corporate governance in the company or other companies in the group that has not been included in other sections of this report, but which it is necessary to include in order to provide a more comprehensive and reasoned picture of the structure and governance practices in the company or its group, describe them briefly below.
2. This section may also be used to provide any other information, explanation or clarification relating to previous sections of the report, so long as it is relevant and not repetitive.
3. Specifically, indicate whether the company is subject to any corporate governance legislation other than that of Spain and, if so, include any information required under this legislation that differs from the data required in this report.
4. The company may also indicate whether it has voluntarily subscribed to other ethical or best practice codes, whether international, sector-based, or other. In such case, name the code in question and the date on which the company subscribed to it. Specific mention must be made as to whether the company adheres to the Code of Good Tax Practices of 20 July 2010.

Codes and global commitments willingly undertaken by INDITEX are:

- *UNI GLOBAL UNION* (www.uniglobalunion.org). It encourages respect and promotion of fundamental rights and decent work within the retail and distribution network. Date of endorsement: 2 October 2009.
- *The United Nations Global Compact* (www.globalcompact.org). A United Nations initiative that encourages social dialogue between companies and the civil society. Date of endorsement: 31 October 2001.
- *Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI)* (www.ethicaltrade.org). A dialogue platform to improve working conditions of workers of the distribution sector in developing countries. It is an alliance of companies, international trade unions, and non-governmental organizations. Date of endorsement: 17 October 2005.
- Framework Agreement with IndustriALL Global Union (formerly, ITGLWF) (www.industriall-union.org). To promote fundamental human and social rights within Inditex's supply chain, including the definition of mechanisms of joint action within the supply chain to implement the Code of Conduct for Manufacturers and Suppliers. Date of endorsement: 4 October 2007. Inditex and IndustriALL executed on 4 May 2012 the "Protocol to define the involvement of trade unions in the reinforcement of the International Framework Agreement within Inditex's supply chain." On 8 July 2014, the Framework Agreement was renewed by both parties at ILO headquarters in Geneva (Switzerland). A new Agreement was executed on 25 April 2016 between Inditex and IndustriALL, that introduces the concept of "union experts" to enforce the Global Framework Agreement. On 13 November 2019 the Global Framework Agreement was renewed, with both parties agreeing to set up a Global Union Committee on which worker representatives from each of the Inditex Group's key areas of production will sit.

- *Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals in 2020*. Commitment towards restriction and elimination of certain chemicals in the product manufacturing process. Date of execution: 27 November 2012.
- *ILO's Better Work Programme* (www.betterwork.org). Platform to improve compliance with labour regulations and competitiveness of global supply chains. Date of endorsement: October 2007. In the course of this partnership, Inditex and Better Work executed on 9 October 2013 a specific partnership agreement whereby Inditex became a direct buyer partner of the Better Work programme.
- *The CEO Water Mandate* (www.ceowatermandate.org). A United Nations initiative to support companies in the development, implementation and disclosure of their water-related strategies and policies. Date of endorsement: 30 June 2011.
- *Sustainable Apparel Coalition* (www.apparelcoalition.org). An initiative of the textile sector to set in train a joint sustainable index to assess the environmental performance of their suppliers during the production process. Date of endorsement: 20 October 2011.
- *Textile Exchange* (www.textileexchange.org). A Platform to promote the growing of organic cotton, and global sustainability within the textile sector. Date of endorsement: 8 September 2010.
- *Better Cotton Initiative* (www.bettercotton.org). An initiative that develops and promotes best practices in the traditional growing of cotton to benefit the farmers and the environment, and to ensure the future of the sector. Date of endorsement: 1 July 2011.
- Code of Good Tax Practices. It encourages a mutually cooperative relationship between the Tax Administration Authority of Spain and the companies. Sign up date: 21 September 2010.
- Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Health and Consumption and the fashion sector in Spain. Date: 23 January 2007. It promotes the defense and encouragement of the rights of Spanish customers in the world of fashion, namely as regards creating and encouraging a healthy-looking appearance.
- *Cotton Campaign*: this is an initiative led by companies and organizations of the third sector to improve working conditions and defend Human Rights in the production and supply of cotton. Date of endorsement: 25 October 2012.
- Agreement on Buildings Safety in the Textile Industry in Bangladesh (*Accord*) executed on 13 May 2013 and renewed in June 2018. (www.bangladeshaccord.org). This agreement has been executed by international brands and retailers, local and international trade unions and NGOs, for the purposes of ensuring lasting improvements in working conditions of the textile industry in said country. One of the first signatories of the agreement, Inditex is a member of its Steering Committee. On 1 June 2020, the RMG Sustainability Council (RSC) took over the

work of the Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh.

- *Fur Free Alliance* (www.information.com). Inditex is a member of the Fur Free Retailer Program of the Fur Free Alliance. The Fur Free Alliance is an international coalition of animal protection organizations working to bring an end to the exploitation and killing of animals for their fur. Date of endorsement: 1 January 2014.
- *ACT (Action Collaboration Transformation)*: an initiative of international brands & retailers, manufacturers, and trade unions to address the issue of living wages in the textile and garment supply chain. In development thereof, a Memorandum of Understanding was subscribed by ACT's brands and IndustriALL Global Union to establish within the supply chains the principles of freedom of association, collective bargaining and living wages. Date of execution: 13 March 2015.
- *CanopyStyle Initiative*. Date of endorsement: 2014. Committed to protecting HCV primary forests, and namely, to ensuring that from 2017 on, no cellulose originating in this type of forests will be used in man-made fibers (viscose, modal, Lyocell).
- Organic Cotton Accelerator (OCA Foundation). One of the founding partners of OCA Foundation in 2016 and member of the Investment Committee, being actively committed to contributing to develop a responsible and healthy market of organic cotton for all parties involved.
- International Labour Organization (ILO). Execution of a global Public-Private Partnership aimed at promoting respect for the fundamental principles and rights at work in the cotton sector. Date of execution: 11 May 2017.
- *Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Change*. The Fashion Industry Charter was subscribed with the UN Climate Change Office. Aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement, the Charter has set an initial target of 30% GHG emission reduction by 2030. Date of execution: 28 November 2018.
- *New Plastics Economy Global Commitment*. Undertaken with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation to establish a circular economy for plastic and prevent that it becomes waste, on account of not being reused or recycled. Date of execution: 18 October 2018.
- *Better Than Cash Alliance*. Based in the UN, this is an alliance of governments, companies and large international organizations that seek to globally promote the transition from cash to digital payments. Inditex is focused on achieving digitalization and financial education across its supply chain. Inditex became a member in November 2018.
- *Sustainable Fibre Alliance (SFA)*. Non-profit international organization that works with the extended cashmere supply chain, from herders to retailers. Its goal is to promote a global sustainability standard for cashmere production in order to preserve and restore grasslands, ensure animal welfare and secure livelihoods. Year of membership: 2019.

- *Fashion Pact* (<https://thefashionpact.org>), Global coalition of companies in the fashion industry committed to key specific common goals to meet the challenges that the industry faces to stop climate change, preserve the oceans and restore biodiversity. The Pact was signed on 23 August 2019.
- *Global Fashion Agenda* (<https://globalfashionagenda.com>). It encourages a number of commitments towards circular economy in 2020 known as GFA 2020 Commitment. Inditex has been a signatory since 11 May 2017.
- AFIRM GROUP: working forum of leading brands in the apparel, footwear and sporting goods industries who share the goal of reducing the use and impact of harmful substances across the textile and leather supply chain.
- Partnership for a sustainable recovery plan for the Spanish economy: initiative promoted in 2020 by Ecodes and the Spanish Green Growth Group, to support and implement a sustainable stimulus package, effective from both an economic and social perspective and aligned with sustainability and biodiversity policies.
- BSR: Global non-profit organization that works with a network of more than 200 members to build a fair and sustainable world. Inditex has been a member of BSR since 2019 and takes part in several of BSR's initiatives, such as the HER Project to promote women's empowerment.
- *UN Business Ambition for 1.5°C*: Inditex joined in 2020 this urgent call for action from UN Global Compact, for a global coalition of business and industry leaders to commit their companies to set science-based targets aligned with emission reduction.
- The Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action (UNFCCC): Inditex is a signatory of the Charter with the UN Climate Change Office, aligned with the goals set in the Paris Agreement, to be climate-neutral by 2050 (net-zero GHG emissions). The Agreement has set an initial target of -30% by 2030. The Fashion Industry Charter was launched in December 2018 at the COP24 summit in Katowice, Poland.
- *Clean Cargo Working Group*: Inditex joined in 2020 this initiative that seeks to reduce the environmental impacts of global freight transport and promoting responsible shipping. Within the Clean Cargo Working Group, companies work together to integrate environmentally and socially responsible business principles into freight management.
- *Covid-19: Action in the global garment industry*: this initiative aims to catalyze action from across the global garment industry to support manufacturers to survive the economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and to protect garment workers' income, health and employment. This call to action has been coordinated in 2020 by the International Organisation of Employers (IOE), the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and IndustriALL Global Union together with international brands, with the technical support of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Inditex is a member of the international working group convened by ILO to implement it.

- Foro Social de la Moda [*Fashion Industry Social Forum*]: This forum was founded in 2018 as a joint initiative involving organisations in the third sector, local unions affiliated with IndustriALL Global Union (CCOO and UGT) and various Spanish textile brands including Inditex. It provides a forum for dialogue on global supply chains between various stakeholders.
- *Massachusetts Institute of Technology* (MIT): Inditex has partnered with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in the MIT-MISTI (International Science and Technology Initiatives) to finance research to develop recycling processes from used garments. In addition, Inditex is part of the group of founding companies of the *MIT Climate and Sustainability Consortium* (MCS), created with the aim of accelerating the development of large-scale solutions to combat climate change. The initiative brings together leading multinationals from different industries to work with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to share processes and strategies for environmental innovation.
- *Shift*: non-profit organisation specializing in Human Rights led by Professor John Ruggie, the author of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Inditex has been a participant of Shift's Business Learning Program since 2018. This leading program in Human Rights involves companies of all sectors willing to work towards implementing the Guiding Principles.
- *Smart Freight Centre* (SFC): Inditex has joined in 2020 this global non-profit organization dedicated to sustainable freight. Its vision is achieving an efficient and zero-emissions global logistics sector, contributing to the Paris Agreement targets and the Sustainable Development Goals. To achieve this, it brings together the global logistics community through its Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC).
- *The Policy Hub*: Inditex actively collaborates with The Policy Hub, an organization that brings the textile industry and its stakeholders together to speed up the sector's transformation to a circular model.
- *Uniting Business and Governments to Recover Better* Statement, backed by UN: Inditex has signed in 2020 together with some other 150 companies in the Science Based Targets initiative, this joint statement urging governments across the world to align their COVID-19 economic aid and recovery efforts with the latest climate science.

This Annual Corporate Governance Report was approved by the Board of Directors of the company in its meeting held on 9 March 2021.

Indicate whether any director voted against or abstained from approving this report.

Yes No

Name or company name of the member of the Board of Directors who has not voted for the approval of this report	Reasons (against, abstention, non attendance))	Explain the reasons

Issue of the Annual Accounts and Management Report for financial year 2020
(Sec. 253 Companies Act and Sec. 34 *et seq.* of the Commercial Code)

The Directors of the company Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. proceeded at the meeting held on 9 March 2021, to issue the Annual Accounts and the Management Report of Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. for financial year 2020 (1 February 2020 – 31 January 2021), which consist of the documents preceding this page, all of the pages of which have been signed by the Secretary of the Board of Directors for identification purposes.

Mr Pablo Isla Álvarez de Tejera
Executive Chairman

Mr Amancio Ortega Gaona
Ordinary Member

Mr José Arnau Sierra
Deputy Chairman

Mr Carlos Crespo González
CEO

Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L.
Ordinary Member
Ms Flora Pérez Marcote

Bns Denise Patricia Kingsmill
Ordinary Member

Ms Pilar López Álvarez
Ordinary Member

Ms Anne Lange
Ordinary Member

Mr José Luis Durán Schulz
Ordinary Member

Mr Rodrigo Echenique Gordillo
Ordinary Member

Mr Emilio Saracho Rodríguez de Torres
Ordinary Member