

(Translation from the Portuguese original)

ASSOCIATION ARTICLES OF IBERSOL, SGPS SA.

CHAPTER ONE

DENOMINATION, REGISTERED OFFICE AND OBJECT

ARTICLE ONE
The company is incorporated under the name of IBERSOL, SGPS, S.A
ARTICLE TWO-
One – The corporate seat is at Praça do Bom Sucesso, numbers one hundred and five to one hundred and
fifty nine, ninth floor, Massarelos Community, Porto Circumscription, and can be transferred, under law
terms, by resolution of the Board of Directors.
Two - The Board of Directors can set up, inside or outside Portugal, delegations, agencies, branch-
offices or whatever other form of representation that it deems appropriate.
ARTICLE THREE
One - The corporate object is the management of shareholdings in other companies, as an indirect form
of exercising economic activity, as well as the rendering of technical services of administration and
management.
Two - The company can acquire or dispose of shareholdings in companies incorporated under Portuguese
or foreign law, with the same or different corporate object to the one referred in the previous number, in
companies that are regulated by special laws, and in unlimited liability companies
Three - The company can also associate itself with other legal entities, in order to, namely, form new
companies, complementary groups of companies, European economic interest associations, consortiums
and participation associations.
ARTICLE FOUR-
One - The share capital is forty-two million, three hundred and fifty-nine thousand, five hundred and
seventy-seven euros, is fully subscribed and paid up and is divided into forty-two million, three hundred
and fifty-nine thousand, five hundred and seventy and seven ordinary shares, each with a nominal value of
one euro-



Two – The share capital can be increased up to one hundred millions euros, in one or more stages, by
resolution of the Board of Directors, which will determine the modality, the conditions of subscription
and the categories of shares to be issued, based on those already existing in this association articles and
others allowed by law.
SHARE CAPITAL, SHARES AND BONDS
ARTICLE FIVE
One – The shares will be nominal and may be titled or registered
Two - The representation of the titled shares, if existent, will be made in law terms
Three – Preferential shares without voting rights may be issued and can be redeemable by it's nominal
value, increased or not by a premium, such as deliberated by the Shareholders General Meeting, and,
being the case, must be defined the calculation method of the eventual remission premium
Four - In case of breach of the remission obligation, the company is obliged to indemnify the title holder,
in the amount to be established by the Shareholders General Meeting on the date the remission is resolved
upon
Five - The company can issue autonomous Warrants under law terms and under the conditions
established by resolution of the Shareholders or the Board of Directors, being applicable, adapted as
necessary, the numbers one and two of the present article.
One - The subscription of the receivable capital of a capital increase can be deferred, within the law
limits, becoming the shareholder in mora after interpellated.
Two – The shareholders that incur in mora, will be warned, by registered mail, that they are allowed, in a
new ninety days term, to pay the due amount, increased by the delinquent interests calculated at the
maximum rate allowed by law, under the penalty of losing those shares on behalf of the company, as well
as any payments already done, related to those shares.



Three – The losses mentioned in the previous number should be communicated, by registered mail, to the
interested persons.
Four - It should also be published an announcement in one of the Stock Market Bulletins, where it
should be mentioned, without any reference to the shareholders, the numbers of the lost shares on behalf
of the company and the date of the loss.
Five - The shares will be offered to other shareholders in the proportion of their share in the share
capital, or, if none of them manifests intention in the purchase, those shares will be offered to
shareholders who show interest in the purchase, by pro rata apportionment, if necessary.
ARTICLE SEVEN
One - The company may issue any type of bonds, under law terms, and according to the conditions
established under a Shareholder's or a Board of Director's resolution
Two - The company may also issue bonds convertible into special categories of shares, and bonds with
the right to subscribe special categories of shares.
Three – Whenever the Board of Directors resolves to issue any type of bonds mentioned in the previous
number, the special categories of shares mentioned must exist
Four - Numbers one and two of the previous fifth article are applicable, adapted as necessary, to any
bonds issued by the company
CHAPTER THREE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE
ARTICLE EIGHT
One – The company is managed by a Board of Directors, made up of an even or odd number of members,
three at the minimum and nine at the maximum, elected at the Shareholders General Meeting, being
authorized the election of Substitute Board Directors up to a number equal to a third part of the effective
board number of directors
Two - The Board of Directors will choose its Chairman if this one has not been appointed as so by the
Shareholders General Meeting at the election time.
Three - The Board of Directors can specially charge, one or more Board Directors among its members, to



whom it shall delegate the power to manage certain matters of the business administration.
Four -The Board of Directors may as well delegate in one or more of its Board Directors or in an
Executive Committee the normal management of the company, within legal terms.—
Five - The Board of Directors will determine how the Executive Committee will function and how it will
exercise the powers that have been conferred upon it.
One – To a number of directors non superior to a third part of the Board of Director's members, shall be
carried out previously and in an isolated way, an election amongst persons proposed in the lists
subscribed by groups of shareholders, as long as any of these groups of shareholders own shares that
represent more than twenty and less than ten percent of the share capital
Two - Each list mentioned in the previous number must propose, at least, the identification of two
persons eligible for each one of the positions to be filled.
Three – The same shareholder cannot subscribe more than one list
Four – If there are lists presented by more than one group of shareholders in an isolated election, voting
shall be based on all of those proposals
ARTICLE TEN
The provisions set in the previous article are only applicable if the company is considered either a
publicly quoted company, or a State concessionaire, or an equivalent entity.
Without prejudice of the powers consented in this association and by law, the Board of Directors is
responsible for the business management of the company and for carrying out all the operations related to
the company's object and, for this purpose, wide-ranging powers are conferred upon to the Board,
including, namely, the following:
a) To represent the company, in or outside court, to file or challenge any suits, to settle and waiver in
these proceedings, and to carry out a settlement through arbitration. For that purpose, the Board of
Directors can delegate it's powers into a sole mandated person;
b) To approve the annual budget and the company's business plan;————————————————————————————————————



c) To decide to issue bonds or to contract loans in the national and/ or foreign financial markets, and to
accept the inspection of the lender entities;
d) To appoint third parties, individuals or corporate entities, to hold offices in other companies.————
e) To acquire, alienate and to encumber or rent any real estate or movable goods under law terms.
f) To transfer and to take over, by transfer, any establishments of the company business under law terms.
g) To decide that the company will give technical and financial assistance to affiliated or associated
companies.
h) At any moment, to issue negotiable paper or any other means of financial founds acquisition, allowed
by law.—
ARTICLE TWELVE
One – All documents that legally bind the company, including checks, bills of exchange, promissory
notes and other financial and banking documents will be valid when signed by:
a) Two members of the Board of Directors;—
b) One member of the Board of Directors and a legally mandated signatory of the company in exercise of
the respective mandate;
c) One member of the Board of Directors when duly appointed for the purpose or purposes, when the
appointment has been laid down in the Board's meeting minutes;
d) Two legally mandated signatories;—
e) One mandated signatory, when duly appointed for the purpose or purposes, the appointment has been
laid down in the Board's meeting minutes or when the same Board meeting minutes confer full-powers to
any Board Director to designate him;
f) One mandated signatory in the terms of the alinea a) of the previous article.
Two – Routine documents may be signed by one Board Director or by a mandated signatory.————————————————————————————————————
ARTICLE THIRTEEN —
The members of the Board of Directors and the company's mandated signatories are expressly forbidden
to bind the company by any acts and contracts that are outside the scope of the company's business.——



ARTICLE FOURTEEN
One - A meeting of the Board of Directors shall normally be held once every quarter and, in addition,
whenever the Chairman or two Board Directors calls for a meeting. Any resolutions taken shall be laid
down in the minutes of the respective meeting.
Two – The Board of Directors can only adopt resolutions if the majority of Board members are present or
represented.
Three – The resolutions shall be taken by a majority of the votes issued, having the Chairman a deciding
quality vote, in case of parity of votes.
Four – Any member of the Board of Directors can be represented at the Board of Directors' meetings by
another member of the Board, by means of an appointment letter, addressed to the Chairman of the
Board, mentioning the day and hour of the meeting to which it refers to. This should be mentioned in the
minutes of the meeting and duly filed.
Five – Under solicitation of the Chairman, the members of the Board of Directors can vote by letter.
One - The Board of Directors shall designate a substitute in case of death, resignation, permanent or
temporary impossibility or incapacity of any of its members.
Two - Due to the effective absence of an elected Board Director, in the scope of the regulation settled in
article nine, the company shall carry out an election.
The Members of the Board of Directors will render guarantees for their responsibility as Directors as
decided by the Shareholders' General Meeting that elects them or, if no such decision is taken, up to the
minimum amount legally required and by any of the methods legally allowed.
ARTICLE SEVENTEEN
One -The company will be audit by two autonomous organs: a Fiscal Board and a Statutory Audit or a
Statutory Audit Firm that shall not be members of the Fiscal Board.
Two - The Fiscal Board is made up of a minimum number of three effective members, being elected at
the Shareholders General Meeting and will convene at least once a quarter ———————————————————————————————————



Three – One or two substitutes shall be appointed when the Fiscal Board is composed of three effective
members, and there will be always two substitutes when the composition of the Fiscal Board is superior.
Four - The Fiscal Board will choose its Chairman if this one has not been appointed as so by the
Shareholders General Meeting.
Five - The Members of the Fiscal Board will render guarantees for their responsibility as members as
decided by the Shareholders' General Meeting that elects them or, if no such decision is taken, up to the
minimum amount legally required and by any of the methods legally allowed.
ARTICLE EIGHTEEN
One - The Fiscal Board assignments are those determined by law as well as those consented in these
association articles.
Two – The duties of the Statutory Auditor or the Statutory Audit Firm are those determined by law.———
ARTICLE NINETEEN
The Fiscal Board shall give it's opinion about any matter that it is called upon by the Board of Directors.—
CHAPTER FOUR
SHAREHOLDERS' GENERAL MEETING—
ARTICLE TWENTY
One – The Shareholder's General Meeting is only composed of Shareholders with voting rights, who own
shares or subscription titles that, up to five weekdays prior to the General Meeting taking place, prove
nearby the company it's ownership under law terms
Two-The shareholders of preferential shares without voting rights and bondholders can not take part at
the general meeting of shareholders, being represented in those meetings by their common representative.
Three - In case of suspension of the Shareholder's General Meeting, the company does not oblige the
shares or the subscription titles blockage during all the period until the session is retaked, being sufficient
the ordinary precedence required for the first meeting.
ARTICLE TWENTY ONE



Two - The resolutions at the Shareholders General Meeting shall be taken by simple majority, unless a state of the control of the cont
otherwise is determined by law.
ARTICLE TWENTY TWO
One – An individual shareholder may be represented at the Shareholders General Meeting by means of a
letter addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Shareholder's General Meeting, appointing the name and
address of the nominated representative, as well as the date of the meeting.
Two - A corporate shareholder may be represented at the Shareholders' General Meeting by means of a
letter addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Shareholder's General Meeting, which authenticity will
be considered by the Chairman of the Board of Shareholder's General Meeting
Three - As long as the Company is considered to be a "publicly quoted company", shareholders are
allowed to vote by postal vote
Four - Written postal votes shall only be considered valid if they are received at the Company's
registered office by means of a registered letter with confirmation of receipt, addressed to the Chairman of
the Board of Shareholders' General Meeting, with at least thee days notice before the General Meeting's
date, also keeping the obligation of proving the quality of shareholder, in accordance to number one of
the twentieth article of the Company's Association Articles;
Five - The postal vote declaration shall be signed by the shareholder or by his legal representative, and if
the shareholder is a singular person, he must attach to the vote declaration an authentic copy of his
Identity Card, if the shareholder is a corporate person, its signature must be authenticated as dully
authorized and mandated for the purpose
Six - Postal vote declarations shall be considered only as valid, if they comply, clear and expressly, the
following conditions:
a) Mention the point or points of the Agenda the declaration referrers to;
b) Mention the concrete proposal which the declaration is referred to, also mentioning the respective
proponent or proponents;
c) Mention the precise and unconditional voting sense to each proposal, mentioning as well that the vote
will stand even if the proposal should be amended by its proponent;



Seven - Notwithstanding alinea b) of the previous paragraph, Shareholders are allowed to send their
voting statements regarding a certain proposal and declare they vote against all the other proposals on the
same point of the agenda, with no further specifications
Eight – The postal vote declaration which does not mention other proposals beyond the ones that it refers
to, will be understood as an abstention vote concerning the other proposals;
Nine - Postal vote declarations shall be deemed as negative votes concerning any proposals presented
after the issuance of such written postal votes
Ten - The Chairman of the Board of Shareholder's General Meeting, or his or her substitute, is
responsible for verifying that postal votes comply with all of the above requirements. Postal votes
unaccepted shall be considered as not issued
Eleven – The company shall assure confidentiality of postal vote declarations until the voting moment in
the Shareholders' General Meeting.
ARTICLE TWENTY THREE
The Shareholders General Meeting can convene, the first time it is called, as long as Shareholders
representing over fifty percent of the share capital are present or represented.
ARTICLE TWENTY FOUR
One - The Board of the Shareholders' General Meeting will be composed of a Chairman, a Vice -
Chairman and a Secretary.
Two – The Chairman of the Board of Shareholders General Meeting shall call the Shareholder's General
Meeting.
Three – The Vice–Chairman will replace the Chairman in his absence or impossibility.
ARTICLE TWENTY FIVE
The Shareholders' General Meeting shall meet:
a) Ordinarily, in the term stated by law to the annual Shareholders' General Meeting.
b) Extraordinarily, whenever the Board of Directors or the Fiscal Board finds the meeting necessary, or at
request of one or more shareholders who hold shares representing, at least, the minimum share capital
required by law for this purpose



ARTICLE TWENTY SIX
One – The remuneration of the members of the statutory bodies shall be set by the Shareholders' General
Meeting in a fix salary form, and, regarding the Board of Director's members it can be settled in a fix
form or, partially it may consist in a percentage of the profits or other benefits.
Two - The Shareholders' General Meeting can appoint a Remuneration Committee composed of three
members, to carry out the requirements settled in the previous number.
Three – The global profits percentage of the financial year consigned to the remuneration of the members
of the Board of Directors cannot exceed five percent
ARTICLE TWENTY SEVEN
The statutory bodies member's mandate will last four years, being allowed their re-election for one or
more terms, in law terms.
CHAPTER FIVE
GENERAL PROVISIONS
ARTICLE TWENTY EIGHT-
The financial year coincides with the calendar year.
ARTICLE TWENTY NINE
To the net results shown in the annual financial statements will be deduced the amounts legally required
to create or to add to the legal reserve, being the remaining applied as determined by the Shareholders'
General Meeting, which can deliberate distributing them totally or partially, or transfer them to reserves.—
ARTICLE THIRTY
The Board of Directors, with the agreement of the Fiscal Board, may decide to make advances on profits,
during the financial year, according to the law
ARTICLE THIRTY ONE-
One – The Shareholders' General Meeting may decide that the share capital will be totally or partially
reimbursed, the Shareholders receiving the nominal value of each share or part thereof.
Two - In case of a partial reimbursement, the Shareholders' General Meeting may decide to carry out a
selection "draw".



-ARTICLE THIRTY TWO-

If new shares are issued as a result of a share capital increase, these new shares will be eligible for dividends, as determined by the capital increase resolution. In the absence of this resolution, the dividend entitlement will be proportional to the time elapsed between the initial date of shares certificates or provisory titles delivery and the end of the financial year.

-ARTICLE THIRTY THREE-

In the event of a share capital increase by incorporation of reserves, the issue of new shares will respect the proportion of the various share categories existing at the time, each shareholder receiving shares of the various categories held by him/her.

Porto, 26^t May 2023