

Regulations of the Supervisory Board of Ibersol, SGPS, S.A.

I- COMPOSITION

- 1- The Supervisory Board is made up of a minimum of three effective members. With three being effective members, there must be one or two substitutes, with there always being two substitutes when the number of members is greater. The alternate member must replace the effective member impeded or who has ceased his duties, remaining in office until the first General Meeting that must fill the vacancy.
- 2- If the General Meeting does not appoint him, the Supervisory Board is responsible for appointing his President.
- 3- The term of office of the Supervisory Board is 4 years.
- 4- The members of the Supervisory Board will guarantee the performance of their position within 30 days subsequent to the election or appointment, under the terms established by the General Meeting or, in the absence of deliberation, for the minimum amount legally required and for any of the ways permitted by law. The guarantee provided must be maintained until the end of the calendar year following the one in which the member of the Supervisory Board ceases his duties.
- 5- If the Supervisory Board is made up of an even number of members, the President will be assigned casting vote. In case of absence of the President, the casting vote It will be up to whoever, in the act of designation, was granted this right.
- 6- If the President ceases his duties before the end of the appointment period, the remaining members will choose from among themselves the member who will perform those functions until the end of the term period.
- 7- If, after the appointment of any member of the Supervisory Board, an event occurs likely to result in an incompatibility described in Artº 414-A of the Code of Commercial Companies, the designation has expired.

II- COMPETENCE

The Supervisory Board is responsible for:

Supervise the Company's administration in accordance with best government practices corporate and with respect for their skills;

Ensure compliance with the law and the Company's articles of association;

Check the regularity of books, accounting records and documents that serve as their support;

Check, when you deem it convenient and in whatever way you deem appropriate, the extent of the cash and stocks of any kind of goods or values belonging to the Company or received by it as a guarantee, deposit or other title;

Check the accuracy of reporting documents;

Verify that the accounting policies and valuation criteria adopted by the Company lead to a correct assessment of assets and results;

Prepare an annual report on its supervisory action and provide an opinion on the report, accounts and proposals presented by the Administration;

Convene the General Meeting, when the President of the respective board does not do so, and must do it;

Monitor the effectiveness of the risk management system, internal control system and internal audit system, if existing;

Receive communications of irregularities presented by shareholders, employees of the Society or others;

Hire the provision of services from experts who assist one or more of its members in the exercise of their functions, and the hiring and remuneration of experts must take into account accounts for the importance of the matters assigned to them and the economic situation of the Society;

Monitor the adequacy of the process of preparing and disclosing financial information and non-financial information by the management body, namely the adequacy accounting policies,

estimates, judgments, relevant disclosures and its consistent application between exercises, in a duly documented and communicated;

Proceed with the selection of the Official Auditor, represent the Company before the Auditor External/Official Auditor and propose his appointment and dismissal or termination of the respective service provision contract, whenever this occurs just cause for this purpose, as well as proposing their remuneration;

Carry out, on an annual basis, the evaluation of the work carried out by the Official Reviewer Accounts, ensuring that adequate conditions are ensured within the company for provision of its services, being the company's interlocutor and the primary recipient of reports from the External Auditor/Official Auditor and must be aware of any interaction between it and the management body;

Monitor the independence of the Official Auditor, particularly with regard to provision of additional services, as well as their suitability for the exercise of functions;

Issue a specific opinion and justification that supports the possible decision not to rotate the Chartered Accountant;

Supervise the audit of the Company's financial statements;

Issue a prior opinion on transactions under the terms defined in the Internal Procedure in matter of Transactions with Related Parties, which constitutes Annex A to this Regulation, and in compliance with articles 29º-S to 29º V of the Securities Code;

Comply with other duties set out in the law or in the Company's articles of association.

III- OPERATION AND DUTIES

1- The Supervisory Board meets at least once every quarter and whenever the President or two members convene it.

2- At the first meeting of each year, the Supervisory Board will establish the annual calendar of its meetings and the annual plan of its activity.

3 The supporting documentation for each meeting will be sent by the President with, at the at least five days in advance, which can take place via telematic means. In cases exceptional cases, the information may be sent less in advance, as long as all members of the Supervisory Board participate in the meeting and none oppose its holding.

4- Decisions are taken by a majority of the votes cast and the minutes are recorded reasons for dissenting votes. The minutes of the meetings are recorded in the respective book and signed by all participants.

The Supervisory Board, namely:

a) Appraises the information received from the Board of Directors, particularly regarding strategic lines, the operational and financial evolution of the company, the conditions of operations carried out, and the risk management policy. In particular, take note of the indicated strategic lines and, within its competences, evaluates and pronounces on the risk policy as prepared by the Board of Directors, in advance the approval of the indicated strategic lines and risk policy by this body;

b) Appraises and monitors the plan and conclusions of the activity carried out by the Reviewer Accounts and External Audit Officer;

c) Appraises the reporting documents, namely the annual accounts individual and consolidated reports and the respective reports, analyzing, in particular, the main variations, the relevant transactions and the corresponding procedures accounting information and clarifications obtained from the administration, and from the Statutory Auditor its certification on the reporting documents, and issues its assessments and deliberations;

d) Receives the reports carried out by the internal control services, relating to the functions of risk management and compliance, at least when matters related to accountability, identification or resolution of conflicts of interest and detection of potential irregularities;

e) Monitors the risk management system and the internal control system, with a view to ensure that the risks incurred by the Company are consistent with the defined objectives by the Board of Directors, pronouncing, if it so wishes, on the work and resources allocated to internal control functions, including management functions risks, proposing possible adjustments to the operability inherent to this management that assesses be necessary;

- f) Record in writing any reports of irregularities addressed to it, promoting, as appropriate, the necessary diligence with the administration and audit and prepares its report on them;
- g) Prepares for each financial year in such a way that it is published in a timely manner in advance imposed by law in relation to the date of the General Shareholders' Meeting, a report on its supervisory action relating to the financial year and issues an opinion on the report, accounts and proposals presented by the Board of Directors;
- h) Receives, at least on a semi-annual basis, reports of all transactions with parties related activities carried out by the Company, subject to compliance with the procedure determined in the Internal Procedure on Transactions with Related Parties, approved by deliberation of the Board of Directors, with a prior favorable opinion from the Supervisory Board, and which constitutes Annex A to these Regulations, in compliance with the articles 29°-S to 29° V of the Securities Code;
- i) You must include in your report all conclusions regarding transactions with related parties, even if on a recurring basis, as well as those that are nearing completion if, regarding the latter, adequate information is already available;
- j) Access at all times, with respect for applicable legal limits, to all information necessary for the exercise of their respective functions, namely for the assessment of performance, situation and development prospects of the Company, namely through access to corporate or other documents or the provision of information and clarifications by the management body or any employee of the Company or person from whom they may be requested.
- k) Performs other surveillance duties imposed on it by law or the Code of Corporate Governance adopted by the Company.

IV – EVALUATION OF THE WORK PERFORMED AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR/OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS REVIEWER (ROC)

1- The Supervisory Board evaluates, at least annually, the performance of the Official Auditor Accounts. For this purpose, you must obtain information from the Official Auditor and consider the interaction with him and his team throughout the year.

2- The Supervisory Board analyses and approves the scope of any additional services, evaluating, in this specific case, if they call into question the independence of the ROC and safeguards that additional services are provided with high quality, autonomy and independence in relation to those carried out within the scope of the audit process. At In its assessment, the Supervisory Board takes into account the rules issued by the CMVM and other bodies that regulate these matters, considering not only the possible conflict of interests that the provision of the service may imply as well as its value, in a not exceed the limits defined by applicable law and regulations.

3- For the purposes referred to in the previous point, the Supervisory Board must obtain from the ROC all information documentation necessary for the evaluation of the requested service.

V – APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSAL OF THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT REVIEWER

1- It is the responsibility of the Supervisory Board to manage and monitor the hiring of the Official Auditor of Accounts, and must promote and manage a competition with entities that they consider to have the necessary conditions for the good performance of the function, taking into account aspects qualitative and quantitative aspects, such as human and technological resources, reputation and others that are communicated to the CMVM.

2- As a result of its qualitative and quantitative evaluation, the Supervisory Board selects two candidates to propose to the General Meeting, indicating their preference and the values of fixed fees.

3- If, during the exercise of its functions, the Supervisory Board finds that it is no longer conditions are met for the continuity of the Official Auditor of Accounts, he/she must prepare a dismissal process to present to the General Meeting. In this process must listen to the Company's Board of Directors and other people and bodies that understand as convenient.

VI- COMMUNICATION DUTIES

The members of the Supervisory Board must communicate immediately to the Company any circumstance that affects or may foreseeably affect their independence and exemption or

where there is a legal incompatibility for the exercise of the position, or whenever there are facts that may constitute or give rise to a conflict between your interests and the interest of the Society.

The President of the Supervisory Board, in the event that the incompatibility or conflict is of a Member, must ensure that the conflicting member does not interfere in the decision-making process in which this incompatibility or conflict occurs. In the event that the President is in incompatibility or conflict, the Members must ensure their non-intervention.

VII- TERM

This Regulation was approved by all members of the Supervisory Board at a meeting of April 24, 2024 and comes into force on the date of its approval.

Any amendment to this regulation is the exclusive responsibility of the Supervisory Board.

ANNEX A

INTERNAL PROCEDURE REGARDING TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

1.FRAMEWORK

Ibersol, SGPS S.A., a public company (“Company”) approved and has in practice, since 2010, a specific procedure regarding transactions with parties related matters, approved by the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board, which aim to materialize the objectives now pursued by Law no. 50/2020 which, from of August 26th, made the conditions for control and disclosure of these transactions, without prejudice to maintaining in force, autonomously, the provisions of tax law on transfer pricing.

The procedure established at Ibersol aims to ensure that transactions with parties related, the following are carried out:

- 1) - within the scope of its current activity and under market conditions, in compliance with legal requirements, being disclosed in a transparent manner;
- 2) - in order to guarantee the protection of minority shareholders, with that benefit all shareholders in a balanced and equitable way.

2. OBJECT AND SCOPE OF THIS PROCEDURE

2.1 The internal procedures applicable to Transactions with Related Parties, in accordance with the applicable legislation of articles 249-A to 249.º-D of the Securities Code and article 397.º of the Commercial Companies Code, the provisions of IAS 24 relevant to the matter, and Chapter I.5 of the Code of IPCG 2020 Corporate Governance.

2.2. Typology of transactions in this scope:

- a) Transactions to be carried out between Ibersol, SGPS S.A. (“Company”) by a side, and a Related Party¹ of the Company (Related Party) by another;
- b) Transactions to be carried out between a Related Party of the Company and a Affiliate of the Company for an amount equal to or greater than 2.5% of the Assets Consolidated Company (“Participating Transactions”)².

2.3. Transactions carried out between a member of the Board of Directors (including members of the Executive Committee) and the Company or companies that are in a controlling or group relationship with the Company (“Transactions with Administrators”) should be considered Relationships with Parties Related or Participated Transactions, as applicable.

3. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

¹ The expression “**Related Party**” has the meaning established in paragraph 9 of IAS 24 – as per Annex I *which contains a list that summarizes the criteria relevant here for identifying parties related*.

² “Consolidated Assets of the Company” means the value of the Company's assets in accordance with the most recent audited consolidated accounts, as publicly disclosed.

3.1. Corporate interest, balance and equity

A) Each member of the Board of Directors must ensure that the Transactions with Related Parties comply with the following requirements:

a) Are carried out taking into account the best interests of the Company within the scope of its current activity, and

b) They are carried out under normal market conditions, that is, complying with a objective consideration that the parties involved in the transaction act as independent entities, carrying out transactions comparable and consistent with market conditions in order to ensure the protection of the interests of shareholders.

B) The member of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee who finds himself in a situation of conflict of interest, must not interfere in any way means in the decision-making process relating to any Transaction with a Related Party, without prejudice to the duty to provide all the information that the members of this body requests.

3.2. Transparency

Each member of the Board of Directors must, when applicable in the terms of this Procedure:

a) Promote that Transactions with Related Parties and, when reasonable and in the to the extent that they may exert influence, the Affiliate Transactions, whether duly documented and, when applicable, disclosed in accordance with the terms established in this Procedure;

b) Keep the Board of Directors informed regarding any Transactions with Related Parties or Transactions of Affiliates that are of your knowledge.

3.3. Current Activity

The Board of Directors or the Executive Committee must promote that Transactions with Related Parties and Affiliate Transactions observe the following conditions:

a) They are carried out within the scope of the Company's current activity (considering that the Company is a Shareholding Management Company, subject to the regime legal of Decree-Law No. 495/88 of December 30) or the respective Affiliate;

b) Are concluded under normal market conditions (not subject to any special, atypical or non-standard terms and conditions and current in the market) and, with regard to Transactions with Directors, which no special benefits are granted to the contracting administrator.

Transactions that comply with the requirements of these paragraphs a) and b) must, for effects of this Procedure be considered "Activity Transactions Chain".

3.4. Failure to grant credit to members of the Board of Directors

The Society is prohibited from celebrating, and the Board of Directors is also prohibited from Management, or the Executive Committee, approve or enter into any Transactions with Directors in which the Company (or a company that is in a relationship domain or group with the Company) directly or indirectly grant loans or credit to any member of the Board of Directors (including members of the Executive Committee) or provide guarantees for obligations contracted by them, and it is also prohibited to provide them with advances of remuneration for more than one month.

4. INTERNAL REGISTRATION AND REVIEW BY THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

4.1. All Transactions with Related Parties must be notified to the Supervisory Board by the Board of Directors, and this must ensure that the Company Secretary will maintain a record of all transactions together with all relevant supporting documentation.

4.2. The Board of Directors, or the Executive Committee, must send to the Supervisory Board, at least on a semi-annual basis, a list of Transactions with Related Parties that have been carried out since the last communication, together with documentation and supporting information, namely the elements referred to in points 7.2 a) to d) - this Procedure must begin counting from the entry into force of Law 50/2020, of August 25th.

4.3. After receiving the elements referred to in point 4.2, the Supervisory Board must review all documentation and verify that said Transactions with Parties Related are Current Activity Transactions, and the conclusions of this review be included in its annual report and presented to the Board of Administration.

4.4. The Supervisory Board may request the Board of Directors or the Commission Executes all information that it considers relevant relating to each Transaction carried out with a Related Party and may also issue recommendations that understand necessary.

5. CURRENT ACTIVITY TRANSACTIONS AND EXEMPT TRANSACTIONS

5.1. They should be considered as Current Activity Transactions and, as such and to the extent applicable, only subject to the provisions regarding internal registration and review by the Supervisory Board in accordance with point 4 above - the following transactions:

a) Transactions with Related Parties whose respective terms and conditions (including price) are in accordance with the Company's usual transactions and are determined by external factors not controlled by the Company (e.g. example, transactions carried out on a regulated market in line with the current market prices);

b) All Transactions with Related Parties and Affiliate Transactions concluded with credit institutions or financial institutions, provided that such transactions are in line with the Company's customary transactions and with the terms and conditions of previous transactions carried out with the same parties (e.g. renewals or extensions of existing lines of credit) or those the terms and conditions of which are no less favourable to the Company (or to the Participated) than the conditions offered by entities that are not Parties Related;

c) Transactions with Related Parties carried out by the Company in relation to which conditions and/or prices are previously established and without distinction applicable to any counterparty.

5.2. The process and requirements for disclosure set out in points 6.1. and 7.1 below are not applicable in relation to the following transactions (“Exempt Transactions”):

a) Transactions carried out between the Company and its Affiliates as long as these are in a dominant relationship with the Company³ and no Party Related to the Company has interests in that Affiliate;

³ Entities that are co-controlled by the Company are not included in this exclusion.

- b) Transactions relating to the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors Administration, or certain elements of this remuneration;
- c) Transactions proposed to all shareholders of the Company on the same terms as that equal treatment of all shareholders and the protection of interests of the Company are assured.

6. TRANSACTIONS CARRIED OUT BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND ITS RELATED PARTIES

6.1. All transactions that are not excluded or exempt under point 5 above and which the Company intends to carry out with one or more Related Parties must be previously reviewed by the Administrative Department, which must send to the competent body for approval of the transaction, a report where:

- a) the estimated value of the transaction is indicated, as well as whether the Related Party carried out other Transactions with the Company in the last 12 months that have not been publicly disclosed under this Procedure, indicating the value of these Transactions;
- b) it is expressed and substantiated that the transaction in question is a Current Activity; and
- c) it is confirmed that the Company's Administrative Department has been informed of the potential transaction for the purposes of complying with the requirements regarding transfer pricing, if applicable.

6.2. The Board of Directors (or Executive Committee if within the scope of its delegated powers) - may approve a Related Party Transaction if: (i) the report issued by the Company's Administrative Department confirms that the Transaction in question is a Current Activity Transaction and (ii) the value of the transaction is less than 2.5% of the Company's consolidated assets, here being considering all Transactions with the same Related Party entered into during any period of 12 months or during the same financial year, and which does not have been subject to the public disclosure obligations set out in the terms of this Procedure in Point 7 below;

6.3. If the Board of Directors (or Executive Committee) approves the Transaction with the Related Party under the terms of point 6.2. above, you must immediately inform the Supervisory Board of this deliberation, in accordance with points 4.1. and 4.2. above;

6.4. The preliminary opinion of the Supervisory Board to be issued within a period not exceeding 10 working days, a period that may be longer or shorter depending on the complexity of the analysis and/or urgency that prove relevant - followed by deliberation of the Board of Directors, will be necessary to approve Transactions with Related Parties included or exempt under Point 5 above, which:

- a) They are not Current Activity Transactions; or
- b) Are equal to or exceed 2.5% of the Company's consolidated assets⁴.

6.5. Related Parties or their representatives cannot be involved in the approval process of Transactions with Related Parties in relation to whoever is an interested party.

7. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

7.1. The Board of Directors must ensure that the Company discloses publicly, no later than the moment they are carried out, all Transactions with Related Parties that: (i) are not Activity Transactions Current and (ii) are carried out for an amount (isolated or together with other Transactions carried out with the same Related Party in the 12 months that have not been publicly disclosed under the terms of this Procedure) – equal to or greater than 2.5% of the Company's Consolidated Assets.

7.2. The public disclosure mentioned in point 7.1 must contain, at a minimum, the following elements:

- a) Identification of the Related Party;
- b) Information about the nature of the relationship with the Related Party;
- c) The date and value of the Transaction with the Related Party;

⁴ If applicable, this amount must be aggregated with that of other transactions carried out between the same Party Related Party and the Company in the last 12 months that have not been publicly disclosed under the terms from point 7.1.

d) The reasons for the balanced, normal and reasonable nature of the transaction, from the point of view of the Company and shareholders who are not Related Parties, including minority shareholders; and

e) Reference to the fact that the opinion of the Supervisory Board regarding the Transaction with Related Party be unfavourable, as the case may be.

7.3. The Board of Directors must specify, in its annual report, the authorizations granted by the Board of Directors pursuant to article 397 of the Commercial Companies Code, and the Supervisory Board must mention in the report the opinions given on these authorizations.

7.4. The public disclosure duties imposed by this Procedure are applicable without prejudice to the rules relating to the disclosure of privileged information referred to in Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council, of April 16, 2014.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

8.1. The Company's Board of Directors (or Executive Committee) must send to the Board of Directors of the Affiliates an updated list of Parties Related to the Company and must give instructions to each of these Affiliates to notify the Company's Board of Directors whenever any of these Affiliates intends to carry out a transaction with a Party Related Company that: (i) has a value equal to or greater than 2.5% of the Assets Consolidated of the Company (considering all Transactions of Affiliates carried out with the same Related Party in the last 12 months that have not been publicly disclosed in accordance with point 7. above) and (ii) is not exempt under the terms of point 5. above.

Said notification must include:

a) All elements mentioned in point 7.2. above;

b) Reference to the fact that the transaction is a Current Activity Transaction and respective basis, and

c) Copy of all relevant documents relating to the transaction.

8.2. If the Affiliate Transaction referred to in point 8.1 is not a Current Activity, must be publicly disclosed by the Company, as soon as possible, in accordance with points 7.1 and 7.2 above.

9. IDENTIFICATION OF RELATED PARTIES, PARTICIPANTS OF THE COMPANY AND PERSONNEL KEY TO MANAGEMENT

9.1. The Company's Administrative Department, coordinating with others Finance Department/Development Department/Department Legal-Labor Labor Relations of the Company must maintain the following permanently updated lists ("Lists"):

- a) Key Management Personnel⁵;
- b) Affiliated Companies of the Company;
- c) Parties Related to the Company.

9.2. The Lists must be available for consultation by the Board of Administration, Executive Committee and Supervisory Board for the proper fulfilment of their duties arising from this Procedure.

10. REPORTING RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The procedure to be followed by the Board of Directors regarding transactions with related parties will be the result of the Internal Policy on matters of Transactions with Related Parties, approved by the Board of Directors, with a prior binding opinion from the Supervisory Board - and in compliance with articles 249.º-A to 249.º-D of the Securities Code.

11 FINAL PREDICTIONS

⁵ "Key Management Personnel" means any individuals who have, directly or indirectly, authority or responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, including any director (executive or non-executive) of the entity in question.

11.1 The Board of Directors approved this Procedure, with an opinion favourable and binding prior notice from the Supervisory Board.

11.2 Any changes to this Procedure must be approved by the Board of Administration with a prior favourable and binding opinion from the Supervisory Board.

11.3 This Procedure will be disclosed in the Annual Report of the Government of Company and made public through any other legally permissible means.

ANNEX I

RELATED PARTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH IAS 24

The list below includes a summary of the natural and legal persons considered Related Persons for the purposes of point 9 of IAS 24, as legislated by the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1126/2008 of 3 November 2008 in its current writing.

A. Individuals

- i. Person who holds Control or Joint Control of the Company;
- ii. Person who exercises a Significant Influence on Society;
- iii. Person who is part of the Key Management Personnel of the Company or your company-mother;
- iv. Any Close Family Members of any of the identified persons at points i. to iii. indicated above.

B. Legal Entities

- i. Entities that belong to the same group as the Company;
- ii. Entity that is an Associate of the Company (or Associate of any of the entities that belong to the same group as the Company) or that the Company is an Associate (or Associate of an entity that belongs to the same group as that Entity);

- iii. Entities that are a joint venture of the Company (or a joint venture of an entity that is a member of the group to be belonging to the Company) or the Company is a joint venture of a Entity (or joint venture of a member of the group to which this entity belongs)
- iv. Entities that are joint ventures of the same third party;
- v. Entities that are a joint venture of an entity third party of which the Company is an Associate (or, if the Company is a joint venture of a third party entity, the Associated entity of that third party);
- vi. An entity that is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the Company, or any entity that is a related party to the Society;
- vii. Entities controlled or co-controlled by any of the natural persons mentioned in point A. above.
- viii. Entities about which a person (or any intimate member of their family), which holds Control or Joint Control of the Company, exercises a Significant Influence or is considered Key Management Personnel of that entity (or the parent company of that entity);
- ix. Entity, or any member of the group of which it is part, that provides services of Key Management Personnel to the Company or its parent company.

C. Glossary

a) Associate: means an entity, including entities without personality legal entity such as partnerships, over which the person in question exercises significant influence, and which is neither a Subsidiary nor an enterprise joint venture;

b) Intimate Family Member: in relation to an individual, it concerns the family members who are expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the Company, which may include:

- i. The spouse or person with a similar emotional relationship and the individual's children;
- ii. Children of the spouse or similar person with an affectionate relationship; and
- iii. Dependents of the individual, spouse or person with a similar relationship affectivity.

c) Control: has the meaning determined by IFRS 10 - in general terms, an entity controls another when it has power over that entity that gives it the ability to manage the activities to which it is exposed, or when it is holder of rights in relation to variable results through its relationship with that entity and has the ability to affect those results through the power it exercises over the investee.

d) Joint Control: is the sharing of control, contractually agreed, of an economic activity that exists only when strategic decisions related with the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties who share the control;

e) Significant Influence: is the power to participate in policy decisions financial and operational of a given entity, but which does not confer control about these policies. Significant influence can be obtained by owning shares, statute or agreement.