

“Management of Whistleblowing Reports” Policy

(Pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 24/2023 relating to the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law and national regulations)

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1. PURPOSES AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Elettronica S.p.A. (hereinafter also referred to as “ELT GROUP”) aims to regulate the reporting of breaches of EU law and national regulations, as defined under Legislative Decree No. 24/2023 (implementing EU Directive No. 1937/2019 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019), as an integral part of its anti-corruption management system, in compliance with the ISO 37001 standard. Reporting channels are, furthermore, crucial for safeguarding ethics and legality within organisations.

Therefore, this Policy aims to set out the rules for the management of such reports, to ensure compliance with legislative provisions and to clarify the process followed for analysing reports and for subsequent investigations regarding any breaches of which Reporting persons may become aware during their relationship/employment, in any capacity, with ELT GROUP.

This Policy also sets out the measures adopted to protect Reporting persons. Consequently, this document and the definition of the internal reporting channels as described herein, as well as the practical procedures for their functioning, have been subject of specific notification and consultation with the Company’s Unified Trade Union Representatives (*Rappresentanza Sindacale Unitaria*).

2. DEFINITIONS

Before proceeding to outline the material and operational aspects relating to the management of reports, the aim is to clarify the meaning of the following definitions:

- **Report:** a written or oral communication from the Reporting person Reporting person (*Segnalante*) concerning information relating to a breach committed by the Person Concerned (*Segnalato*), sent via the channels set out by the Company for the purpose of reporting potential **Breaches**, as defined below. A Report cannot consist of claims (*contestazioni*), disputes (*rivendicazioni*) or requests of a personal nature made by the Reporting Person or by a person who has lodged a complaint with the judicial or accounting authorities, relating exclusively to their own individual employment relationships, or pertaining to their employment relationships with their superiors.
- **Breaches:** conduct, acts or omissions that harm the public interest or the integrity of the public administration or private entity and which, in the case of ELT GROUP, consist of:
 - **administrative, accounting, civil or criminal offences;**
 - **unlawful conduct as defined under Legislative Decree No. 231/2001 or breaches of the Company’s Code of Ethics and Anti-Corruption Policy;**



- **offences falling within the scope of application of the European Union or national acts** listed in the annex to Legislative Decree No. 24/2023, or national acts which implement the European Union acts listed in the annex to EU Directive No. 1937/2019, even if not listed in Legislative Decree No. 24/2023, relating to the following sectors: public procurement; prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing; product safety and compliance; environmental protection; radiation protection and nuclear safety; public health; consumer protection; protection of privacy and personal data, and security of network and information systems (List of European and national legislation mentioned in Legislative Decree No. 24/2023, **Annex A**);
- **acts or omissions affecting the financial interests of the Union (EU)** as referred to in Article 325 TFEU;
- **acts or omissions concerning the internal market** as referred to in Article 26(para. 2) TFEU, including violations of EU competition and State aid rules, as well as violations concerning the internal market linked to acts that breach corporate tax rules or mechanisms designed to obtain a tax advantage that undermines the object or purpose of the applicable corporate tax legislation;
- **acts or conduct that undermine the object or purpose of the provisions set out in Union acts in the aforementioned sectors.**

Please note that reports which do not fall within the purpose scope of this policy are treated as ‘ordinary reports’, and the provisions regarding the protection of Reporting persons, as described below, will not apply.

Please also note that the reporting channels must not be used for personal complaints by the reporting person, nor for claims or requests relating to employment matters or relationships with hierarchical superiors or colleagues. Similarly, reports must not concern information that is clearly unfounded, information that is already entirely in the public domain, or information obtained solely on the basis of rumours or hearsay of little credibility, so-called ‘Hearsay’ (*voci di corridoio*).

- **Reporting Person or Whistleblower:** directors, managers, employees, collaborators, as well as external parties who work/cooperate with the Company. Reporting persons also include the persons referred to in Article 3, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Legislative Decree No. 24/2023, including: employees, self-employed persons, suppliers of goods or services, freelancers and consultants, volunteers and trainees, shareholders, candidates and employees on probation, as well as former employees.
- **Person Concerned:** the person identified in the report as responsible for the Breach or with whom that person is associated.

- **Person involved:** the natural or legal person mentioned in the internal or external report or in the public disclosure as the person to whom the breach is attributed or as a person otherwise implicated in the breach reported or publicly disclosed.
- **Report Recipient/Manager:** the person or independent internal office, or external entity (i.e. the Report Management Committee), entrusted with managing the internal reporting channel. The Report Recipient/Manager is specifically trained to manage the channel.
- **Team Responsible for the Anti-Corruption Management System (*Sistema di Gestione per la prevenzione della Corruzione*):** identified within the Business Integrity Function of Corporate Security, with responsibility for establishing, maintaining and updating the Management System in accordance with ISO 37001 and ensuring its continuous improvement (TRAC);
- **Head of the Corruption Prevention System:** the Head of the Business Integrity Function, with the responsibility and authority to ensure the operation of the Corruption Prevention Management System (HCPS).

3. TARGET AUDIENCE OF THE POLICY AND PARTIES INVOLVED

This Policy is addressed to all those who hold representative, administrative or managerial positions, or who exercise, even *de facto*, the management and control of the company's activities, to all employees regardless of their contractual *status* (for example, including those on *secondment*), to those who cooperate and collaborate with the Company - regardless the type of the contractual relationship with the Company, if any - in the pursuit of its scopes and - more generally - to anyone who has business dealings with the Company (e.g. customers, suppliers, consultants, candidates, former employees, etc.).

This Policy is also published on the Company's website and is also made available to all potential stakeholders who become aware of the violations described above.

Pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 24/2023, the following are also included among the intended recipients:

1. volunteers and trainees, whether paid or unpaid, who carry out their activities with entities in the public or private sector.
2. shareholders and persons holding administrative, managerial, supervisory, oversight or representative roles, even where such roles are exercised *de facto*, within public or private sector entities.

The following are also covered by the protection guaranteed by Legislative Decree No. 24/2023:

- a) facilitators (*facilitatori*);
- b) persons in the same workplace as the Reporting person, the person who has lodged a complaint with the judicial or accounting authorities, or the person who has made a public disclosure, and who are linked to them by a stable emotional bond or kinship up to the fourth degree;
- c) colleagues of the Reporting person, of the person who has lodged a complaint with the judicial or accounting authorities, or of the person who has made a public disclosure, who work in the same workplace as them and who have a regular and ongoing relationship with that person;
- d) entities owned by the Reporting person or by the person who has filed a complaint with the judicial or accounting authorities or who has made a public disclosure, or for which those persons work, as well as entities operating in the same working environment as the aforementioned persons.

4. TYPES OF REPORTING CHANNELS

Reports, as governed by Legislative Decree No. 24/2023, may be submitted via the following channels:

- a) **Internal reporting channel:** communication, in written or oral form, of information regarding Breaches, submitted via the internal reporting channel;
- b) **External reporting channel:** communication, in written or oral form, of information regarding Breaches, submitted via the external reporting channel;
- c) **Public disclosures:** information regarding Breaches made public via the press or electronic media, or in any case via media channels capable of reaching a large number of people.
- d) **Internal reporting channels**

Pursuant to Article 4 of Legislative Decree No. 24/2023, internal reporting channels are designed and established by the Company, and they guarantee, including through the use of encryption tools, the confidentiality of the identity of the Reporting Person, the Person Involved, the Person Concerned and any person mentioned in the Report, as well as the content of the Report and the related documentation.

In this regard, the Company has therefore established two communication channels which may be used alternatively by Reporting person:

- a digital channel via a *whistleblowing* platform accessible from any *browser* (including via mobile devices) at the following address: <https://eltgroup.eticainsieme.it> (simply type eltgroup.eticainsieme.it into the browser's address bar), which allows you to submit reports in written form;
- an oral channel, by calling the voicemail number 0641544154.

Messages left on the voicemail will be listened to by the Reports Management Committee, which will enter the content, if detailed and verifiable, onto the <https://eltgroup.eticainsieme.it> platform. Once the Report has been entered, the Reporting Person (provided they have disclosed their identity in the message left on the answering machine) will receive a 16-digit access code to log in and monitor the progress of the report management.

At the request of the Reporting person, a face-to-face meeting may be arranged within a maximum of 7 days.

In the event of a face-to-face meeting, the Reports Management Committee may, with the Reporting Person's consent, record the meeting using appropriate recording and playback equipment, or, if recording is not possible, draw up minutes which will also be signed by the Reporting Person.

If the Report is transcribed, the Reporting Person has the opportunity to check, correct or confirm the content of the transcription at the time of signing.

Reporting persons are encouraged to use only the channels specifically established for submitting reports, as these offer greater guarantees in terms of security.

In general, even in the event that a Report is sent by error via alternative channels, the Company must nevertheless ensure the confidentiality of the Reporting person's identity and the protection of the data of all those concerned. In this regard, please see paragraph 7.1 of this Policy.

4.1 External reporting channels

A Reporting person may restore to an external Report if, at the time of submission, one of the following conditions applies:

- I. there is no provision in their employment contract for the mandatory use of the internal Reporting channel; or, even if mandatory, it is not active; or, even if active, it does not comply with regulatory requirements;
- II. the Reporting person has already made an internal Report and no action has been taken on it;
- III. the Reporting person has reasonable grounds to believe that, if they were to make an internal Report, it would not be effectively followed up, or that making such a Report could lead to the risk of retaliation;
- IV. the Reporting person has reasonable grounds to believe that the breach may constitute an imminent or obvious danger to the public interest.

The external reporting channel is operated by ANAC (the National Anti-Corruption Authority), which publishes on its website, in a dedicated and easily accessible section, the information required to submit an external Report (e.g. instructions on how to use the channel). Furthermore, ANAC adopts its own procedures for the submission and management of reports, which it updates periodically, as well as the relevant guidelines, which should be consulted on the Authority's website in the updated version currently in force.

Where a Report is submitted to a body other than ANAC, it shall be forwarded to the latter within 7 days of the date of receipt, with the reporter being notified of the forwarding at the same time.

4.2..Public disclosure

A person who makes a public disclosure, as defined above, is entitled to be protected under Legislative Decree No. 24/2023 if one of the following conditions is met:

- I. the Reporting Person has previously made an internal and external Report, or has made a solely external Report, in accordance with the conditions and procedures laid down for internal and external reports, and no response has been received within the time limits set out in the legislation regarding the measures envisaged or adopted to follow up on the reports;
- II. the Reporting Person has reasonable grounds to believe that the breach may constitute an imminent or obvious danger to the public interest;
- III. the Reporting Person has reasonable grounds to believe that the external Report may entail a risk of retaliation or may not be effectively followed up due to the

specific circumstances of the particular case, such as where evidence may be concealed or destroyed, or where there is a well-founded fear that the recipient of the Report may be colluding with the perpetrator of the breach or involved in the breach itself.

5 THE RECIPIENTS / MANAGERS OF REPORTS: THE *WHISTLEBLOWING* REPORTS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

In order to ensure the confidentiality of the Reporting person's identity, the Company, in accordance with the relevant regulations, has decided to establish the Whistleblowing Reports Management Committee (hereinafter also "the Management Committee"), a collegial body comprising one internal and one external member, both owning the appropriate professional expertise for the task assigned, to whom the management of the internal reporting channels is entrusted. The internal member holds the position of Human Resources Director. The external member is a lawyer specialising in criminal offences and the management of whistleblowing reporting channels.

All members own the necessary autonomy, independence and impartiality and have received specific training in the management of reports.

The members of the Management Committee, including external members, also own knowledge of the organisation and operations of the Company.

The members of the Management Committee have been formally appointed as authorised persons for the processing of personal data within the scope of the internal channels management.

This includes the letter of appointment and authorisation *pursuant to* Article 29 of EU Regulation 679/2016 (also known as the "GDPR") and *Article 2-quaterdecies* of Legislative Decree No. 196/2003 (also known as the "Privacy Code"). The letter sets out specific instructions for the correct processing of the personal data referred to in the Report, for which the Company is the Data Controller *pursuant to* Article 4 (para. 1, no. 7) of the GDPR.

In the event that a member of the Management Committee is the same person as the Reporting person, the Reported Individual, the Person Concerned or is in any way involved in or affected by the Report, or finds themselves in one of the typical or atypical conflict situations referred to in Article 51 of the Italian Code of Civil Procedure¹ or Articles 6 and 7 of Presidential Decree No. 62/2013², they must:

¹ Article 51 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Recusal of a judge

1. A judge is obliged to recuse himself or herself:

1) if he has an interest in the case or in another case concerning the same point of law;

- a) promptly notify the senior management of the potential conflict;
- b) refrain from participating in activities relating to the specific case, leaving it to the other member to manage the Report in accordance with the confidentiality obligations laid down by the regulations.

In the event that both of them are in a situation of conflict of interest, the Reporting Person may contact ANAC via the external channel.

In any case, the Reporting Person has the option to choose to address the Report to only one of the members of the Management Committee, should the other be in a situation of conflict of interest, even if only potential.

2) if he or his wife is a relative up to the fourth degree or bound by ties of affinity, or is a cohabiting partner or regular dining companion of one of the parties or any of their legal representatives;

3) if he or his wife has a pending case, serious animosity, or a creditor-debtor relationship with one of the parties or any of their legal representatives;

4) if he has given advice or acted as counsel in the case, or has given evidence in it as a witness, or has heard it as a judge at another stage of the proceedings or as an arbitrator, or has assisted in it as a technical consultant;

5) if he is the guardian, curator, support administrator, attorney, agent or employer of one of the parties; if, furthermore, he is the administrator or manager of a body, an association (even if unrecognised), a committee, a company or establishment that has an interest in the case.

2. In any other case where there are serious grounds of expediency, the judge may request authorisation from the head of the court to recuse themselves; where the recusal concerns the head of the court, authorisation shall be sought from the head of the higher court.

² Art. 6, Disclosure of financial interests and conflicts of interest

1. Without prejudice to the transparency obligations laid down by laws or regulations, upon appointment to the office, the employee shall inform the head of the office in written form of all direct or indirect collaborative relationships with private entities, whether remunerated in any way, which the employee has or had in the last three years, specifying:

a) whether they, or their relatives or relatives by marriage up to the second degree, their wife or cohabiting partner, still have financial dealings with the party with whom they have had the aforementioned collaborative relationships;

b) whether such relationships have existed or currently exist with parties having an interest in activities or decisions relating to the office, limited to the cases entrusted to him.

2. The employee shall refrain from making decisions or carrying out activities relating to their duties in situations of conflict, even potential, of interest with personal interests, or those of their wife, cohabiting partner, relatives or relatives by marriage up to the second degree. The conflict may concern interests of any nature, including non-financial ones, such as those arising from the intention to yield to political, trade union or hierarchical pressure.

Art. 7, Duty of abstention

1. Employees shall refrain from participating in the adoption of decisions or in activities that may involve their own interests, or those of their relatives, relatives by marriage up to the second degree, their wife or cohabiting partners, or of persons with whom they have regular contact, or of individuals or organisations with whom they or their wife have a pending legal dispute, serious animosity, or significant credit or debt relationships, or of individuals or organisations for which they act as guardian, curator, attorney or agent, or of bodies, associations (including unrecognised ones), committees, companies or establishments of which they are a director, manager or executive. The employee shall abstain in any other case where there are serious grounds of expediency. The head of the relevant department shall decide on such abstention.

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6 THE OPERATION OF THE “*ELTGROUP.ETICAinsieme.IT*” PLATFORM

As mentioned, ELT GROUP has adopted a reporting platform (*eltgroup.eticainsieme.it*) which allows a Report or a request for a meeting to be submitted to the Management Committee, which guarantees the confidentiality of both the Reporting person and the Reported Individual, carrying out the necessary assessments, checks and investigations.

Furthermore, within the platform, the Reporting person may choose to send the Report or request for a meeting to all members of the Management Committee or only to some of them.

The reporting platform adopted, equipped with appropriate technical security measures as required by Article 32 of the GDPR and hosted on a third-party server, provides for confidential registration, the use of encryption and a guided process for the Reporting Person, enabling them to submit the information required for the reconstruction and assessment of the facts.

The platform provider has signed the data protection agreement *pursuant* to Article 28 of the GDPR, whereby it undertakes to comply with the instructions provided by the Data Controller, including in the event of subcontracting.

In the event that the Reporting person choose to use the internal reporting channel in written form, a guided questionnaire is provided, comprising both open-ended and closed-ended questions, which will enable the Management Committee to have more information available for assessment in order to deeply investigate the matter, thereby reducing the need for direct contact between the Management Committee and the Reporting person to a minimum. The platform also allows the Reporting person to *upload* any documentation they deem appropriate to bring to the attention of the Management Committee in support of their Report.

Through the use of the platform, there is also the guarantee of confidential communication between the Reporting person and the Management Committee handling the Report, in order to explore the issues raised or to arrange a meeting regarding the oral reporting channel.

At the end of the reporting procedure, the platform will provide the Reporting person with a 16-digit access code that will allow them to access the system and their Report in order to:

- monitor its progress;
- supplement their Report with further factual details or other documentation;
- have direct contact with the Management Committee, including the exchange of requests and information.

The platform used by the Company allows reports and attached documentation to be stored electronically and in encrypted form, in accordance with applicable data protection legislation. The data and documents covered by the Report are stored in accordance with the law.

The Report must be detailed and based on precise and consistent facts and should therefore preferably contain the following elements:

- the personal details of the Reporting Person, including their role within the company or the organisation where they work, as well as their consent - or refusal - to have their identity used, either immediately or at a later date, in verification activities and thus to have their identity disclosed to parties other than members of the Management Committee; in any case, the possibility of making reports anonymously is guaranteed, in accordance with the procedures set out in this Policy and without prejudice to the protection of the confidentiality of the Reporting person's identity, should it subsequently be disclosed.
- a clear and complete description of the facts forming the subject of the Report;
- the time and place at which the reported events occurred;
- the personal details of the person who committed the acts covered by the Report;
- an indication of those who have benefited from and those who have been harmed by the offence or irregularity;
- an indication of any other persons who may be able to provide information regarding the facts covered by the Report;
- any supporting documents that may confirm the validity of the reported facts;
- any other information that may provide useful evidence regarding the existence of the reported facts. In this regard, it is advisable that reports be as detailed as possible and provide as much information as possible, in order to enable the Company to carry out the necessary checks.

In the event that the Reporting person chooses to use the internal reporting channel verbally in accordance with Article 4(para. a), the same information and details shall be reported directly to the Management Committee and entered into the platform.

7 MANAGEMENT OF REPORTS

7.1 Receipt of the report

Upon receipt of the Report, the Management Committee shall issue a confirmation of receipt to the Reporting Person within 7 days of the date of receipt.

Where a Report is mistakenly submitted to an internal recipient via channels or in forms other than those provided for in this Policy, the recipient is required, within 7 days of receipt, to forward it to the Management Committee, in accordance with the

confidentiality of the Reporting Person and the content of the Report; the incorrect recipient shall also notify and inform the Reporting Person that the Report has been forwarded.

In the case of an anonymous Report, the Management Committee is required to record it and to retain the relevant documentation, ensuring its traceability *at a later date*.

7.2 Preliminary investigation (*Istruttoria*)

The Management Committee has adequate investigative powers, may access company documentation and has the power to request the cooperation of the company departments deemed most qualified to carry out the necessary checks, in accordance with the confidentiality of the identity of the Reporting person, the Person Concerned and the Reported Individual, as well as, more generally, regarding all information from which such identities may be inferred.

Upon commencing the preliminary investigation, the Management Committee carries out a preliminary examination of the Report received, assessing whether it:

- is submitted by one of the persons entitled to do so under Legislative Decree No. 24/2023 and falls within the objective and subjective scope of that decree;
- is based on sufficiently precise facts;
- allows for the identification of the time and place at which the event reported occurred and, therefore, a description of the facts reported, and, where applicable, also the manner in which the Reporting Person became aware of the facts;
- contains the personal details or other information enabling the identification of the Person Involved in the Report.

Where necessary, the Management Committee may request further information from the Reporting person to support the Report.

In the absence of one or more of the above elements, as well as in the event of an unjustified refusal by the Reporting person to provide the requested additional information, the Management Committee may declare the Report inadmissible and dismiss the report, in all instances explaining the reasons for the decision to the Reporting person.

If the above elements are missing and, consequently, the Report cannot be classified as *whistleblowing*, the Management Committee may forward it to the competent person or department within the Company, which will treat it, where applicable, as an ordinary Report, whilst simultaneously notifying the Reporting person.

If, however, the Report is sent not only to the Management Committee but also to several parties outside the organisation, the Management Committee will request specific clarification from the Reporting person regarding the circumstances that led to the disclosure of the information, in order to ascertain whether or not one of the conditions set out in Article 15 of Legislative Decree No. 24/2023 on public disclosure applies. If none of the conditions set out in Article 15 of Legislative Decree 24/2023 apply, the public disclosure will be treated as an ordinary Report and the whistleblowing procedure will not apply.

After assessing the admissibility of the Report, the Management Committee proceeds to carry out all specific analyses and assessments aimed at ascertaining the validity of the reported facts.

Where the reports received concern breaches of the Anti-Corruption Policy, the Management Committee shall inform (in confidence) the Head of the Corruption Prevention System (RSPC) of this, undertaking to provide further updates.

The Management Committee, where deemed appropriate or necessary in relation to the nature or complexity of the Report, may also involve the Head of the Corruption Prevention System (HCPS), in order to ensure the proper direction, coordination and supervision of the analysis and verification activities.

As part of the preliminary investigation, the Management Committee:

- maintains contact with the Reporting Person and may ask him to provide further details;
- carries out the necessary checks, involving, where necessary, third parties (either within or outside the Company) who own the necessary expertise to handle the Report received, whilst always ensuring the confidentiality of the Reporting person;
- hears the person concerned, including at their request, either orally or in writing, by collecting written comments and documents.

In any case, the Reporting person's personal details and any other information from which their identity may be directly or indirectly inferred will not be disclosed by the Management Committee to third parties without the Reporting person's consent, in order to protect them from possible retaliation or discrimination.

Furthermore, with regard to the confidentiality of the Reporting person's identity, it should be noted that:



- a) in criminal proceedings, the identity of the Reporting person is protected by confidentiality *pursuant to* Article 329 of the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure;
- b) in proceedings before the Italian Court of Auditors (*Corte dei Conti*), the identity of the Reporting person may not be disclosed until the conclusion of the preliminary investigation;
- c). in disciplinary proceedings:
 1. the identity may not be disclosed where the disciplinary charge is based on separate and additional findings from those in the Report, even if resulting from it;
 2. where the disciplinary proceedings are based (entirely or partly) on the Report and knowledge of the Reporting person's identity is essential for the defence of the accused, the Report may be used in the disciplinary proceedings only with the express consent of the Reporting person to the disclosure of their identity.

In any event, the Reporting person shall be notified in a written form of the reasons for the disclosure of confidential data in the cases referred to in point 2 of letter c) above, as well as in internal and external reporting procedures where disclosure of the Reporting person's identity is essential for the defence of the person concerned.

The Reporting person has the right to request updates or feedback on their Report using the communication channels referred to in paragraph 5 above. Any refusal to provide information must be justified.

If the information not necessary for the handling of the Report are included in the submission of the Report and/or in subsequent documentary additions, the Management Committee is required to delete it immediately.

The rights referred to in Articles 15 to 22 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 may be exercised within the limits set out in Article 2-*undecies* of Legislative Decree No. 196/2003, namely where such exercise could result in actual and concrete prejudice, for example, to the confidentiality of the Reporting person's identity, the conduct of defensive investigations, or the exercise of a right in a court.

The above activities will also be carried out in cases where the Report submitted is anonymous, provided that it is sufficiently detailed and precise to allow the Management Committee to conduct its preliminary investigation. Otherwise, the Report will be closed.

7.3. Closure of the report

Within 90 days of the date of the acknowledgement of receipt or, if no acknowledgement was sent to the reporting person, three months from the expiry of the seven-day period after the report was made, the Management Committee must provide a response to the Reporting Person.

Following the outcome of the investigation, the Management Committee shall consider adopting one or more of the following measures:

- dismissal of the Report due to insufficient evidence;
- dismissal of the Report due to the irrelevance of the facts reported;
- proposal to amend the Code of Ethics or other internal procedures;
- proposal to initiate disciplinary or sanctioning proceedings - in accordance with the provisions of the applicable National Collective Labour Agreement (*Contratto Collettivo Nazionale del Lavoro*)- against the persons reported who have been found to have committed a breach;
- proposal to initiate disciplinary or sanctioning proceedings - in accordance with the provisions of the applicable National Collective Labour Agreement - against Reporting persons who have made unfounded reports, based on untrue factual circumstances and made with intent or serious negligence.

In any case, the Whistleblowing Management Committee shall inform the whistleblower as to whether or not their report has been followed up on, as a rule via the same channel through which it was submitted. However, the content of the measures adopted in response to the Report and the final outcome of the Report shall not be disclosed.

If the Report proves to be well-founded, the relevant company departments will be informed so that proposals may be made to them regarding the appropriate disciplinary action to be taken against the person linked to the Company by an employment relationship, also involving the Company's management and supervisory bodies.

If, on the other hand, the Reporting Person is an individual bound by a consultancy agreement, a contract for works, supplies, or services, or holds a corporate office, the Company - through the competent functions Sourcing & Supply Management and People, Communication, Sustainability & Asset Management - will consider the termination of the contractual relationship or the revocation of the appointment, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code and the anti-corruption clauses contained in the relevant contract.

In addition, the Management Committee informs the Business Integrity Function in relation to the findings of the preliminary investigation, assessing any confidentiality requirements regarding part of its contents, to enable the process of verifying the effectiveness of the management system to be initiated and to provide the necessary input for amending the Procedures, Policies and Code of Ethics, where relevant, as well as to provide substantial input for the review of the results of the risk analysis and any corrective measures required, including those requiring training and awareness-raising initiatives.

The Head of the Corruption Prevention System, with the support of the Business Integrity Function, collects on a quarterly basis the results of monitoring relating to reports under the Anti-Corruption Policy and, even if negative, submits them as input to the Management Review for the necessary system assessments.

7.4 Document storage

In accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 24/2023, the Report and related documentation filed and used during the preliminary investigation (recordings, minutes, collected documentation, etc.) shall be stored for a maximum of 5 years from the date of notification of the final outcome of the reporting procedure.

However, records and documents relating to proceedings initiated and actions taken by the employer (e.g. disciplinary proceedings; transmission of records to the competent authorities) that originated, entirely or in part, from the Report may be stored beyond the 5-year period following notification of the final outcome of the reporting procedure.

8 CONDITIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE REPORTING PERSON

The protection of the Reporting person applies, by express provision of the law, where:

- a. at the time of the Report or complaint to the judicial or accounting authorities or of public disclosure, the Reporting person had reasonable grounds to believe that the information on the reported, publicly disclosed or complained-about breaches was true and fell within the scope of application referred to in Legislative Decree No. 24/2023 as set out in paragraph 2 of this Policy;
- b. the Report or public disclosure was made in accordance with the procedures described in paragraph 4 regarding the procedures for making reports.

The reasons that led the person to Report, make a complaint or disclose the information publicly are irrelevant for the purposes of their protection.

Protection is provided not only for the Reporting person but also for the facilitator (a natural person who assists the Reporting person in the reporting process, operating

within the same workplace), colleagues with whom the Reporting person has a close personal relationship, colleagues with whom the Reporting person has a regular and ongoing relationship, and entities owned by the Reporting person.

Protection for Reporting persons also applies where the Report is made in the following cases:

- a) when the legal relationship (e.g. employment, collaboration, consultancy, supply, etc.) has not yet commenced, if the information on the breaches was obtained during the selection process or at other pre-contractual stages;
- b) during the probationary period (*periodo di prova*);
- c) following the termination of the legal relationship if the information regarding the breaches was obtained during the course of that relationship.

Protection is extended to cases of anonymous reporting or complaints to judicial or accounting authorities or public disclosure, if the Reporting person has subsequently been identified and has suffered retaliation, as well as in cases of reports submitted to the competent institutions, bodies and agencies of the European Union, in accordance with the conditions for making external reports. This protection does not apply in cases where the Reporting person's criminal liability for the offences of defamation or slander, or in any event for the same offences committed through a Report to the judicial or accounting authorities, has been established, even by a first-instance judgment, or where their civil liability for the same grounds has been established in cases of wilful misconduct or serious negligence. In such cases, the Reporting person or complainant shall be subject to disciplinary action.

Pursuant to Article 17 of Legislative Decree No. 24/2023, the following constitute retaliation: a) dismissal, suspension or equivalent measures; b) demotion (*retrocessione di grado*) or failure to promote; c) a change of duties, a change of workplace, a reduction in salary, or a change in working hours; d) the suspension of training or any restriction on access to it; e) negative performance reviews or negative references; f) the imposition of disciplinary measures or other sanctions, including financial penalties; g) coercion, intimidation, harassment or ostracism; h) discrimination or otherwise unfavourable treatment; i) the failure to convert a fixed-term employment contract into a permanent employment contract, where the worker had a legitimate expectation of such conversion; l) the non-renewal or early termination of a fixed-term employment contract; m) harm, including to the person's reputation, particularly on social media, or economic or financial prejudice, including the loss of economic opportunities and loss of income; n) inclusion on blacklists on the basis of a formal or informal sectoral or industrial agreement, which may result in the person being unable to find employment in the sector or industry in the future; o) the early termination or cancellation of a

contract for the supply of goods or services; p) the revocation of a licence or permit; q) a request to undergo psychiatric or medical examinations.

The burden of proving that such conduct or acts are motivated by reasons unrelated to the Report, public disclosure or complaint lies with the person who carried them out.

In the event of suspected discrimination or reprisal/revenge against the Reporting person, linked to the Report, or of abuse of the reporting mechanism by the Reporting person, the Company will impose disciplinary sanctions.

Alleged retaliation may be reported to ANAC, which, in turn, may call upon the National Labour Inspectorate and the Civil Service Inspectorate, without prejudice to ANAC's exclusive competence regarding the assessment of the evidence gathered and the sanctions to be imposed. Persons who have suffered retaliation are entitled to be reinstated in their job.

The Reporting person who discloses or disseminates information on Violations covered a Reporting person who discloses or disseminates information on breaches covered by a duty of confidentiality, other than that referred to in Article 1(para. 3), or relating to copyright protection or the protection of personal data, or who discloses or disseminates information on breaches that damage the reputation of the Person Involved or reported, where, at the time of disclosure or dissemination, there were reasonable grounds to believe that the disclosure or dissemination of such information was necessary to reveal the violation and the Report.

9 DISCIPLINARY SYSTEM

An effective *whistleblowing* system must provide for specific sanctions against the Reporting person, in the event of misuse of the reporting mechanism; against the Reported Individual, should the Violations or offences attributed to them be confirmed; against the Management Committee in the event of failure to comply with this Policy; and against all those who, in any capacity, breach the confidentiality obligations and prohibitions on retaliation put in place to protect the Reporting person.

Therefore, the Company, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant National Collective Labour Agreement (*Contratto Collettivo Nazionale del Lavoro*), imposes sanctions on those responsible for the offences referred to in Article 21(para. 1) of Legislative Decree No. 24/2023, where they engage in the following conduct:

- committing acts of retaliation;
- obstructing or attempting to obstruct a Report;
- breach of the duty of confidentiality;
- failure to establish reporting channels;

- failure to adopt procedures for making and managing reports;
- adoption of procedures not in compliance with Legislative Decree 24/2023;
- failure to carry out verification and analysis of the Report;
- established criminal liability of the Reporting person, including by a first-instance judgment, for the offences of defamation and slander;
- civil liability of the Reporting person, in cases of wilful misconduct or serious negligence, for the same offences as above.

10 REPORTING

The Reports Management Committee ensures the preparation of an annual report on the reports received³.

This report contains, where applicable:

- a list of reports (i) received during the reporting period, (ii) received in previous periods and for which the necessary checks are currently being carried out, (iii) archived without further action during the reporting period
- the results of the investigations and checks carried out in relation to the Reports
- a description of any actions taken.

The report is sent to:

- the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the CEO & COO of the Company;
- the Board of Statutory Auditors (*Collegio Sindacale*);

A report is also sent to the Head of the Anti-Corruption Prevention System regarding reports relating to the Anti-Corruption Policy.

11 PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

In the context of this proceedings, the processing of personal data of persons involved or mentioned in the reports is protected in accordance with applicable law and the Company's procedures on the protection of personal data.

When the Report is entered into the IT platform for managing reports, the Reporting Person must receive the privacy notice regarding the processing of their personal data.

³ For the sake of completeness, it is specified that this *report* must also be submitted even if no reports were received during the reference period.

In any case, this notice is published in the section of the website dedicated to the reporting system.

The Company guarantees that the processing of personal data is carried out lawfully and fairly, and in any event in accordance with the specific rules laid down by current legislation.

Furthermore, it is specified that the confidentiality of the Company employee making a report is protected in accordance with the provisions of Article 2-undecies, entitled *“Limitations on the rights of the data subject”*, of Legislative Decree No. 101 of 10 August 2018 containing *“Provisions for the adaptation of national legislation to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)”*.

The Annex *“Privacy Notice for the processing of personal data”* contains the text of the privacy notice for the processing of personal data relating to reports.

APPENDIX

A.1. ANNEX A) - LIST OF EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL LEGISLATION REFERRED TO IN LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 24/2023

Part I

A. Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (a), no. 3) - public procurement (*appalti pubblici*):

1. procedural rules for the award of public contracts and concessions, for the award of contracts in the defence and security sectors, as well as for the award of contracts by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and any other contract, as referred to in:

- (i) Legislative Decree No 50 of 18 April 2016, containing the Public Contracts Code;
- (ii) Legislative Decree No 208 of 15 November 2011, laying down rules on public contracts for works, services and supplies in the defence and security sectors, implementing Directive 2009/81/EC;

2. appeal procedures governed by the following acts:

- (i) Article 12 of Law No 142 of 19 February 1992, laying down provisions for the fulfilment of obligations arising from Italy's membership of the European Communities (Community Law for 1991); Legislative Decree No 53 of 20 March 2010, implementing Directive 2007/66/EC amending Directives 89/665/EEC and 92/13/EEC with regard to improving the effectiveness of review procedures concerning the award of public contracts.

B. Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (a), no. 3) - financial services, products and markets, and the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing:

1. rules establishing a regulatory and supervisory framework and providing for the protection of consumers and investors in the Union's financial services and capital markets and in the banking, credit, investment, insurance and reinsurance, occupational pensions or individual pension products, securities, investment funds, payment services and the activities referred to in Annex I to Directive 2013/36/UE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013, on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 338), implemented by Legislative Decree No 72 of 12 May 2015, implementing Directive 2013/36/EU, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC, as regards the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms. Amendments to Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993 and Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as referred to in:

(i) Legislative Decree No 45 of 16 April 2012, implementing Directive 2009/110/EC on the taking up, operation and prudential supervision of electronic money institutions, amending Directives 2005/60/EC and 2006/48/EC and repealing Directive 2000/46/EC;

(ii) Legislative Decree No 44 of 4 March 2014, implementing Directive 2011/61/EU on alternative investment fund managers, amending Directives 2003/41/EU and 2009/65/EU and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1095/2010;

(iii) Regulation (EU) No 236/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 on short selling and certain aspects of credit default swaps (OJ L 86, 24.3.2012, p. 1);

- (iv) Regulation (EU) No 345/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2013 on European venture capital funds (OJ L 115, 25.4.2013, p. 1);
- v) Regulation (EU) No 346/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2013 on European social entrepreneurship funds (OJ L 115, 25.4.2013, p. 18);
- vi) Legislative Decree No 72 of 21 April 2016, implementing Directive 2014/17/EU on credit agreements for consumers relating to residential immovable property, and amending and supplementing Title VI-bis of Legislative Decree No 385 of 1 September 1993, on the regulation of financial agents and credit intermediaries and Legislative Decree No 141 of 13 August 2010 (OJ L 60, 28.2.2014, p. 34);
- (vii) Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audits of public-interest entities and repealing Commission Decision 2005/909/EC (OJ L 158, 27.5.2014, p. 77);
- (viii) Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 84);
- (ix) Legislative Decree No 218 of 15 December 2017, transposing Directive (EU) 2015/2366 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC, as well as adapting domestic provisions to Regulation (EU) No 751/2015 on interchange fees for card-based payment transactions;
- x) Legislative Decree No 229 of 19 November 2007, implementing Directive 2004/25/EC on takeover bids;
- xi) Legislative Decree No 27 of 27 January 2010, implementing Directive 2007/36/EC on the exercise of certain rights of shareholders in listed companies;
- (xii) Legislative Decree No 195 of 6 November 2007, implementing Directive 2004/109/EC on the harmonisation of transparency requirements in relation to information about issuers whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market, and amending Directive 2001/34/EC;
- xiii) Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 1);
- (xiv) Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 (OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, p. 1);
- xv) Legislative Decree No 74 of 12 May 2015, implementing Directive 2009/138/EC on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of insurance and reinsurance (Solvency II);
- xvi) Legislative Decree No 180 of 16 November 2015, No 180, implementing Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms and amending Council Directive 82/891/EEC and Directives 2001/24/EC, 2002/47/EC, 2004/25/EC, 2005/56/EC, 2007/36/EC, 2011/35/EU, 2012/30/EU and 2013/36/EU, and Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council; Legislative Decree No 181 of 16 November 2015, amending Legislative Decree No 385 of 1 September 1993 and Legislative Decree No 58 of 24 February 1998, implementing Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms and amending Council Directive 82/891/EEC and Directives 2001/24/EC, 2002/47/EC, 2004/25/EC, 2005/56/EC, 2007/36/EC, 2011/35/EU, 2012/30/EU and 2013/36/EU, and Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- xvii) Legislative Decree No 142 of 30 May 2005, implementing Directive 2002/87/EC on the supplementary supervision of credit institutions, insurance undertakings and investment firms in a financial conglomerate, as well as the institution of prior consultation in insurance matters;

- xviii) Legislative Decree No 30 of 15 February 2016, implementing Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on deposit guarantee schemes;
- xix) Legislative Decree No 415 of 23 July 1996, transposing Directive 93/22/EEC of 10 May 1993 on investment services in the securities sector and Directive 93/6/EEC of 15 March 1993 on the capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions; Decree of the Ministry of the Treasury, the Budget and Economic Planning of 30 June 1998, published in the Official Gazette, No. 191, 18 August 1998, approving the Articles of Association and the Operating Regulations of the National Guarantee Fund for the protection of clients' claims against securities firms and other entities authorised to carry out securities brokerage activities; Decree of the Ministry of the Treasury, Budget and Economic Planning No. 485 of 14 November 1997, published in the Official Gazette, No. 13, 17 January 1998, regulating the organisation and operation of the compensation schemes referred to in Article 35(2) of Legislative Decree No 415 of 23 July 1996, which transposed Directive 93/22/EEC on investment services in the securities sector;
- (xx) Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 1);
- xxi) Regulation (EU) 2020/1503 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 October 2020 on European business crowdfunding service providers and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 and Directive (EU) 2019/1937 (OJ L 347, 20.10.2020, p. 1).

C. Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (a), no. 3) - product safety and compliance:

1. safety and compliance requirements for products placed on the Union market, as defined and governed by the following acts:

- (i) Legislative Decree No 206 of 6 September 2005, containing the Consumer Code, pursuant to Article 7 of Law No 229 of 29 July 2003;
- (ii) European Union harmonisation legislation relating to manufactured products, including labelling requirements, other than food, feed, medicinal products for human and veterinary use, plants and live animals, products of human origin and products of plants and animals directly linked to their future reproduction, listed in Annexes I and II to Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council on market surveillance and product compliance and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011 (OJ L 169, 25.6.2019, p. 1);

2. rules on the marketing and use of sensitive and hazardous products, as referred to in:

- (i) Legislative Decree No 105 of 22 June 2012, amending and supplementing Law No 185 of 9 July 1990, laying down new rules on the control of the export, import and transit of armaments, implementing Directive 2009/43/EC, which simplifies the procedures and conditions for transfers of defence-related products within the Community, as amended by Directives 2010/80/EU and 2012/10/EU as regards the list of defence-related products.

D. Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (a), no. 3) - transport safety:

1. Legislative Decree No 50 of 14 May 2019, implementing Directive 2016/798 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on railway safety;

2. safety requirements in the civil aviation sector as referred to in Regulation (EU) No 996/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 on the investigation and prevention of accidents and incidents in civil aviation and repealing Directive 94/56/EC (OJ L 295, 12.11.2010, p. 35);

3. safety requirements in the road sector, governed by the following acts:

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- (i) Legislative Decree No 35 of 15 March 2011, implementing Directive 2008/96/EC on road infrastructure safety management;
- (ii) Legislative Decree No 264 of 5 October 2006, implementing Directive 2004/54/EC on safety in tunnels in the trans-European road network;
- iii) Regulation (EC) No 1071/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing common rules concerning the conditions to be complied with to pursue the occupation of road transport operator and repealing Council Directive 96/26/EC (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 51);

4. safety requirements in the maritime sector, governed by the following acts:

- (i) Regulation (EC) No 391/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on common rules and standards for ship inspection and survey organisations (OJ L 131, 28.5.2009, p. 11);
- (ii) Regulation (EC) No 392/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the liability of carriers of passengers by sea in the event of accidents (OJ L 131, 28.5.2009, p. 24);
- iii) Presidential Decree No 239 of 20 December 2017, implementing Directive 2014/90/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on marine equipment and repealing Directive 96/98/EC;
- iv) Legislative Decree No 165 of 6 September 2011, implementing Directive 2009/18/EC establishing the fundamental principles governing the investigation of accidents in the maritime transport sector and amending Directives 1999/35/EC and 2002/59/EC;
- v) Decree of the Minister of Transport and Navigation of 13 October 1999, published in the Official Gazette No 251 of 25 October 1991, transposing Council Directive 98/41/EC of 18 June 1998 on the registration of persons on board passenger ships operating to and from ports of the Member States of the Community;
- (vi) Decree of the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport of 16 December 2004, published in the Official Gazette No 43 of 22 February 2005, transposing Directive 2001/96/EC on 'Harmonised requirements and procedures for the safe loading and unloading of bulk carriers';

5. safety requirements governed by Legislative Decree No 35 of 27 January 2010, implementing Directive 2008/68/EC on the inland transport of dangerous goods.

E. Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (a), no. 3) - protection of the environment:

1. any type of offence against environmental protection governed by Legislative Decree No 121 of 7 July 2011, implementing Directive 2008/99/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law, as well as Directive 2009/123/EC amending Directive 2005/35/EC on ship-source pollution and the introduction of penalties for infringements, or any offence constituting a breach of the legislation referred to in the annexes to Directive 2008/99/EC;

2. environmental and climate legislation, as referred to in:

- (i) Legislative Decree No 30 of 13 March 2013, implementing Directive 2009/29/EC amending Directive 2003/87/EC in order to improve and extend the EU Emissions Trading Scheme;
- ii) Legislative Decree No 102 of 4 July 2014, implementing Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC;

iii) Legislative Decree No 199 of 8 November 2021, implementing Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources;

3. provisions on sustainable development and waste management, as set out in:

i) Legislative Decree No 205 of 3 December 2010, implementing Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives;

ii) Regulation (EU) No 1257/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on ship recycling and amending Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 and Directive 2009/16/EC (OJ L 330, 10.12.2013, p. 1);

iii) Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals (OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 60); Legislative Decree No 28 of 10 February 2017, laying down penalties for infringements of the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 on the export and import of dangerous chemicals;

4. regulations on marine, atmospheric and noise pollution, as set out in:

(i) Presidential Decree No 84 of 17 February 2003, implementing Directive 1999/94/EC on the availability of consumer information on fuel economy and CO₂ emissions in respect of the marketing of new passenger cars;

(ii) Legislative Decree No 194 of 19 August 2005, implementing Directive 2002/49/EC on the assessment and management of environmental noise;

(iii) Regulation (EC) No 782/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 April 2003 on the prohibition of organotin compounds on ships (OJ L 115, 9.5.2003, p. 1);

iv) Legislative Decree No 152 of 3 April 2006, laying down environmental regulations;

v) Legislative Decree No 202 of 6 November 2007, implementing Directive 2005/35/EC on ship-source pollution and related penalties;

vi) Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC (OJ L 33, 4.2.2006, p. 1);

(vii) Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer (OJ L 286, 31.10.2009, p. 1);

viii) Legislative Decree No 125 of 30 July 2012, implementing Directive 2009/126/EC on Stage II petrol vapour recovery during the refuelling of motor vehicles at service stations;

ix) Legislative Decree No 257 of 16 December 2016, laying down implementing rules for Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure;

x) Regulation (EU) 2015/757 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on the monitoring, reporting and verification of carbon dioxide emissions from maritime transport and amending Directive 2009/16/EC (OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 55);

xi) Legislative Decree No 183 of 15 November 2017, implementing Directive (EU) 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants, and reorganising the regulatory framework for establishments emitting pollutants into the air, pursuant to Article 17 of Law No 170 of 12 August 2016;

5. regulations on the protection and management of water and soil, as referred to in:

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- (i) Legislative Decree No 49 of 23 February 2010, implementing Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks;
- (ii) Legislative Decree No 219 of 10 December 2010, implementing Directive 2008/105/EC on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, amending and subsequently repealing Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC and 86/280/EEC, as well as amending Directive 2000/60/EC and transposing Directive 2009/90/EC, which establishes, in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC, technical specifications for the chemical analysis and monitoring of water status;
- iii) Article 15 of Decree-Law No 91 of 24 June 2014, containing urgent provisions for the agricultural sector, environmental protection and energy efficiency in school and university buildings, the revitalisation and development of businesses, the containment of costs affecting electricity tariffs, as well as for the immediate fulfilment of obligations arising from European legislation; Decree of the Minister for the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea of 30 March 2015, published in the Official Gazette No. 84, 11 April 2015, setting out guidelines for assessing the need for an environmental impact assessment of projects falling within the remit of the regions and autonomous provinces, as provided for in Article 15 of Decree-Law No 91 of 24 June 2014, converted, with amendments, by Law No 116 of 11 August 2014;

6. rules on the protection of nature and biodiversity, as referred to in:

- (i) Council Regulation (EC) No 1936/2001 of 27 September 2001 laying down certain control measures applicable to fishing for certain stocks of highly migratory species (OJ L 263, 3.10.2001, p. 1);
- (ii) Regulation (EC) No 1007/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on trade in seal products (OJ L 286, 31.10.2009, p. 36);
- iii) Council Regulation (EC) No 734/2008 of 15 July 2008 on the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems in the high seas from the adverse impacts of bottom fishing gears (OJ L 201, 30.7.2008, p. 8);
- iv) Article 42 of Law No 96 of 4 June 2010, laying down provisions for the fulfilment of obligations arising from Italy's membership of the European Communities - Community Law 2009;
- v) Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market (OJ L 295, 12.11.2010, p. 23);
- (vi) Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 35); Legislative Decree No 230 of 15 December 2017, adapting national legislation to the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species;

7. rules on chemicals, as set out in: Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94, as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1); Legislative Decree No 133 of 14 September 2009, laying down penalties for infringements of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 establishing the principles and requirements for the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals; Decree of the Minister of Health of 22 November 2007, published in the Official Gazette No 12 of 15 January 2008, setting out the plan of activities and the use of financial resources referred to in Article 5-bis of Decree-Law No 10 of 15 February 2007, converted into law, with amendments, by Law No 46 of 6 April 2007, No.

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46, concerning the obligations laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH);

8. rules on organic products, as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 (OJ L 150, 14.6.2018, p. 1).

F. Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (a), no. 3) - radiation protection and nuclear safety:

1.n
nuclear safety standards referred to in:

(i) Legislative Decree No 185 of 19 October 2011, implementing Directive 2009/71/EURATOM establishing a Community framework for the safety of nuclear installations;

ii) Legislative Decree No. 28 of 15 February 2016, implementing Council Directive 2013/51/EURATOM of 22 October 2013 laying down requirements for the protection of the health of the general public with regard to radioactive substances in water intended for human consumption;

iii) Legislative Decree No 101 of 31 July 2020, implementing Directive 2013/59/Euratom, laying down basic safety standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation, and repealing Directives 89/618/Euratom, 90/641/Euratom, 96/29/Euratom, 97/43/Euratom and 2003/122/Euratom, and reorganising the sectoral legislation in implementation of Article 20(1)(a) of Law No 117 of 4 October 2019;

iv) Legislative Decree No 45 of 4 March 2014, implementing Directive 2011/70/Euratom establishing a Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste;

v) Legislative Decree No 23 of 20 February 2009, implementing Directive 2006/117/Euratom on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel;

(vi) Council Regulation (Euratom) 2016/52 of 15 January 2016 laying down maximum permitted levels of radioactivity in foodstuffs and feedingstuffs following a nuclear accident or any other case of radiological emergency and repealing Council Regulation (Euratom) No 3954/87 and Commission Regulations (Euratom) No 944/89 and (Euratom) No 770/90 (OJ L 13, 20.1.2016, p. 2);

(vii) Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1493/93 of 8 June 1993 on shipments of radioactive substances between Member States (OJ L 148, 19.6.1993, p. 1).

G. Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (a), no. 3) - food and feed safety, animal health and welfare:

1. Union rules on food and feed to which the general principles and requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1);

2. animal health governed by the following acts:

(i) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('animal health legislation') (OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1); Legislative Decree No 134 of 5 August 2022, laying down provisions on the system for the identification and registration of operators, establishments and animals for the purpose of aligning national legislation with the provisions of

Regulation (EU) 2016/429, pursuant to Article 14(2)(a), (b), (g), (h), (i) and (p) of Law No 53 of 22 April 2021; Legislative Decree No. 135 of 5 August 2022, laying down provisions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on the trade, import and keeping of wild and exotic animals and training for operators and animal professionals, including with a view to reducing the risk of zoonotic outbreaks, as well as the introduction of criminal provisions aimed at punishing the illegal trade in protected species, pursuant to Article 14(2)(a), (b), (n), (o), (p) and (q) of Law No 53 of 22 April 2021; Legislative Decree No. 136 of 5 August 2022, implementing Article 14(2)(a), (b), (e), (f), (h), (i), (l), (n), (o) and (p) of Law No 53 of 22 April 2021, to adapt and align national legislation on the prevention and control of animal diseases transmissible to animals or humans with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016;

(ii) Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal By-products Regulation) (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1); Legislative Decree No 186 of 1 October 2012 laying down penalties for infringements of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002, and for infringements of the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 laying down implementing rules for Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 and Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items not subject to veterinary checks at the border;

3. Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, and amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009 and (EC) No 1069/2009 (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009, and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC, and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Regulation on official controls) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1); Legislative Decree No 23 of 2 February 2021, adapting national legislation to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 on official controls on animals and goods from other Member States of the Union and the related powers of the veterinary offices for the fulfilment of Community obligations of the Ministry of Health pursuant to Article 12(3)(f) and (i) of Law No 117 of 4 October 2019; Legislative Decree No 24 of 2 February 2021, adapting national legislation to the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 2017/625 on official health controls on animals and goods entering the Union and the establishment of border control posts by the Ministry of Health, in implementation of the delegation contained in Article 12(3)(h) and (i) of Law No 117 of 4 October 2019; Legislative Decree No 27 of 2 February 2021, laying down provisions for the alignment of national legislation with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 pursuant to Article 12(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Law No 117 of 4 October 2019; Legislative Decree No 32 of 2 February 2021, laying down provisions for the adaptation of national legislation to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 pursuant to Article 12(3)(g) of Law No 117 of 4 October 2019;

4. rules on the protection and welfare of animals, as referred to in:

(i) Legislative Decree No 146 of 26 March 2001, implementing Directive 98/58/EC concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes;

(ii) Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations, amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97 (OJ L 3, 5.1.2005, p. 1); Legislative Decree No 151 of 25 July 2007, laying down



penalties for infringements of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations;
(iii) Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing (OJ L 303, 18.11.2009, p. 1); Legislative Decree No 131 of 6 November 2013, laying down penalties for infringements of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 on the precautions to be taken during the slaughter or killing of animals;
(iv) Legislative Decree No 73 of 21 March 2005, implementing Directive 1999/22/EC on the keeping of wild animals in zoos;
v) Legislative Decree No 26 of 4 March 2014, implementing Directive 2010/63/EU on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes.

H. Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (a), no. 3) - public health:

1. measures establishing high standards of quality and safety for organs and substances of human origin, governed by the following acts:

- (i) Legislative Decree No 261 of 20 December 2007, amending Legislative Decree No 191 of 19 August 2005, implementing Directive 2002/98/EC setting standards of quality and safety for the collection, testing, processing, storage and distribution of human blood and blood components; Legislative Decree No 207 of 9 November 2007, implementing Directive 2005/61/EC, which applies Directive 2002/98/EC as regards the requirements for the traceability of blood and blood components intended for transfusion and the reporting of adverse reactions and serious incidents; Legislative Decree No 208 of 9 November 2007, implementing Directive 2005/62/EC, which applies Directive 2002/98/EC as regards Community standards and specifications relating to a quality system for blood establishments;
- (ii) Legislative Decree No 191 of 6 November 2007, implementing Directive 2004/23/EC on setting standards of quality and safety for the donation, procurement, testing, processing, preservation, storage and distribution of human tissues and cells;
- (iii) Decree of the Minister of Health of 19 November 2015, published in the Official Gazette No. 280 of 1 December 2015, implementing Directive 2010/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 on quality and safety standards for human organs intended for transplantation, pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 340, of Law No 228 of 24 December 2012, and implementing Commission Implementing Directive 2012/25/EU of 9 October 2012, which establishes information procedures for the exchange between Member States of human organs intended for transplantation;

2. measures establishing high standards of quality and safety for medicinal products and medical devices, governed by the following acts:

- (i) Regulation (EC) No 141/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1999 on orphan medicinal products (OJ L 18, 22.1.2000, p. 1); Ministerial Decree No 279 of 18 May 2001, laying down regulations for the national network for rare diseases and for exemption from co-payment for related healthcare services, pursuant to Article 5(1)(b) of Legislative Decree No 124 of 29 April 1998; Law No 175 of 10 November 2021, laying down provisions for the treatment of rare diseases and for the support of research into and the production of orphan medicinal products;
- (ii) Legislative Decree No 219 of 24 April 2006, implementing Directive 2001/83/EC (and subsequent amending directives) on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use; Article 40 of Law No 96 of 4 June 2010, laying down provisions for the fulfilment of obligations arising from Italy's membership of the European Communities - Community Law 2009;
- (iii) Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on veterinary medicinal products and repealing Directive 2001/82/EC (OJ L 4, 7.1.2019, p. 43);



iv) Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency (OJ L 136, 30.4.2004, p. 1);

(v) Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on medicinal products for paediatric use and amending Regulation (EEC) No 1768/92, Directive 2001/20/EC, Directive 2001/83/EC and Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 (OJ L 378, 27.12.2006, p. 1);

(vi) Regulation (EC) No 1394/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on advanced therapy medicinal products and amending Directive 2001/83/EC and Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 (OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 121); Article 3(1)(f-bis) of Legislative Decree No 219 of 24 April 2006; of the Minister of Health of 16 January 2015, published in the Official Gazette No 56 of 9 March 2015, laying down provisions on advanced therapy medicinal products prepared on a non-repetitive basis; decree of the Minister of Health, 18 May 2010, published in the Official Gazette, No. 160, of 12 July 2010, implementing Commission Directive 2009/120/EC of 14 September 2009 amending Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards advanced therapy medicinal products;

(vii) Regulation (EU) No 536/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on clinical trials on medicinal products for human use and repealing Directive 2001/83/EC (OJ L 158, 27.5.2014, p. 1); Law No 3 of 11 January 2018, delegating powers to the Government in relation to clinical trials of medicinal products, as well as provisions for the reorganisation of the healthcare professions and for the healthcare management of the Ministry of Health; Decree of the Minister of Health, 19 April 2018, published in the Official Gazette No 107 of 10 May 2018, establishing the National Coordination Centre for Regional Ethics Committees for clinical trials on medicinal products for human use and medical devices, pursuant to Article 2(1) of Law No 3 of 11 January 2018; Legislative Decree No. 52 of 14 May 2019, implementing the delegation of powers for the reorganisation and reform of the legislation on clinical trials of medicinal products for human use, pursuant to Article 1(1) and (2) of Law No. 3 of 11 January 2018;

3. patients' rights referred to in: Legislative Decree No 38 of 4 March 2014, implementing Directive 2011/24/EU on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare, as well as Directive 2012/52/EU, introducing measures to facilitate the recognition of medical prescriptions issued in another Member State; Ministerial Decree No. 50 of 16 April 2018, laying down regulations on cross-border healthcare subject to prior authorisation;

4. the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco products and related products, governed by Legislative Decree No. 6 of 12 January 2016, No. 6, transposing Directive 2014/40/EU on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products and repealing Directive 2001/37/EC.

I. Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (a), no. 3) - consumer protection:

1.C
consumer rights and consumer protection governed by the following acts:

(i) Legislative Decree No 206 of 6 September 2005, containing the Consumer Code, pursuant to Article 7 of Law No 229 of 29 July 2003;

(ii) Legislative Decree No 173 of 4 November 2021, implementing Directive (EU) 2019/770 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on certain aspects of contracts for the supply of digital content and digital services;

iii) Legislative Decree No 170 of 4 November 2021, implementing Directive (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on certain aspects of contracts for the sale

of goods, amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive 2009/22/EC, and repealing Directive 1999/44/EC;

iv) Legislative Decree No 146 of 2 August 2007, implementing Directive 2005/29/EC concerning unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices in the internal market and amending Directives 84/450/EEC, 97/7/EC, 98/27/EC, 2002/65/EC, and Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004;

(v) Legislative Decree of 13 August 2010, No 141, implementing Directive 2008/48/EC on credit agreements for consumers, as well as amendments to Title VI of the Consolidated Banking Act (Legislative Decree No 385 of 1993) concerning the regulation of entities operating in the financial sector, financial agents and credit intermediaries;

vi) Legislative Decree No 21 of 21 February 2014, implementing Directive 2011/83/EU on consumer rights, amending Directives 93/13/EEC and 1999/44/EC and repealing Directives 85/577/EEC and 97/7/EC;

vii) Legislative Decree No. 37 of 15 March 2017, implementing Directive 2014/92/EU on the comparability of payment account fees, on payment account switching and on access to payment accounts with basic features.

J. Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (a), no. 3) - protection of privacy and personal data and security of network and information systems:

i) Legislative Decree No. 196 of 30 June 2003, containing the Personal Data Protection Code, laying down provisions for the adaptation of national legislation to Regulation (EU) No. 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC;

(ii) Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1); Legislative Decree of 10 August 2018, No 101, laying down provisions for the adaptation of national legislation to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).

Part II

Article 1, paragraph 2, letter (b) refers to the following acts:

A. Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (a), no. 3) - financial services, products and markets, and the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing:

1. financial services:

(i) Legislative Decree No 47 of 16 April 2012, implementing Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS); Article 8 of Legislative Decree No 58 of 24 February 1998, containing the consolidated text of provisions on financial intermediation, pursuant to Articles 8 and 21 of Law No 52 of 6 February 1996;

- (ii) Legislative Decree No 147 of 13 December 2018, implementing Directive (EU) 2016/2341 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the activities and supervision of institutions for occupational retirement provision;
- iii) Legislative Decree No 39 of 27 January 2010, implementing Directive 2006/43/EC on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts, amending Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC, and repealing Directive 84/253/EEC;
- iv) Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on market abuse (Market Abuse Regulation) and repealing Directive 2003/6/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directives 2003/124/EEC, 2003/125/EEC and 2004/72/EC (OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 1);
- (v) Legislative Decree of 12 May 2015, No 72, implementing Directive 2013/36/EU, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC, as regards the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms. Amendments to Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993 and Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998;
- vi) Legislative Decree No 71 of 18 April 2016, implementing Directive 2014/91/EU, amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS), as regards depositary functions, remuneration policies and sanctions, and the implementation, limited to certain provisions on sanctions, of Directive 2014/65/EU on markets in financial instruments and amending Directives 2002/92/EC and 2011/61/EU; Legislative Decree No 129 of 3 August 2017, implementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU, as amended by Directive 2016/1034/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 June 2016, and adapting national legislation to the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014, on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2016/1033 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 June 2016;
- (vii) Regulation (EU) No 909/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on improving securities settlement in the European Union and on central securities depositories and amending Directives 98/26/EC and 2014/65/EU and Regulation (EU) No 236/2012 (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 1);
- (viii) Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products (OJ L 352, 9.12.2014, p. 1);
- ix) Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 337, 23.12.2015, p. 1);
- x) Legislative Decree No 68 of 21 May 2018, implementing Directive (EU) 2016/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 January 2016 on insurance distribution;
- xi) Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market and repealing Directive 2003/71/EC (OJ L 168, 30.6.2017, p. 12);

2. prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing:

- (i) Legislative Decree No 90 of 25 May 2017, implementing Directive (EU) 2015/849 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering and terrorist financing and amending Directives 2005/60/EC and 2006/70/EC and implementing Regulation (EU) No 2015/847 on information accompanying transfers of funds and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1781/2006;

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(ii) Regulation (EU) 2015/847 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on information accompanying transfers of funds and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1781/2006 (OJ L 141, 5.6.2015, p. 1);

B. Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (a), no. 3) - transport safety:

(i) Regulation (EU) No 376/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the reporting, analysis and monitoring of occurrences in civil aviation, amending Regulation (EU) No 996/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Directive 2003/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) No 1321/2007 and (EC) No 1330/2007 (OJ L 122, 24.4.2014, p. 18);

(ii) Legislative Decree No 32 of 15 February 2016, implementing Directive 2013/54/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 concerning certain flag State responsibilities for the purposes of compliance with and enforcement of the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006;

iii) Legislative Decree No 53 of 24 March 2011, implementing Directive 2009/16/EC on international standards for ship safety, pollution prevention and shipboard living and working conditions for ships calling at Community ports and sailing in waters under the jurisdiction of Member States;

C. Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (a), no. 3) - environmental protection:

i) Legislative Decree No. 145 of 18 August 2015, implementing Directive 2013/30/EU on the safety of offshore oil and gas operations and amending Directive 2004/35/EC.