

SANLORENZO

PROCEDURE FOR INTERNAL MANAGEMENT OF RELEVANT AND INSIDE INFORMATION AND FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INSIDE INFORMATION

Sanlorenzo S.p.A.

Updated as of 3 September 2026

LEGAL NOTICE

This document is an informal translation of the original Italian document. In case of inconsistency between this document and the original document in Italian, the latter will prevail.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The legislation and regulations on issuers' requirements to disclose to the public Inside Information directly concerning the issuer itself are contained in Article 17 of Regulation (EU) no. 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, on market abuse, as subsequently supplemented and amended (Market Abuse Regulation, "**MAR Regulation**").

The rules indicated in Article 17 of the MAR Regulation, the respective implementing regulation contained in Implementing Regulation (EU) of the European Commission of 29 June 2016 no. 1055 ("**Regulation 1055/2016**") and in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) no. 789 of 8 April 2026 (the "**Regulation 789/2026**"), the "Guidelines on Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) - Delay in public disclosure of inside information" published by ESMA (the "**ESMA Guidelines**") and implemented by CONSOB, as well as Guidelines no. 1/2017 (on the Management of Inside Information adopted by CONSOB on 13 October 2017, the "**Guidelines**") aim, *inter alia*, at ensuring greater transparency towards the market and adequate preventive measures against market abuse and against the abuse of Inside Information.

- 1.2 The provisions of this procedure (the "**Procedure**") aim at assuring compliance with the existing laws and regulations in force, as well as guaranteeing respect of the utmost confidentiality and privacy of Inside Information and Relevant Information (as defined below). This does not include advertising and commercial information which, if not considered Relevant Information and/or Inside Information, is disseminated in a manner different from that provided for in this Procedure.
- 1.3 The Procedure is adopted by Sanlorenzo S.p.A. (fiscal code 00142240464, with registered office in Ameglia (SP), Via Armezzone 3, the "**Company**") pursuant to Article 17 of the MAR, Regulation 1055/2016 and Regulation 789/2026, and governs the internal management and external disclosure of Inside Information and Relevant Information concerning the Company and the companies controlled by it pursuant to Article 93 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998 (the "**Consolidated Law on Finance**").
- 1.4 The Procedure, in force since 27 November 2019, was last updated by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company of 3 September 2026; said update will enter into force as of the same date.
- 1.5 Any further subsequent amendments and/or supplements to the Procedure will enter into force on the day of publication of the Procedure on the Company's website, or on the day otherwise envisaged by legal or regulatory rules or by resolution of the Board of Directors, or, in urgent cases, by the Chair of the Board of Directors or by the managing director.
- 1.6 The introduction and annexes to the Procedure form an integral and substantial part of the same.

2. Definitions

- 2.1 The terms used in the Procedure with initial upper-case letter will have the meaning indicated in the respective definition.
- 2.2 The terms defined in the singular will have the corresponding meaning in the plural and vice versa.

3. Recipients

- 3.1 The Procedure applies to the following persons, with different levels of responsibilities and obligations:
- a) the directors of the Company and of the subsidiaries in accordance with Article 93 of the Consolidated Law on Finance (the "**Subsidiaries**"; the Company together with the Subsidiaries, the "**Group**");
 - b) the auditors of the Company and of the Subsidiaries;
 - c) the general managers of the Company and of the Subsidiaries;

- d) the managers of the Company and of the Subsidiaries;
 - e) the employees of the Company and of the Subsidiaries;
 - f) the external entities registered in the list of people having access to Confidential Information (the “**RIL**”) or in the list of people having access to Inside Information (the “**Insider List**”) regarding the Company and the Subsidiaries;
- (jointly, the “**Recipients**”).

4. Relevant Information and Processing Methods

- 4.1 Pursuant to the Procedure, “**Relevant Information**” shall mean information that the Company considers to be relevant in that it relates to data, events, projects or circumstances which, on an ongoing, repetitive, periodic, or sporadic, occasional or unforeseen basis, directly concern the Company and which may, at a later, even imminent, time, assume a privileged nature.

Individual pieces of Relevant Information originate mainly from activities carried out by the Company or its Subsidiaries and include (i) information received from outside the Company that is relevant; and (ii) information held by the Company or its Subsidiaries that is relevant in combination with public information.

Annex 1 sets out the list of types of Relevant Information identified by the Company.

- 4.2 The identification and monitoring of Relevant Information is the responsibility of the organisational function known as the Relevant Information Management Function (“**FGIP**”)¹, assigned, for the purposes of this Procedure, to the Chair of the Board of Directors, who shall make use of the Chief Financial Officer and the Legal & Corporate Affairs team of the Company in carrying out the activities for which the FGIP is responsible.

The FGIP prepares the mapping of the types of Relevant Information with the help of the functions or organisational units identified by the Company, called Organisational Functions Responsible for Inside Information (“**FOCIP**”)² with reference to each type of Relevant Information and involved, in various capacities, in the processing of Relevant Information and/or Inside Information. The FGIP evaluates on an ongoing basis the adequacy of the mapping of the types of Relevant Information, modifying it where necessary in a predefined manner.

In the case of types of Relevant Information that relate to prolonged processes that normally take place in several phases, the FGIP, with the support of the FOCIP, may identify, for each phase, the FOCIPs that normally have access to such information, ensuring that the list is constantly updated.

The FOCIPs shall pay particular attention to the stage of development of information that qualifies as Relevant Information.

If any information qualifies as Relevant Information (taking into account any criteria the Company may have in place for such qualification), the FOCIPs shall promptly notify the FGIP, stating in writing the reasons for which the information is deemed to be Relevant Information. The FGIP is required to keep records of such communication and may request any further information deemed necessary.

Following such notification, the FGIP shall promptly make its own assessment of the relevant nature of the information, taking into account the reasons indicated by the FOCIPs and any criteria the Company has adopted for the purpose of such assessment.

- 4.3 Once the relevant nature of information has been assessed, the FGIP shall ensure that:

¹ Article 2.2 of the Guidelines.

² Article 2.3 of the Guidelines.

- (i) evidence of such assessment is maintained on a technical instrument that ensures the accessibility, readability and preservation in a durable medium of the information;
- (ii) appropriate measures (barriers) are adopted to segregate the Relevant Information, or to prevent access to Relevant Information by persons (internal or external to the Company) who do not need to have access to it in the normal exercise of their professional activity or function, that is persons who do not need to know the Relevant Information and whose involvement is not necessary in relation to the specific Relevant Information;
- (iii) the persons who actually have access to the Relevant Information are recorded in the RIL; to this end, FGIP shall immediately inform the person in charge of maintaining the RIL and the Insider List pursuant to the provisions of the Procedure for the management of the RIL and the Insider List (the "**Person in Charge**") so that the latter will proceed to (i) set up a specific section of the RIL relating to such Relevant Information and register in the aforementioned section the persons who have access to the same Relevant Information; and (ii) inform the persons registered of the need to ensure the confidentiality of the Relevant Information by scrupulously complying with the rules of conduct, as well as in general with the obligations deriving from the possession of Relevant Information pursuant to the Procedure;
- (iv) there is adequate coordination so as to facilitate the drafting of any press release.

4.4 The FGIP, also with the support of the FOCIPs of reference from time to time, shall monitor Relevant Information and the relative stage of development.

If, on the basis of the stage of development of a specific piece of Relevant Information, it is reasonable to believe that the same may shortly acquire the nature of Inside Information, the Chair of the Board of Directors or, in his/her absence, another managing director shall act promptly in order to assess:

- (i) the inside nature of the information;
- (ii) whether the conditions exist for possibly activating the delay procedure referred to in paragraph 7 of the Procedure.

It is understood that:

- (i) if a specific piece of Relevant Information previously identified has lost its relevant nature, the FGIP shall immediately inform the Person in Charge so that the latter can close the special section of the RIL relating to the Relevant Information and remove the persons registered from that section;
- (ii) a specific piece of information included in the list of types of Relevant Information may be qualified immediately as Inside Information;
- (iii) if the FOCIPs consider that a specific piece of Relevant Information previously identified (or not yet identified as such) has assumed the characteristics of Inside Information, it shall notify the FGIP.

5. Inside Information

5.1 In accordance with the Procedure, "**Inside Information**" means the information identified by Article 7 of the MAR Regulation, which states "*information of a precise nature, which has not been made public, relating, directly or indirectly, to one or more issuers or to one or more financial instruments, and which, if it were made public, would be likely to have a significant effect on the prices of those financial instruments or on the price of related derivative financial instruments*"; in that case, this means information a reasonable investor would be likely to use as part of the basis of his or her investment decisions.

In that sense, the paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the MAR Regulation establishes that "*information shall be deemed to be of a precise nature if it indicates a set of circumstances which exists or which may*

reasonably be expected to come into existence, or an event which has occurred or which may reasonably be expected to occur, where it is specific enough to enable a conclusion to be drawn as to the possible effect of that set of circumstances or event on the prices of the financial instruments or the related derivative financial instrument, the related spot commodity contracts, or the auctioned products based on the emission allowances. In this respect in the case of a protracted process that is intended to bring about, or that results in particular circumstances or a particular event, those future circumstances or that future event, and also the intermediate steps of that process which are connected with bringing about or resulting in those future circumstances or that future event, may be deemed to be precise information".

6. Management of Inside Information

- 6.1 The Company guarantees that the Inside Information will be communicated by methods suitable to allow dissemination free of charge and without discrimination, simultaneous throughout the European Union, allowing for rapid access by as wide an audience as possible. To this end, the Company undertakes to disclose Inside Information, directly or through third parties, to the media on which the public may reasonably be expected to rely for the effective dissemination of such information.

The disclosure shall be made through an electronic means that ensures the completeness, integrity and confidentiality of the information and shall clearly indicate: (i) the privileged nature of the information disclosed; (ii) the identity of the Company (full corporate name); (iii) the identity of the person making the disclosure (first name, surname and position within the Company); (iv) the subject matter of the Inside Information; and (v) the date and time of the disclosure to the media.

The Company also undertakes to ensure that the inside information is made public in a manner which enables fast access and complete, correct and timely assessment of the information by the public.

- 6.2 To establish if a piece of Inside Information shall be disclosed to the public, it shall be assessed if the following conditions are in place.

The Inside Information:

- a) shall directly concern the Company;
- b) shall not have been made public³;
- c) shall be of precise nature;
- d) shall be material (where made public, it could have a significant effect on the prices of financial instruments)⁴.

- 6.3 In accordance with Article 17(1), first subparagraph, of the MAR, the Company is not required to disclose to the public Inside Information relating to the intermediate steps of an extended process where such steps are connected with the occurrence or determination of particular circumstances or a particular event. In the context of an extended process, only the final circumstances or event constituting Inside Information must be disclosed, as soon as possible after their occurrence. For the purposes of identifying the final event or circumstance and the relevant time for disclosure, the Company shall take into account the non-exhaustive list set out in Annex I to Regulation 789/2026. It is understood that the mere inclusion of an event or circumstance in Annex I to Regulation 789/2026 shall not, in itself, cause the relevant

³ The information that shall be made public is, in accordance with Article 17 of the MAR Regulation and Article 4.2.1 of the Guidelines, only that directly concerning the Company and, therefore, not also that concerning it indirectly such as, for example, that, which despite affecting the prices of financial instruments issued by the Company, originates from external parties.

The Guidelines provide a list, by way of example but without limitation, of types of information that may involve the issuer (Article 3.1.2); and types of information that indirectly concern the issuer (Article 4.2.1).

⁴ Article 4.1.3 of the Guidelines.

information to qualify as Inside Information; the Company shall carry out a case-by-case assessment in accordance with the MAR and applicable laws and regulations.

- 6.4 For extended processes not expressly covered by Annex I, the Company shall identify, on a case-by-case basis and where relevant, the final event or circumstance and the appropriate time for disclosure, and may, where appropriate, refer to analogous events or circumstances included in the same Annex, while retaining evidence of the reasons underlying such assessment.

The Chair of the Board of Directors or, in his absence, another managing director, must assess if the information has characteristics to be considered Inside Information, possibly delegating the assessment to the Board of Directors.

- 6.5 The Company shall assess the nature of the information and, therefore, consider the need or otherwise to disclose the same, as soon as possible, taking account of the characteristics of the information.
- 6.6 If it is decided that the information is Inside Information, the Company shall act in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and the Procedure.

In addition, the Chair of the Board of Directors must promptly inform the Person in Charge in such a way that the latter establishes a specific single section relating the Inside Information and, if the same has already established a single section of the RIL, closes such single section of the RIL, and, consequently, registers in the single section of the Insider List the persons who have access to such Inside Information. In the event that the conditions for activating the delay procedure, as set forth in Article 7 below, are not met, the persons who have had access to Inside Information in the period between the time the information was classified as Inside Information and the time the information was published will be entered in the single section. Once the Inside Information has been published, the Chair of the Board of Directors (or the delegated director replacing him/her as identified above) shall immediately inform the Person in Charge so that the latter can close the specific section of the Insider List relating to the Inside Information.

As regards information that assumes the nature of inside information unexpectedly, the assessment carried out by the Company must occur as soon as possible, after ascertaining that nature of inside information. In cases where the information assumes an inside nature at a foreseeable time, especially for information originated internally by the Company, the Company shall prepare itself so as to reduce the technical time required for publication. In particular, the Company shall prepare a draft press release and ensure that the persons involved in the publication process are ready.

- 6.7 The Inside Information shall be disclosed to the public as soon as possible by means of a press release prepared by the Company, which shall be disseminated through the System for the Disclosure of Regulated Information (“**SDIR**”) used by the Company. In cases where the information assumes an inside nature at an unforeseeable time or, in any event, very quickly, the time frame "as soon as possible", also pursuant to Article 17(1) MAR, includes the time frame necessary for the (rapid) assessment of whether or not a decision to delay publication should be taken, if the conditions are met⁵.

The press release must be approved by the Chair of the Board of Directors or, in the case of his/her impediment, by the managing director and, where the opportunity arises, by the Board of Directors. If the text has accounting connotations, a written declaration is required from the financial reporting officer certifying the correspondence of the documentary records.

The communication is sent within the terms necessary for drafting the press release so as to allow for the complete and correct assessment of the Inside Information by the public and for its subsequent transmission to the SDIR or to the media.

In that sense, the press release is considered public as soon as the SDIR has generated the confirmation and this has been received by the Company.

⁵ Article 7.1 of the Guidelines.

Any internal organisational issues, such as the absence of replacements of persons who must make the decision or who must deal with the disclosure, may not justify the extension of that term.

With the aim of allowing CONSOB and the stock exchange to exercise promptly their supervisory activities, the Company pre-warns CONSOB, even verbally and with appropriate prior notice, of the possibility that the Company itself may publish Inside Information of particular significance while the financial instruments are being traded. Similar prior warning is given to the stock exchange in conformity with market rules.

The Company guarantees the completeness, integrity and confidentiality of the Inside Information, promptly remedying any deficiency or dysfunction in its communication.

- 6.8 If the Company, or an entity acting on its behalf or on its account, discloses Inside Information to third parties in the normal exercise of an occupation, profession or role, it is obliged to give full and effective public disclosure of that information, simultaneously in the case of intentional disclosure and promptly in the case of unintentional disclosure. That provision does not apply if the person who receives the Inside Information is bound by a confidentiality obligation, irrespective of whether that obligation is of legislative, regulatory, statutory or contractual nature.
- 6.9 The disclosure of Inside Information at a shareholders' meeting of the Company determines the obligation to communicate this information to the public in accordance with the procedures set out in this Procedure.

To protect equality of information between the different operators and without prejudice to existing legislative and regulatory obligations, the Company, when organising or attending meetings with financial analysts or market operators, shall:

- a) communicate in advance to CONSOB and to the market management company the date, location and main subjects of the meeting and send to the same the documentation made available to the participants at the meeting, at the latest at the same time as those meetings are held, via the SDIR or the alternative methods established by the competent authority;
- b) open the participation at the meeting even to representatives of the economic press, or, if this is not possible, publish, by the methods envisaged by the Procedure, a press release illustrating the main subjects discussed.

During the aforementioned meetings, the Company shall not disclose to the participants Inside Information unless it has been disclosed to the public by the methods envisaged by the Procedure, simultaneously in the case of intentional communication and promptly in the case of unintentional communication.

- 6.10 In relation to the practice of considering, during meetings with the representatives of trade union organisations, data relating to the company prospects, for the purposes of correctly applying the regulations in that regard, if the organisation delegations have not accepted any confidentiality commitment, the Company will disclose to the public any Inside Information illustrated therein.
- 6.11 The Company shall also disclose promptly to the public the Inside Information relating to the companies forming part of the Group.

In that sense, the Subsidiaries undertake to communicate promptly to the Company the information required in accordance with Article 114, paragraph 2 of the Consolidated Law on Finance.

7. Delay in Disclosure of Inside Information and Notification of Delay

- 7.1 The Company may delay, under its own liability, the public disclosure of Inside Information provided that all the following conditions are met:
- a) the immediate disclosure is likely to prejudice the legitimate interest of the Company;

- b) the Inside Information is not in contrast with the latest information disclosed to the public or with any other type of communication made by the Company in relation to the same matter to which the Inside Information refers, also taking into account the situations and types of communication indicated, respectively, in Annexes II and III to Regulation 789/2026; and
- c) the Company is able to guarantee the confidentiality of the Inside Information.

Inside Information relating to intermediate steps of a prolonged process that have not been subject to public disclosure, in accordance with the provisions of Article 17(1), first subparagraph, of the MAR Regulation, shall not be subject to the obligations set out in this Article 7, without prejudice to the provisions applicable in the event of a loss of confidentiality.

- 7.2 The assessment shall be carried out by the Chair of the Board of Directors or, in their absence, by another executive director or, where appropriate, by the Board of Directors.

For the purposes of deciding whether to delay disclosure, the Company shall assess whether the conditions set out in Article 7.1 are met, also taking into account the provisions referred to in the ESMA Guidelines and the applicable legislation, and shall retain evidence of such assessment together with any other relevant supporting documents.

- 7.3 To delay the public disclosure of Inside Information, the Company shall use a suitable technical instrument to guarantee the accessibility, legibility and storage on a durable medium of the following information:

- a) The date and time:
 - (i) of the first existence of the Inside Information at the Company;
 - (ii) of making the decision to delay the disclosure of Inside Information;
 - (iii) of the likely disclosure of the Inside Information by the Company.
- b) The identity of the persons responsible at the Company:
 - (i) for making the decision to delay the disclosure and the decision that establishes the start of the delay period and its likely end;
 - (ii) for the continuous monitoring of the conditions that permit the delay;
 - (iii) for making the decision to disclose to the public the Inside Information;
 - (iv) for the communication to the competent authority of the information required on the delay and the written explanation.
- c) Evidence of the initial fulfilment of the conditions set out in Article 7.1 and of any changes thereto occurring during the delay period, including:
 - (i) protective barriers of the information erected both internally and externally to prevent access to Inside Information by other persons as well as those who, at the Company, must access it in the normal exercise of their professional activity or role;
 - (ii) methods established for disclosing the Inside Information as soon as possible when the confidentiality is no longer guaranteed.

The Company will adopt (i) every measure suitable to ensure that the delayed Inside Information can maintain its level of confidentiality; and (ii) barriers aimed at segregating the Inside Information, or avoiding persons, internal or external to the Company, having access to the same who do not have to access it in the normal exercise of their professional activity or their role and, therefore, do not need to know it.

- 7.4 The Company must constantly monitor, by way of its Chair of the Board of Directors or, in his/her absence, by the managing director, the continuing presence of the conditions indicated in Article 7.1 and, at the same time, the confidentiality of the Inside Information.

In any case, the Company prepares a draft public disclosure to be disseminated in the circumstance where the monitoring reveals that one of the indicated conditions is no longer in place.

If any of the conditions set out in Article 7.1 ceases to be met, or if the confidentiality of the Inside Information is no longer ensured, including with respect to information relating to intermediate steps of a prolonged process, the Company shall disclose such Inside Information to the public as soon as possible.

Confidentiality shall also be deemed to have lapsed if a rumour explicitly refers to Inside Information whose disclosure has been delayed, when such rumour is sufficiently accurate to indicate that the confidentiality of such information is no longer guaranteed⁶.

- 7.5 The Company undertakes to notify the competent authority⁷, immediately after the information has been disclosed to the public and by the methods established by that authority, of the delay that characterised the dissemination of the Inside Information, providing in writing an explanation of the methods by which the required conditions were met.

The competent public authority publishes on its website the name of the specific contact point established internally or designated by it and the indication of the electronic means for the notification, so that the transmission does not prejudice the completeness, integrity and confidentiality of the information.

The delay notification must include the following information:

- a) identification of the Company: full company name;
- b) identification of the person making the notification: first name(s), surname(s), position at the company;
- c) contact details of the person making the notification: professional email address and telephone number;
- d) identification of the Inside Information affected by the delayed disclosure: title of the disclosure statement; reference number, if assigned by the system used to disclose the Inside Information; date and time of the public disclosure of Inside Information;
- e) date and time of the decision to delay disclosure of Inside Information;
- f) identity of all persons responsible for the decision to delay the public disclosure of Inside Information.

The notification is not due to the competent authority, if, after the decision to delay the publication, the information is not disclosed to the public as it has lost its nature as inside information. In this case, the Chair of the Board of Directors (or the delegated director in his/her place as identified above) shall immediately inform the Person in Charge so that the latter can close the specific Single Section of the Insider List relating to Inside Information and remove the persons entered from the said Single Section.

8. General Principles of Disclosure of Information on the Company

8.1 Relevant Information and Inside Information

The Company shall limit and control access to Relevant Information and Inside Information, ensuring the organisational, physical and logical security thereof, also by structuring different levels of access, protecting the relevant information supports (keywords, encryption, etc.) and setting limits to the circulation of data and documents.

The Recipients are obliged to:

⁶ Article 17, paragraph 7 of the MAR Regulations.

⁷ The notification to CONSOB is sent to consob@pec.consob.it or, if certified email is unavailable, to protocollo@consob.it, specifying as the recipient "Markets Division" and indicating at the start of the subject "MAR Delay Notification".

- a) keep the information acquired, as well as the documents, strictly confidential;
- b) use such information and documents exclusively for the performance of their duties;
- c) scrupulously comply with the provisions of the Procedure.

The Recipients are personally responsible for the custody and preservation of the documentation in their hands relating to Relevant Information and/or Inside Information. The documentation relating to Relevant Information and/or Inside Information must be kept by the Recipient, even if in electronic format, in such a way as to allow access only to authorised persons.

Should it be necessary to transmit documentation inherent to the Relevant Information and/or Inside Information to third parties, the Recipients must ensure that the latter are bound by an obligation of confidentiality of the documents and information received.

8.2 Dissemination Via Its Website

The Company publishes and maintains on its website the Inside Information made available to the public for at least 5 years.

The website allows users to access the Inside Information published on that website, without discrimination and free of charge, in an easily identifiable section. The published Inside Information clearly indicates the date and time of the disclosure and is presented in chronological order.

In order to guarantee correct information to investors, the Company takes account of the following criteria in using its website:

- a) it indicates the information and data according to adequate editorial criteria, in particular, to avoid pursuing promotional purposes;
- b) it clearly indicates, on each page of its website, the date and time of the data update;
- c) notwithstanding that the Italian version remains the text of reference and will prevail in the event of a discrepancy, it guarantees that the content of the documents prepared in English is the same as the documents prepared in Italian, otherwise highlighting any differences;
- d) it disseminates, as soon as possible, an amended text which highlights the corrections made, in the case of errors contained in the information published on its website;
- e) it cites the sources of the information when publishing data and information developed by third parties;
- f) it informs in the press release of any publication on its website of documents relating to the events reported in that press release;
- g) it makes the documents available to the public via its website, preferably in full version, or it guarantees that any summary faithfully reflects the informative context of the original document;
- h) it indicates, with regard to documents published on its internet website, if it is the full version, or an extract or summary, illustrating in any case the methods for obtaining the documents in original form;
- i) it makes any references to other websites based upon principles of correctness and neutrality so as to allow the user easily to ascertain the other website on which it is found;
- j) it indicates the source as well as the effective time of identifying any reported data on prices and on traded quantities of financial instruments;
- k) it facilitates the free consultation of its website, avoiding, even where the pages are managed by third parties, conditioning their access upon the prior communication of data and information by investors and website users;
- l) in discussion forums with investors, it observes the utmost prudence in the interventions so as not to alter the informative equality.

Insofar as they are compatible, those principles illustrated in this article apply to the websites of companies forming part of the Group.

In any case, the Company and its Subsidiaries will comply with any recommendations made on the matter by the competent authority, so as to guarantee correct and complete information to the shareholders.

9. Amendments and Supplements

- 9.1 The Company's Board of Directors may make to the Procedure the amendments, updates or supplements that become necessary or opportune also in view of applicable legal and regulatory provisions, the guidelines of the supervisory authority, as well as application experience and market practices gained in that regard.
- 9.2 The amendments, additions or corrections will enter into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 1.5 above.

Annex 1 – Types of Relevant Information⁸

- auditors' activity
- issue of financial instruments
- transactions on share capital
- acquisitions, mergers, demergers, etc.
- restructuring and reorganisation transactions
- transactions on financial instruments, buy-backs and accelerated book-buildings
- insolvency proceedings
- legal disputes
- withdrawal of credit facilities
- impairment / impairment reversals of assets or financial instruments in portfolio
- patents, licences, rights, etc.
- insolvency of major and strategic clients
- default of strategic suppliers
- destruction of or damage to uninsured assets
- purchase or sale of strategic assets
- performance of the Company
- changes in expected accounting results for the period (profit warning and earning surprise)
- receipt or cancellation of significant orders
- entry in new (or exit from) markets
- changes in investment plans
- dividend distribution policy

⁸ In line with the Guidelines, Article 3.1.2.