

Organisation, management and control model
CAPANNONI S.R.L.

CAPANNONI S.R.L.

Organisation,
Management and Control Model
pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree no. 231/2001

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Organisation, management and control model
CAPANNONI S.R.L.

GENERAL SECTION 4

CHAPTER 1..... 5

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LIABILITY REGIME OF ENTITIES..... 5

 INTRODUCTION: THE REGULATORY SYSTEM OF D. LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 231/2001.....5

 THE SANCTIONS PROVIDED FOR IN LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 231/20017

 IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 231/2001.....9

 "CONFINDUSTRIA 'GUIDELINES' AND OTHER GUIDING PRINCIPLES9

 ADDRESSEES OF THE MODEL..... 10

 THE ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT MODEL 10

 PURPOSE AND GOALS OF THE MODEL..... 10

 MODEL STRUCTURE..... 11

 ADOPTION OF THE MODEL 11

Approval of the Model..... 11

Amendments and additions 11

CHAPTER 2 12

THE CRIME RISK CONTROL SYSTEM..... 12

 INTRODUCTION: COMPANY CONTEXT..... 12

 THE COMPANY'S GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE 13

 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTROL..... 13

 DELEGATION SYSTEM 14

 INTEGRATED DOCUMENTATION OF THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE.... 14

 RISK MAPPING 14

CHAPTER 3 15

THE SUPERVISORY BODY (SB)..... 15

 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SB 15

 PREROGATIVES AND RESOURCES OF THE SB..... 16

 FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE SB..... 16

 INTERNAL INFORMATION FLOWS 16

 Information obligations towards the Supervisory Body..... 16

 Periodic and continuous information flows 17

Organisation, management and control model
CAPANNONI S.R.L.

Event-specific information flows 17

Communication channels of information flows 18

PERIODIC AUDITS..... 18

WHISTLEBLOWING LEGISLATION (LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 24 OF 2023) 18

Eligible parties and Content of the Report..... 19

Reporting channels 20

Measures to protect the reporter 21

Activities of the Supervisory Body with respect to the report..... 22

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SUPERVISORY BODY AND CORPORATE BODIES 22

Relations between the Supervisory Body and the Sole Statutory Auditor and Auditor 23

Relations between the Capannoni Supervisory Body and the IDN Supervisory Body 23

Relations between the Supervisory Body and other parties 23

CHAPTER 4 25

PENALTY SYSTEM 25

GENERAL PRINCIPLES 25

SANCTIONS AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATOR 25

SANCTIONS AGAINST THE SOLE STATUTARY AUDITOR..... 26

MEASURES TOWARDS EXTERNAL COLLABORATORS AND PARTNERS..... 26

SANCTIONS PURSUANT TO LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 24/2023 26

CHAPTER 5 27

DISSEMINATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE MODEL IN SOCIETY..... 27

TRAINING 27

INFORMING EXTERNAL COLLABORATORS AND PARTNERS..... 28

ATTACHMENTS

- Appendix 1 Group Code of Ethics
- Annex 2 Regulatory Appendix
- Annex 3 List of Sensitive Operational Procedures/Instructions 231

Organisation, management and control model
CAPANNONI S.R.L.

General Section

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

CHAPTER 1

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LIABILITY REGIME OF ENTITIES

INTRODUCTION: THE REGULATORY SYSTEM OF D. LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 231/2001

With the approval of Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 (hereinafter, for the sake of simplicity, "Legislative Decree 231/2001" or the "Decree"), entitled "Provisions on the administrative liability of legal persons, companies and associations, including those without legal personality", a complex and innovative system of penalties was introduced into the Italian legal framework, identifying forms of administrative liability for Entities¹ as a consequence of the commission of certain offences. This is dependent on the offence being committed in the interests or to the benefit of the Entity and the perpetrators being:

- 1) persons who hold a 'senior' position in the entity's organisational structure (namely, in accordance with Art. 5(1), "*persons holding representation, administration or management positions in the entity or one of its organisational units that enjoys financial and functional autonomy, as well as persons who, including on a de facto basis, exercise management and control over the entity*");
- 2) "*persons subject to the management or supervision*" by the latter.

This is a liability that the legislator defines as 'administrative', but, in effect, strong similarities to criminal liability. In fact, such liability arises by virtue of and as a consequence of the committing of an offence (not only administrative); it is ascertained in criminal proceedings; the penal measure is always a judicial act (e.g., a judgement); and, above all, it is independent from the liability of the natural person who committed the offence. Hence, in accordance with Art. 8 of the Decree, an Entity may be declared liable even if the natural person who committed the offence cannot be indicted, has not been identified, or if the offence has been extinguished for a reason other than a formal pardon.

In order for an Entity to be liable, the offence committed must be attributable to it on a material level and must also constitute the manifestation of express will or at least derive from an organisational fault, i.e. failure to adopt the necessary controls to avoid the commission of the offence or the adoption of insufficient controls.

Conversely, the liability of the Entity is expressly if the perpetrator of the offence acted in his/her exclusive interest or that of third parties.

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Decree, liability in relation to offences committed abroad is envisaged for entities with head office in Italy, provided that the substantive and admissibility conditions envisaged in Arts. 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Italian Criminal Code are met.

Consequently, an entity can be prosecuted when:

- it has its main office in Italy, i.e. the office where administrative and management activities are actually carried out, which may possibly differ from that in which the company or registered office (entities with legal personality) is located, or the place where the business activities are carried out on an ongoing basis (entities without legal personality);
- the country within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed is not prosecuting the entity;
- the request from the Minister of Justice, on which the punishment may depend, also refers to the entity.

These rules concern offences committed entirely abroad by senior officers or subordinates. For criminal conduct occurring entirely or even partially in Italy, the territorial principle pursuant to Art. 6 of the

¹ Pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001, 'Entities' are defined as:

- entities with legal personality, such as S.p.A., S.r.l., S.a.p.a., cooperatives, recognised associations, foundations, other private and public economic entities;
- entities without such legal personality, such as S.n.c., S.a.s. also irregular, unrecognised associations.

Organisation, management and control model

CAPANNONI S.R.L.

Italian Criminal Code, by virtue of which “the offence is considered committed in Italy, when all or part of the act or omission constituting the offence took place there, or the event occurring there is a consequence of said act or omission”.

PREDICATE OFFENCES

The Entity may only be held liable for the offences indicated as a source of liability by the Decree or, in any case, by a law that came into force before the commission of the offence - so-called predicate offences.

The list, which has been repeatedly extended by the Legislator, currently includes the following types of offences, which, for the sake of convenience of presentation, can be included in the following 'families of offences'. Please refer to the Regulatory Appendix, **Annex 2** to this Model, for details and analysis of applicability to Capannoni S.r.l.:

1. Offences committed in dealings with the Public Administration (Articles 24 and 25 of the Decree);
2. Computer crimes and unlawful data processing (Article 24-bis of the Decree);
3. Organised crime offences (Article 24-ter of the Decree);
4. Offences relating to the counterfeiting of coins, banknotes, revenue stamps, instruments or identification markings (Article 25-bis of the Decree);
5. Crimes against industry and trade (Article 25-bis.1 of the Decree);
6. Corporate offences (Article 25-ter of the Decree);
7. Crimes for the purpose of terrorism or subversion of the democratic order (Article 25-quater of the Decree);
8. Female genital mutilation practices (Article 25-quater.1 of the Decree);
9. Crimes against the person (Article 25-quinquies of the Decree);
10. Crimes and administrative offences of insider trading and market manipulation (Article 25-sexies of the Decree);
11. Manslaughter or actual or grievous bodily harm committed in violation of occupational health and safety regulations (Article 25-septies of the Decree)
12. Receiving, laundering and using money, goods or gains of illegal origin and self-laundering (Article 25-octies of the Decree)
13. Crimes relating to payment instruments other than cash (Article 25-octies.1 of the Decree);
14. Crimes relating to infringement of copyright (Article 25-novies of the Decree);
15. Incitement to not testify or to bear false witness before the judicial authorities (Article 25-decies of the Decree);
16. Environmental offences (Article 25-undecies of the Decree);
17. Offence of employing illegally staying third-country nationals (Article 25-duodecies of the Decree)
18. Offences of racism and xenophobia (Article 25-terdecies of the Decree);
19. Fraud in sports competitions, illegal gaming or betting and gambling with prohibited equipment (Article 25-quaterdecies of the Decree);
20. Tax offences (Article 25-quinquiesdecies of the Decree);
21. Smuggling (Article 25-sexiesdecies of the Decree);
22. Offences against cultural heritage (Article 25-septiesdecies of the Decree);
23. Laundering of cultural assest and destruction and looting of cultural and landscape assets (Article 25-duodicies of the Decree);
24. Transnational offences (Article 10 of Law No. 146 of 16 March 2006).

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

THE SANCTIONS PROVIDED FOR IN LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 231/2001

The ascertainment of the Entity's administrative liability by the criminal court may lead to the application of the administrative sanctions indicated in Article 9 of the Decree such as:

- **fines;**
- **disqualification sanctions;**
- **confiscation;**
- **publication of the conviction.**

❖ Fines

A fine is always applicable and is determined through a 'units system': the criminal court can apply no less than 100 (one hundred) and no more than 1000 (one thousand) units and the value of each unit can vary between a minimum amount (approximately €258) and a maximum amount (approximately €1,549). This amount is set “on the basis of the economic and financial positions of the entity in order to ensure the effectiveness of the penalty” (Art. 10 and Art. 11(2) of Italian Legislative Decree no. 231 of 2001).

The court determines the number of units by taking into account objective criteria linked to the seriousness of the offence, the degree of liability of the entity as well as the action taken to eliminate or mitigate the consequences of the event and to prevent the commission of further offences, as well as criteria related to the economic and financial positions of the entity, which affect the calculation of the monetary value of each unit, in order to ensure the effectiveness of the penalty.

Article 12 of the Decree envisages a series of situations in which the fine may be reduced. These are summarised in the following table, with an indication of the reduction applied and the requirements for applying the reduction.

Reduction	Requirements
1/2 (and in any event cannot exceed €103,291.38)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The perpetrator committed the offence in his/her own interest or in that of third parties <u>and</u> the Entity did not benefit or gain a minimal advantage from it; <p><u>or</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the financial damage caused is particularly slight..
From 1/3 to 1/2	<p><u>[Before</u> the opening statement in the first instance hearing]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Entity has fully compensated the damage and has eliminated the harmful or dangerous consequences of the offence or has, in any event, taken effective action in this respect; <p><u>or</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an organisational model has been implemented suitable for preventing offences of this kind from occurring.

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

Reduction	Requirements
from 1/2 to 2/3	<p>[Before the opening statement in the first instance hearing]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Entity has fully compensated the damage and has eliminated the harmful or dangerous consequences of the offence or has, in any event, taken effective action in this respect; <p><i>and</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an organisational model has been implemented suitable for preventing offences of this kind from occurring.

❖ Disqualification sanctions

The disqualifying sanctions, applicable only in relation to the offences for which they are expressly envisaged and meeting the conditions indicated in Art. 13 of the Decree, can impose significant restrictions on the exercising of an entity's business activities, and consist in:

- disqualification from exercising the activity;
- suspension or cancellation of authorisations, licences or concessions functional in the commission of the offence;
- ban on contracting with the Public Administration, except for the provision of public services;
- exclusion from concessions, loans, grants and subsidies, and/or cancellation of any already granted;
- ban on advertising goods or services.

Such sanctions may also be requested by the Public Prosecutor and applied to the Entity by the court as a precautionary measure, when:

- there are serious indications that the Entity is liable for an administrative offence resulting from a crime;
- well-founded and specific elements emerge that suggest there is a real danger that offences of the same nature as that under investigation will be committed.

The disqualifying sanctions have a duration of no less than three months and no more than two years, except for certain exceptions expressly envisaged in the Decree (Art. 25(5) which states that - if the Entity is convicted of corruption - the disqualifying sanction must be applied with a duration of no less than four years and no more than seven years).

The Decree also states that, if the conditions for application of a disqualifying sanction are met, the court - instead of applying this sanction - may order the continuation of business activities by an appointed commissioner for a period equal to the duration of the disqualifying sanction that would have applied, when at least one of the following conditions is met:

- the entity performs a public service or an essential public service the interruption of which may cause serious harm to the community;
- the interruption of the entity's activities, in view of its size and the economic conditions of the territory in which it is located, could have significant repercussions on employment.

❖ Confiscation of the profit of the crime

The confiscation of gains from the offence consists in the compulsory acquisition by the State of the price of or the gain from the offence, except for the part that can be returned to the injured party and, in any case, without prejudice to the rights acquired by third parties in good faith; when a confiscation in kind is not possible, it may involve sums of money, goods or other benefits of a value equivalent to the price or gains from the offence.

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

❖ Publication of the conviction

Publication of the conviction consists in the single publication, in full or in abstract form, by the court registry and at the expense of the entity, in one or more newspapers indicated by the court in the sentence, as well as display in the Municipality where the entity has its main office.

The publication of a conviction may be ordered when a disqualifying sanction is applied to the entity.

Lastly, pursuant to Art. 26 of the Decree, if the offence is attempted commission:

- the fine and disqualifying sanction are reduced by one third to one half;
- the entity is not liable for the offence when it voluntarily blocks the action or prevents occurrence of the event.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 231/2001

Capannoni S.r.l. (hereinafter, the 'Company' or 'Capannoni'), in order to prevent, as far as possible, any unlawful behaviour by persons occupying an 'apical' position, has proceeded to adopt a specific Organisational, Management and Control Model (hereinafter, the 'Model'), duly approved by the Sole Director with a resolution of 28 June 2024.

The current version is No. 2, as various updates have been included that were deemed appropriate considering:

- developments in case law, doctrine and the regulatory framework,
- best practices of Italian companies about models,
- the "Guidelines for the construction of organisation, management and control models pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001", updated by Confindustria most recently in June 2021,
- the ANAC Guidelines, adopted by Resolution of 12 July 2023,
- Confindustria's operational guide 'New Whistleblowing Regulations' of October 2023.

Again, in implementation of the provisions of the Decree, the Sole Director, in launching the Model, entrusted a monocratic body with the task of assuming the functions of internal control body (Supervisory Body, henceforth, for simplicity, SB), with autonomous tasks of supervision, control and initiative in relation to the Model itself.

The Supervisory Body has the task of verifying that the entity is equipped with a suitable Model and of ensuring that it is effectively implemented, ascertaining the effectiveness of its operation in the course of its work, and ensuring that it is progressively updated, so as to guarantee constant adaptation to changes of an operational and/or organisational nature.

" CONFINDUSTRIA 'GUIDELINES' AND OTHER GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Article 6(3) of the Decree provides that the Models may be adopted - guaranteeing the requirements set out in the preceding paragraph - on the basis of codes of conduct drawn up by the associations representing the entities and communicated to the Ministry of Justice.

In light of the above, all major trade associations have approved and published their own codes of conduct. In particular, it is worth mentioning that Confindustria in June 2021 published the latest updated version of its 'Guidelines for the construction of organisation, management and control models'.

The Company, believing that the Guidelines contain a series of indications and measures suitable for responding to the requirements outlined by the legislator, has also drawn inspiration from the principles contained therein for the construction of this Model (to which reference is made in full). In drafting this Model, account was also taken of the document approved at the meeting of 18 December 2018 by the National Council of Chartered Accountants and Accounting Experts and jointly drafted by ABI, the

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

National Council of Forensic Experts and Confindustria on "Consolidated principles for the drafting of organisational models and the activity of the supervisory body and prospects for the revision of Legislative Decree no. 231 of 8 June 2001" (February 2019 version).

ADDRESSEES OF THE MODEL

The addressees of the rules and prescriptions contained in the Model are all the representatives of the Company: shareholders², director, members of the other corporate bodies.

The following are also addressees of the Model - and therefore required to comply with its contents-

- external agents, freelancers, consultants and commercial and/or industrial partners;
- parties collaborating with the Company by virtue of an employment relationship, such as project collaborators, temporary workers, interim workers, etc;
- parties acting in the interest of the Company as they are linked to it by contractual legal relationships or by agreements of another nature, such as, for example, *joint-venture* partners or associates for the realisation or acquisition of a *business* project.

All addressees of the Model are required to comply with its provisions and implementation procedures.

THE ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT MODEL

Articles 6 and 7 of the Decree regulate the cases in which the Entity is not liable for the offence committed by the persons referred to in Article 5. A difference emerges from these rules in terms of discipline, and the evidentiary regime, between offences committed by persons in top positions and those committed by subordinates.

In fact, by introducing a reversal of the burden of proof, Art. 6 stipulates that the Entity is not liable for offences committed by senior officers, if it can demonstrate that:

1. prior to the commission of the act, the management body adopted and effectively implemented, organisation and management models suitable for preventing offences of the same nature as that which occurred;
2. the duty to oversee the functioning of the models and compliance and to arrange related updates has been entrusted to a Body of the Entity having autonomous powers of initiative and control;
3. the perpetrators committed the offence by fraudulently evading the organisation and management models;
4. there was no omitted or insufficient supervision by the Body indicated in paragraph 2.

According to Article 7, for offences committed by persons subject to the direction of others, the Entity shall only be liable, however, if the commission of the offence was made possible by failure to comply with management or supervisory obligations (but, in such circumstances, the burden of proof lies with the prosecution). In any event, such obligations are assumed to be respected if the Entity, prior to the commission of the offence, had adopted and effectively implemented an organisation, management and control model suitable to prevent offences of the same nature as that which occurred.

PURPOSE AND GOALS OF THE MODEL

² It is acknowledged that the company is currently a single-member company.

Organisation, management and control model

CAPANNONI S.R.L.

The objective of the Model is to implement a structured and consistent system of procedures and control activities (preventive and subsequent), aimed at effectively combating the risk of committing the offences, by identifying the activities at risk and the necessary regulation thereof.

Consequently, the rules contained in this Model are intended, on the one hand, to make the potential perpetrator of offences aware of their illegality and the unfavourable stance taken by the Company with respect to such conduct, even where the Company might benefit, and, on the other hand, to allow the Company to intervene promptly to prevent or impede the perpetration of such offences, by virtue of systematic monitoring of the activities and processes at risk.

The goals of the Model thus include raising the awareness of senior officers and those under the management of others as to the significance of the legislation in question, making them aware of the fact that, in the event of conduct not compliant with the provisions of the Model, rules and associated procedures, laws and applicable regulations, they may incur penalties - according to the rules contained in this document - and, regardless of any personal criminal liability, the Company may also be held liable, in accordance with the Decree, with the consequent application of fines and/or disqualifying sanctions.

MODEL STRUCTURE

This Model consists of a 'General Section' and a 'Special Section', drawn up as a result of the risk mapping activity, which identified the corporate processes in relation to which the predicate offences appear likely to be applied, based on the main sensitive activities included in each process.

Capannoni' activities were classified into 9 specific 'business processes':

1. Management of obligations and relations with Public Bodies, including in the event of legal disputes;
2. Management of the purchase of goods, services and consultancy;
3. Management of monetary and financial flows;
4. Management of accounts, preparation of financial statements and other corporate disclosures;
5. Management of corporate obligations and relations with the Sole Auditor and the Shareholder;
6. Management of environmental and occupational health and safety obligations;
7. Management and use of IT systems;
8. Management of tax returns;
9. Management of *intercompany* agreement (contracts and financing).

The Sole Director - also upon the proposal of the Supervisory Body - shall have the power to adopt specific resolutions for the integration of the Model, with the inclusion of additional control protocols relating to the types of offences that, as a result of possible future regulatory interventions, may be included or in any case connected to the scope of application of Legislative Decree No. 231/2001, or in the face of any organisational changes.

ADOPTION OF THE MODEL

Approval of the Model

The Model must be approved by resolution of the Company's Managing Director.

Amendments and additions

This Model is an act of issuance by the management body, in compliance with the provisions of Article 6, first paragraph, letter a) of the Decree: subsequent amendments and additions of a substantial nature to the Model itself may only be made - possibly at the proposal of the SB - by the Sole Director.

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

THE CRIME RISK CONTROL SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION: COMPANY CONTEXT

Capannoni S.r.l.'s object is the purchase, sale, exchange of rustic and urban real estate; the construction of new real estate in Italy and abroad; the restructuring of real estate in general in Italy and abroad and the presentation of services in the same sectors. The assumption of shareholdings, including full shareholdings, both in Italy and abroad for the purpose of stable investment and not placement in other companies and entities with a purpose similar, similar or related to its own with the exclusion of any direct activity with the public. Financial activities will be carried out in respect of affiliates and subsidiaries. In general, the Company may carry out all real estate, securities and financial transactions deemed appropriate or useful for the achievement of the corporate purpose with the express exclusion of the collection of savings from the public.

It is part of the De Nora Group (also the 'Group'), a *leading* designer, manufacturer and supplier of products, technologies and complete solutions for electrochemistry.

The Company's share capital is wholly owned by Industrie De Nora S.p.A. (also "Industrie De Nora", the "Parent Company" or, for short, "IDN"), which also exercises management and coordination functions over the subsidiary pursuant to Article 2497 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code.

The Company wholly controls Capannoni LLC., to which the same procedures and policies adopted at an Italian or Group level apply. In fact, while respecting the decision-making autonomy of the subsidiary, Capannoni has identified minimum control principles that the subsidiary has adopted by virtue of specific *policies* provided for by the Group *Compliance* Programme, on specific topics (e.g. "*Global Anti-corruption Policy*"; "*Whistleblowing Policy*").

The Company has its registered office and administrative offices at 35 Via Bistolfi, Milan.

Relations with Other Group Companies

Capannoni owns real estate that is leased to Group companies.

For the management of corporate processes and activities, the company is supported by De Nora Italy S.r.l. in the management of administration activities (i.e. general and analytical bookkeeping, economic, civil and management accounting, tax compliance and insurance policies), procurement (i.e. offers to potential suppliers, purchase orders, purchase operations in the SAP ERP, renewal of maintenance contracts and management of tenders) and general services (i.e. control of generator systems, maintenance and control of uninterruptible power supplies, lift control maintenance, lift car maintenance, maintenance of gates, maintenance emergency, management of heating and air conditioning systems).

The Company also participates in the centralised treasury management programme (*cash pooling*) carried out by Industrie De Nora S.p.A.

In order to guarantee the characteristics of independence, autonomy and authority, the functions involved in these activities operate within the framework of specific *intercompany* contracts signed between Capannoni and the other Group companies, which are regulated at normal market conditions.

Relations with third parties (*outsourcers*)

Capannoni is supported in the management of its activities, including administrative, planning and tax support, by a number of professionals who, through their autonomous organisational structure, provide, in the interest of the Company, for the fulfilment of the numerous legal requirements. If the latter manage processes that fall within the so-called sensitive activities, they are required to respect the principles and values contained in this Model and in the Group's Code of Ethics. To this end, the Company undertakes

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

to make the Model and the Code known to the aforesaid persons, as well as the reminder to respect and comply with the principles and provisions contained therein.

THE COMPANY'S GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Capannoni adopts a 'traditional' administration and control system pursuant to Articles 2380-*bis* et seq. of the Civil Code.

The *governance* structure is based on the following bodies:

- The Shareholders' Meeting is the body that expresses with its resolutions the will of the sole shareholder; the meetings are the privileged place for the establishment of a fruitful dialogue between the Sole Shareholder and the Sole Director in the presence of the Sole Auditor.
- Sole Director appointed by the Shareholder's Meeting is the body responsible for managing the Company, administering it and representing it vis-à-vis third parties.
- Sole Statutory Auditor: has the functions of supervising compliance with the law and the Articles of Association, as well as of management control. Within the scope of the tasks entrusted to it by law, it supervises, with the aid of the structures assigned to it, the actual functioning of the internal control system and verifies the adequacy of the organisational, administrative and accounting structure approved by the Sole Director, to whom it reports any anomalies or weaknesses.
- The Supervisory Body monitors the observance and effective implementation of this Model, manages and monitors the training and information initiatives for the dissemination of knowledge and understanding of the Model itself among the persons operating in its interest, and proposes adjustments and updates to the Model (for example, following changes in the organisation or activity of the Company, changes to the regulatory framework of reference, anomalies or ascertained violations of the provisions of the Model).

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTROL

As specific instruments aimed at planning the formation and implementation of the Company's decisions and at guaranteeing appropriate control over them, also in relation to the offences to be prevented, Capannoni identifies the following general principles with which the Company's activities must comply:

- a system of delegation of functions and powers of attorney for the signing of corporate acts that ensures a clear and transparent representation of the decision-making and implementation process and with aligned and never unlimited spending powers;
- manual and computerised procedures;
- a Group Code of Ethics, which lays down general guidelines, and Group procedures, aimed at regulating in detail the operating methods in 'sensitive' sectors;
- segregation of roles (where possible in the absence of employees): separation within each process between the person making the decision, the person executing and the person entrusted with controlling the process;
- *reporting* and traceability: demonstration, through precise documentary traces, of the unfolding of a certain business event or decision-making process;
- periodic information flows to the Supervisory Body: periodic *reports are* sent by the company contact persons operating in the name and on behalf of the Company in the processes most at risk, to the Supervisory Body.

All actions, operations and negotiations carried out and, in general, the conduct of persons acting in the name of and on behalf of Capannoni in the performance of their activities on its behalf, are inspired by the utmost correctness, completeness and transparency of information, legitimacy in form and substance

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

and clarity and truthfulness of accounting documents in accordance with current regulations and internal anti-corruption *policy* procedures.

Delegation System

The Sole Director confers powers establishing the content, limits and manner of exercise of the delegation. The Sole Director may also appoint proxies for the performance of certain acts.

The allocation of delegated or proxy powers and their adjustment is constantly monitored in order to ensure:

- a clear identification and specific assignment of powers and limits to the persons who operate by committing the Company and manifesting the Company's will;
- the consistency of the powers granted with the organisational responsibilities assigned.

Integrated Internal Regulatory System

The Company implements the provisions of the Parent Company, which define the guidelines on *governance*, organisation and internal control and risk management. In particular, all the Italian and foreign companies controlled by Industrie De Nora S.p.A. adopt the Group's Code of Ethics (**annex 1** to this Model), which summarises the fundamental ethical values that inspire the De Nora Group and which all those who work in the name of and on behalf of Capannoni and external collaborators must abide by in the performance of the tasks entrusted to them, placing an Ethics Committee with specific powers of control over the effective application and observance of the principles set out therein.

Risk mapping

Article 6(2)(a) of Legislative Decree No. 231 of 2001 indicates, among the requirements of the model, the identification of the processes and activities within the scope of which offences may be committed that may give rise to administrative liability of the entity.

Preliminary to the identification of corporate processes and the main sensitive activities within the Company was the analysis, mainly documentary, of the corporate and organisational structure of Capannoni, in order to identify the corporate areas subject to intervention. To this end, an inventory was made of potentially "sensitive" company processes with reference to the offence hypotheses governed by the Decree.

Once the areas of corporate operations in which the risks of commission of offences entailing administrative liability for the entity can be abstractly configured had been identified, the mapping activity continued by conducting a series of interviews with the persons operating in the name and on behalf of Capannoni, in order to analyse for each sensitive activity the management processes and the active control tools.

The analysis of the risk profiles of the offences of homicide and culpable lesions committed in violation of occupational safety regulations was also conducted taking into account the Risk Assessment Document drawn up pursuant to Article 17 of Legislative Decree No. 81 of 2008, as well as all the procedures and operating instructions already formalised within the Company.

Organisation, management and control model

CAPANNONI S.R.L.

CHAPTER 3

THE SUPERVISORY BODY (SB)

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ODV

Article 6(1) of the Decree provides that the Entity may be exempted from liability if it proves, inter alia, that the task of supervising the operation of and compliance with the Organisation and Management Model and ensuring that it is updated has been entrusted to a Body of the Entity, endowed with autonomous powers of initiative and control.

At the date of approval of this Model, the Supervisory Body of Capannoni is a monocratic body appointed by the Sole Director and chosen from persons of proven professionalism and honourableness, with specific expertise in inspection, administrative-management and legal matters. The term of office is established at the time of appointment .

In the event of revocation or otherwise termination of the relationship of the member of the Supervisory Body during his term of office, the Sole Director shall replace him without delay.

The dismissal of the Supervisory Body may only occur for just cause and subject to a resolution of the Sole Director of the Company.

They constitute just cause for revocation:

- failure to inform the Sole Director of a conflict of interest preventing the continuation of the role of the Body;
- breach of confidentiality obligations with regard to news and information acquired in the performance of the functions of the Supervisory Body.

If the revocation occurs without just cause, the revoked Supervisory Body may apply to be immediately reinstated in office.

It constitutes, on the other hand, cause for the disqualification of the Supervisory Body:

- the establishment of a serious breach by the Supervisory Body in the performance of its verification and control duties;
- a conviction of the Company, even if it has not become irrevocable, or a judgment applying the penalty at the request of the parties *pursuant to* Article 444 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (so-called plea bargaining judgment), where it appears from the documents that the Supervisory Body did not or did not sufficiently supervise.

Ineligibility to become a member of the Supervisory Body (or, if any, constituting just cause for revocation of the appointment) shall be considered grounds for ineligibility if a final criminal conviction has resulted in disqualification, even temporary, from public offices or from the management offices of legal persons, as well as a conviction, even if not yet final, for one of the offences set out in the Decree.

Appointments to the Supervisory Body may not be made by the Sole Director with delegated powers, nor by shareholders who perform, in an apical position, functions and activities among those most subject to the supervision and assessment of the Supervisory Body.

At the time of election, the persons nominated shall make a declaration that they do not find themselves in any of the causes of ineligibility indicated.

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

PREROGATIVES AND RESOURCES OF THE ODV

For the exercise of its functions, the Supervisory Body has full organisational and financial autonomy.

To this end, at the beginning of each financial year, the Sole Director, having heard the opinion of the Supervisory Body, allocates the amount of resources necessary for its activities. The management, use and allocation of these are then decided by the Supervisory Body in a totally autonomous and independent manner.

The Supervisory Body may avail itself of the possible collaboration of persons working in the name and on behalf of the Company, when their specific knowledge and skills are needed.

In cases of particular necessity, the Supervisory Body will have the right to obtain advice from external professionals, to whom it may delegate limited areas of investigation.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE ODV

On a general level, the Supervisory Body is entrusted with the task of supervising the functioning of and compliance with the model and ensuring that it is updated.

In particular, the Supervisory Body will achieve the aforementioned aims through:

- the activation and performance of any control activities deemed appropriate;
- reconnaissance of the Company's activities, with a view to the possible updating of the mapping of areas of activity at risk;
- the supervision of initiatives aimed at enabling the dissemination of knowledge and understanding of the Model by the Company's representatives, shareholders and any external collaborators;
- collection, processing and storage of its information;
- requesting information from corporate functions;
- ascertainment of any possible violation of the provisions of this Model and/or the Decree and the proposal to start any disciplinary proceedings;
- the reporting to the Sole Director of any deficiencies in the Model and the consequent proposal of any appropriate modification or improvement;
- collection information on conduct or situations in contrast with the provisions of the Model and the implementing procedures of the same, along with any circumstance potentially likely to facilitate or in any case make possible the commission of the crimes or relating to crimes already committed.

The activities carried out by the Supervisory Body may not be reviewed by any other body, it being understood, however, that the Sole Director is in any case called upon to supervise the Supervisory Body's compliance with the Model.

INTERNAL INFORMATION FLOWS

Information obligations towards the Supervisory Body

Article 6(2)(D) of the Decree stipulates that the organisation and management models must provide for specific obligations to inform the body responsible for supervising the operation of and compliance with the Model, i.e. the SB.

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

In particular, the Supervisory Body has the power to obtain information useful for the fulfilment of its duties from each Addressee of the Model, in full autonomy, unquestionability and independence.

Furthermore, the Supervisory Body has the right to access all company information and documents that are useful for the fulfilment of its duties. All Addressees of the Model are required to cooperate in this respect.

All Addressees of the Model are required to communicate to the Supervisory Body all news and information relevant to the prevention of sensitive offences *pursuant to* Legislative Decree 231/01, and to the adequacy, updating and compliance with the Model.

The Supervisory Body is the recipient of the following flows:

- **periodic and continuous information flows (half-yearly and annual *reports*);**
- **event-specific information flows.**

The omitted/delayed/unjustified transmission of information flows constitutes a violation of the Model liable to sanctions. In this regard, the Supervisory Body may suggest to the Sole Director and the initiation of sanction proceedings against those who fail to comply with the identified information obligations.

The Sole Director and the other corporate bodies are required to provide the Supervisory Body with full information on matters falling within the latter's competence.

The shareholders and representatives of the Company are required to promptly inform the Supervisory Body of any anomaly that may be detected in the performance of the Company's activities, in relation to risk activities, as well as of any subsequent measures taken.

Periodic and continuous information flows

Periodic communications regarding the results of the control activities carried out to implement the Model or indication of any anomalies or atypicalities found in the available information.

Periodic and continuous information flows to the SB take place by means of a specific report sent spontaneously to the SB, accompanied by any attachments, within thirty days of the end of the reference period.

Event-specific information flows

All the news and information required by the Special Part of the Model, as well as any other information that may be relevant pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 231/2001 must be communicated promptly to the SB upon the occurrence of certain relevant facts. By way of example and without limitation, flows belonging to the following macro categories must be communicated:

- changes in the company's organisational structure;
- renewals or obtaining of new certifications;
- accidents, near misses, incidents, occupational diseases, suspected occupational diseases and/or other anomalies in accident prevention;
- measures and/or information originating from the Judicial Police or any other authority, revealing the conduct of investigations, also against unknown persons, for the crimes cited by the Model;
- any other information deemed useful for improving the Model.

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

Communication channels of information flows

All information flows must reach the Supervisory Body (alternatively):

- electronically, by sending an *e-mail* to the Supervisory Body's e-mail address: odv_capannoni@legalmail.it (communicated by the Company by sufficiently popular means such as internal circulars or through the company portal);
- in paper form, with delivery to the Supervisory Body at meetings held at the Company;
- through available digital platform ;
- with the different modalities that may be indicated by the Supervisory Body itself.

PERIODIC AUDITS

The Supervisory Body is required to carry out periodic audits (no less than four per year and in any case to be performed whenever deemed necessary) aimed in particular at

- supervise the operation of and compliance with the Model by all persons operating within the Company and on its behalf;
- draw any useful information for the possible formulation of proposals for updating the Model;
- ascertain the actual suitability of the Model to prevent the commission of offences;
- checking the constant adequacy of the information channels established for reporting significant illegal conduct in accordance with Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 and/or violations of this Model as envisaged by the regulations on whistleblowing (Italian Legislative Decree no. 24/2023);
- guaranteeing compliance with the prohibition on acts of retaliation or discrimination, direct or indirect, against whistleblowers for reasons connected, directly or indirectly, to the report.

The results of the audits carried out must be reported in the annual report; any critical issues requiring action by the Sole Director must be reported to the Sole Director in good time by means of the transmission of the minutes of the Supervisory Body relating to the specific issue.

WHISTLEBLOWING LEGISLATION (LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 24 OF 2023)

With Legislative Decree no. 24/2023 of 'Implementation of Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law and on provisions concerning the protection of persons who report breaches of national laws', the legislator redesigned the previous *whistleblowing* regulations, which were differentiated according to the public or private nature of the entity within which the reports were made, as well as, for private entities, the adoption of the 231 Model³.

The aforementioned legislation amended the provision set out in Article 6 of Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, providing in paragraph 2 bis that the Organisational, Management and Control Models must provide for: internal reporting channels for *whistleblowing* reports, the prohibition of retaliation and a

³ Legislative Decree No. 24/2023 grants protection in favour of the following categories of whistleblowers: employees; self-employed workers; collaborators; freelancers; consultants; volunteers; trainees; shareholders and persons with administrative, management, control, supervisory or representative functions. The protection granted by Legislative Decree No. 24/2023 also applies in cases of:

- legal relationships that have not yet begun, if information on violations was acquired during the selection process or at other pre-contractual stages;
- during the probationary period;
- following the termination of the legal relationship if information on violations was acquired in the course of that relationship.

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

system of sanctions, adopted pursuant to paragraph 2, letter e), in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree 24/2023. The Decree also repealed paragraphs 2-ter and 2-quater of Article 6.

In particular, in implementation of the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 24 of 2023, the Company has implemented a specific *policy* ("*Global Whistleblowing Policy*", hereinafter also referred to as the "*Policy*"), to which reference is made and which supplements this Model with regard to the operational management of whistleblowing. The *Policy* referred to regulates in detail:

- the entities authorised to issue alerts;
- internal signalling channels;
- the procedures and prerequisites for internal reporting.

Eligible Persons and Content of the Report

The information, the subject of the report, must concern violations of which the reporter has become aware in the 'work context' of relations with Capannoni.

In this respect, in fact, anyone working in the 'working environment' of Capannoni can report.

In detail, in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 24/2023, information concerning the following constitutes the object of the reports:

- administrative, accounting, civil or criminal offences⁴ ;
- conduct relevant under Legislative Decree 231/2001, or violation of the organisation and management model;
- offences falling within certain areas of EU law (public procurement; financial services, products and markets and prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing; product safety and compliance; transport safety; radiation protection and nuclear safety; food and feed safety and animal health and welfare; public health; consumer protection; privacy and personal data protection and security of networks and information systems);
- acts or omissions affecting the financial interests of the European Union and the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital;
- acts or omissions detrimental to the financial interests of the Union as referred to in Article 325 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union specified in the relevant secondary legislation of the European Union⁵.

⁴ Which are also relevant under Legislative Decree 231/2001, or violation of the organisation and management model.

⁵ Pursuant to Art. 2 c.1 lett. a), Legislative Decree 24/2023:

"For the purposes of this Decree, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) 'breaches' means conduct, acts or omissions detrimental to the public interest or the integrity of the public administration or private entity and consisting of:

- 1) administrative, accounting, civil or criminal offences that do not fall under points 3), 4), 5) and 6);
- 2) unlawful conduct within the meaning of Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001, or violations of the organisation and management models provided for therein, which do not fall under numbers 3), 4), 5) and 6);
- (3) offences falling within the scope of the European Union or national acts indicated in the Annex to this Decree or national acts constituting implementation of the European Union acts indicated in the Annex to Directive (EU) 2019/1937, although not indicated in the Annex to this Decree, relating to the following fields: public procurement; financial services, products and markets; and prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism; product safety and compliance; transport safety; environmental protection; radiation protection and nuclear safety; food and feed safety and animal health and welfare; public health; consumer protection; protection of privacy and protection of personal data and security of networks and information systems;
- (4) acts or omissions affecting the financial interests of the Union as referred to in Article 325 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and specified in the relevant secondary law of the European Union;

Organisation, management and control model

CAPANNONI S.R.L.

Reports can be made either by providing personal details or anonymously. Any anonymous reports will be handled as ordinary reports⁶.

Reports must be duly substantiated in order to allow the assessment of the facts and based on precise and concordant elements of fact.

In particular, the following must be indicated as a minimum:

- clear and complete description of the facts being reported;
- circumstances of time and place in which the reported events occurred (if known);
- generalities or other elements enabling the identification of the person who has reported the facts;
- any documents or other relevant information to corroborate the reported facts.

It is forbidden to make, with malice or gross negligence, unfounded reports. In particular, Legislative Decree no. 24/2023 provides that the protection measures provided for therein apply to the relevant addressees when the following conditions are met:

- at the time of the report, the reporter had reasonable grounds to believe that the information on the reported violations was true and fell within the scope of the aforementioned Legislative Decree No. 24/2023;
- the report is conveyed through internal or external channels, regulated by the *Policy*.

The reasons that led the person to report are irrelevant for the purposes of his or her protection.

Violation of the prohibition, as well as failure to report, constitutes an offence and, as such, is punishable under the sanctions system of this Model.

Mere personal complaints cannot be reported⁷, as such inadmissible.

Reporting channels

In order to ensure the confidentiality of the identity of the reporter, internal reporting channels are set up. These channels are monitored and managed by the *Internal Audit* Director and the *IDN Compliance Manager* (the 'Report Recipients').

All reports must be received:

- via the De Nora *integrity online* platform, accessible from the company portal and the DN Group *website* at <https://denora.integrityline.com/>.

The system allows for whistleblowing through a guided online questionnaire, without the need to register or declare personal data. For more details on how the platform works, please refer to the *Global*

(5) acts or omissions relating to the internal market, as referred to in Article 26(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including violations of European Union competition and State aid rules, as well as violations relating to the internal market related to

acts that violate corporate tax rules or mechanisms whose purpose is to obtain a tax advantage that defeats the object or purpose of the applicable corporate tax law;

(6) acts or conduct that frustrate the object or purpose of the provisions of Union acts in the areas indicated in (3), (4) and (5)."

⁶ In the light of the Guidelines on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law and the protection of persons who report breaches of national laws. Procedures for the submission and handling of external reports ('ANAC Guidelines'): 'ANAC treats anonymous reports received as ordinary reports and handles them in accordance with the Supervisory Regulations. Public sector and private sector entities consider anonymous reports received through internal channels as ordinary reports, where they are to be dealt with'.

⁷ Guidelines for the Preparation of Whistleblowing Procedures - Transparency International Italia (Association against Corruption) and ANAC Guidelines, according to which: "Disputes, claims or requests linked to an interest of a personal nature of the reporting person or of the person making a complaint to the Judicial Authority that relate exclusively to his or her individual work or public employment relationships, or inherent to his or her work or public employment relationships with hierarchically superior figures".

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

Whistleblowing Policy, accessible at <https://www.denora.com/governance/governance-and-business-ethics/whistleblowing.html>.

- in paper form, by sending the report in a sealed envelope⁸ to the attention of DN *Internal Audit Director* and *Compliance Manager*, Via Bistolfi 35, 20134 Milan (Italy);
- orally, with a personal interview with the Recipients of the reports by appointment request;
- electronically (alternatively, if the other channels cannot be used), by sending an *e-mail* to the dedicated e-mail address: whistleblowing@denora.com.

The reporting party adopts the communication channel deemed most appropriate with regard to the nature, urgency and content of the report, giving preference to the platform where possible.

It is in any case ensured that an acknowledgement of receipt of the report is sent to the reporter within seven days.

In addition to internal channels, the whistleblower may resort to external reporting and public disclosure, when the requirements set out in Legislative Decree 24/2023 are met. Specifically, the whistleblower may submit his report to the ANAC through the external reporting channel made available by the ANAC itself (www.anticorruzione.it/-/whistleblowing) if:

- they have already submitted an internal report and it has not been followed up;
- they have reasonable grounds to believe that, if an internal report is submitted, it will not be effectively followed up on, or that the report could result in a risk of reprisals;
- they have reasonable grounds to believe that the violation may constitute an imminent or obvious danger to the public interest.

The reporter may proceed by public disclosure if:

- they have already submitted an internal and external report and received no response;
- they have reasonable grounds to believe that, given the specific circumstances of the case, the external report could result in a risk of reprisals or might not be effectively followed up.

All information and/or reports received (including archived reports), as well as records of investigations carried out, will be kept in a special file. In addition, reports and related documentation will be retained by the Recipients of the reports in accordance with the *Policy*.

Measures to protect the reporter

The Addressees of the reports are required to protect the confidentiality of the report and to give feedback to the whistleblower on the results of the investigation within 3 months of the receipt notification date.

In particular, reports may not be used beyond the time strictly necessary for adequate follow-up. In addition, the identity of the whistleblower and any other information from which his/her identity may be inferred, directly or indirectly, may not be disclosed without the whistleblower's express consent to persons other than those responsible for receiving or following up on the reports.

⁸ The packaging of the report is as follows. In a first sealed envelope, the reporting person shall insert his identification data accompanied by a photocopy of his identity document, while in a second sealed envelope he shall insert the text describing the factual elements to be reported; thus separating the reporting person's identification data from the report. Both envelopes must then be placed in a third sealed envelope bearing on the outside the words "DO NOT OPEN - Confidential - *Whistleblowing Report*".

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

Retaliatory or discriminatory acts, whether direct or indirect, for reasons directly or indirectly linked to the reporting are prohibited against the whistleblower.⁹ The protections afforded to the whistleblower are also extended:

- to the facilitator¹⁰ ;
- persons in the same work environment as the reporter with a stable emotional or kinship link up to the fourth degree;
- co-workers of the whistleblower with whom s/he has a habitual and current relationship;
- entities owned by the reporter or for which the reporter works, as well as entities operating in the same work environment.

The application of the disciplinary system to a whistleblower who maliciously or grossly negligently makes reports that turn out to be unfounded does not constitute an act of retaliation. A finding of wilful misconduct or gross negligence on the part of the whistleblower entails the lapse of the whistleblower's right to confidentiality, and the disciplinary system must be activated.

Violation of the whistleblower protection measures constitutes a violation of the Model and, as such, is punishable under the sanctions system of this Model.

Activities of the Supervisory Body with respect to the report

The Supervisory Body is informed of the reporting management activities carried out by the above-mentioned persons appointed by the Company.

More specifically, reports of possible unlawful conduct constituting or likely to constitute a breach or suspected breach of the Organisation, Management and Control Model *pursuant to* Legislative Decree 231/01 or unlawful conduct relevant pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/01 must be shared by the Recipients of the reports with the Supervisory Body, in order to allow the latter to make its own assessments during supervision and to make observations in the event of the detection of anomalies, as well as - more generally - to monitor the progress of the management of the reports.

Similarly, with a view to the constant supervision of the *Whistleblowing* system, the Recipients of the reports, by means of a specific *report*, inform the Supervisory Body on a quarterly basis of the number of reports received during the non-231-relevant period.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SUPERVISORY BODY AND CORPORATE BODIES

⁹ In this regard, Article 6 of Legislative Decree No. 231/01, paragraphs 2-ter and 2-quater, provides as follows:

2-ter. *The adoption of discriminatory measures against the persons making the reports referred to in paragraph 2-bis may be reported to the National Labour Inspectorate, for the measures falling within its competence, not only by the person making the report, but also by the trade union organisation indicated by the same.*

2-quater. *Retaliatory or discriminatory dismissal of the reporting person is null and void. A change of job within the meaning of Article 2103 of the Civil Code, as well as any other retaliatory or discriminatory measure taken against the whistleblower, is also null and void. The burden is on the employer, in the event of disputes relating to the imposition of disciplinary sanctions, or to demotions, dismissals, transfers, or subjecting the whistleblower to other organisational measures having direct or indirect negative effects on working conditions, following the submission of the report, to prove that such measures are based on reasons extraneous to the report itself.*

¹⁰ Person assisting the reporter in the reporting process, operating within the same work context and whose assistance is kept confidential

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

The Supervisory Body shall inform, in an annual report, the Sole Director of the activities carried out during the period, with particular reference to the checks carried out, indicating any anomalous situations detected during the year and formulating any proposals for improving the company organisation or parts of the Model in order to better prevent the risk of commission of the offences provided for in the Decree.

The Supervisory Body shall in any case promptly report to the Sole Director any violation of the Model that it has become aware of through a report or that it has ascertained in the course of its supervisory activity.

The Sole Director has the power to convene the Supervisory Body at any time, which, in turn, has the power to request the convening of the said body for urgent reasons.

Relations between the Supervisory Body and the Sole Auditor and Sole Statutory Auditor

In addition to representing the controlling body, the Sole Statutory Auditor also acts as Supervisory Body and Statutory Auditor.

Relations between the Capannoni Supervisory Body and the IDN Supervisory Body

IDN exercises management and coordination activities with respect to Capannoni. Each of the two companies has appointed its own Supervisory Body.

At least once every six months, a meeting must be held for the purpose of exchanging information concerning the performance of their respective duties and as far as their limited competences are concerned.

This is without prejudice to the possibility of further meetings should this become necessary as a result of events and/or reports that make a specific meeting opportune, without prejudice to the duty of mutual reporting of anomalies of common competence.

Relations between the Supervisory Body and other parties

Relations with the RSPP

At least once a year, a meeting must be held between the Supervisory Body and the RSPP for the purpose of fully monitoring the provisions of the Special Section of this Model entitled: "6. Management of environmental and occupational health and safety obligations".

This is without prejudice to the possibility of further meetings should this become necessary as a result of events and/or reports that make a specific meeting opportune, without prejudice to the duty of mutual reporting of anomalies of common competence.

Relations with the Ethics Committee

At least once a year, the Supervisory Body shall make contact with the Group Ethics Committee in order to exchange, as far as it is competent, the necessary information on the performance of their respective duties. This is without prejudice to the possibility of further contact and/or meetings should this become necessary following specific events and/or reports.

Relations with the company's internal contact

The Company, having consulted with the Supervisory Body, identifies a contact person who is required to attend Supervisory Body meetings (unless expressly requested by the Supervisory Body itself, when it deems it appropriate to proceed in camera), in order to better support the Supervisory Body in its

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

activities and to promote the fulfilment of the requirements of the minutes of the Supervisory Body's activities pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/01.

Relations with the Internal Auditor

At least once a year, this person shall meet the Supervisory Body and update it on the activities carried out. On a periodic basis, he/she will send specific information flows, including any criticalities found during the *audit* activity.

Relations with the Compliance Manager

At least once a year, this person meets with the Supervisory Body and updates it on the activities carried out. Periodically, this person will be required to send the information flow to the Supervisory Body for the updating of *compliance* programmes of relevance to 231.

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

CHAPTER 4

PENALTY SYSTEM

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

In the light of the provisions of Article 6(2)(e) of the Decree, a fundamental element for the effectiveness of the Model is the provision of a system of sanctions for the violation of the rules of conduct imposed by it.

The preparation of appropriate disciplinary measures aimed at preventing and, where necessary, precisely sanctioning any violations of the rules set out in this Model, in fact, constitutes an integral and fundamental part of the Model itself and is intended to ensure its effectiveness.

The application of the disciplinary system and of the relevant sanctions is independent of the course and outcome of any criminal proceedings initiated by the Judicial Authority, in the event that the conduct to be censured also constitutes a relevant offence under the Decree.

Disciplinary sanctions will be commensurate with the level of responsibility of the offender, the existence of any previous disciplinary record against him/her, the seriousness of his/her behaviour, and the intentionality of the behaviour.

The following behaviour (the list of which is not exhaustive, however) constitutes a punishable offence

- failure to comply with the general rules of conduct and the procedures laid down in the Model, even if carried out through omissive conduct and in conjunction with others;
- drafting, also in conspiracy with others, of incomplete or untrue social documentation;
- facilitation, through omissive conduct, the preparation by others of incomplete or untrue documentation;
- violation of the protection measures provided for by law against those who have proceeded, in order to protect the integrity of the entity, to make circumstantiated reports of unlawful conduct based on precise and concordant factual elements, and/or of violations of the organisation and management model of the entity, of which they have become aware by reason of their duties;
- any other conduct, whether committed or omitted, which damages or endangers the Company's interest in the effective implementation of the Model.

Once the breach has been established, a sanction will be imposed on the perpetrator in proportion to the seriousness of the breach committed and the possible recidivism.

The Supervisory Body must be informed of any violation of the Model, which may lead to the application of a sanction, unless the violation has been detected by it.

However, the Supervisory Body has the power to propose the initiation of sanctioning proceedings in relation to conduct constituting a violation of the provisions of this Model.

SANCTIONS AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATOR

In the event of violations of the Model on the part of the Sole Director, the Supervisory Body will inform the Shareholders' Meeting, which will take the appropriate steps as provided for by the Articles of Association and current legislation.

If disciplinary sanctions are adopted, the Supervisory Body must in any case be informed.

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

SANCTIONS AGAINST THE SOLE STATUTARY AUDITOR

In the event of violations of the Model by the Sole Statutory Auditor, the Supervisory Body shall inform the Sole Director, who shall take the appropriate initiatives provided for by the Articles of Association and the laws in force.

In the event of the adoption of sanctions, the Supervisory Body must in any case be informed.

MEASURES TOWARDS EXTERNAL COLLABORATORS AND PARTNERS

Any conduct by external collaborators, or by industrial and/or commercial *partners*, *that is in conflict* with the lines of conduct indicated by this Model and is in any case such as to entail the risk of committing one of the offences referred to in the Decree, may determine, in accordance with the provisions of the specific contractual clauses included in the letters of appointment or agreements, the termination of the contractual relationship.

In the event that contractual remedies are taken against collaborators or *partners*, the Supervisory Body must in any case be informed.

SANCTIONS PURSUANT TO LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 24/2023

As expressly provided for by the Decree in Article 6(2)(e), one of the essential elements of the Model is the existence of a 'disciplinary system capable of sanctioning non-compliance with the measures indicated in the model', which - as provided for in paragraph 2 bis - must also comply with the provisions of the 'decree implementing Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019' on the protection of whistleblowers.

Specifically, with reference to *whistleblowing* reports, it provides for:

- sanctions if retaliation has been committed or reporting has been obstructed or an attempt has been made to obstruct it or the duty of confidentiality has been breached;
- sanctions when reporting channels have not been established, procedures for making and handling reports have not been adopted, or the adoption of such procedures does not comply with those laid down in the applicable legislation, as well as when verification and analysis of the reports received has not been carried out;
- sanctions when it is established, even by a judgment of first instance, that the reporting person is criminally liable for the offences of defamation or slander or, in any case, for the same offences committed with the report to the judicial or accounting authorities, or that he/she is civilly liable, for the same reason, in cases of wilful misconduct or gross negligence.

The sanctions are defined in relation to the role of the addressee of the sanctions, as indicated in the preceding paragraphs, to the extent that the violations of the rules relating to the reporting system represent, in themselves, violations of the provisions of this Model.

Organisation, management and control model

CAPANNONI S.R.L.

CHAPTER 5

DISSEMINATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE MODEL

TRAINING

Training is an essential element for the effectiveness of the Model.

In order to ensure that this Model is as effective as possible, the Company shall disseminate the Model, through the dissemination of the text in hard copy or electronic form, as well as through any other suitable information and awareness-raising initiative vis-à-vis those who work in the name and on behalf of the Company.

Similarly, the Company guarantees the provision of means and methods that always ensure the traceability of training initiatives, the formalisation of participants' attendance and the possibility of assessing their level of understanding and learning. Training may also take place remotely or through the use of IT systems.

In particular, the training should focus on:

- Legislative Decree 231/01 and its consequences on the administrative liability of the Entity;
- the offences provided for and punished by the combined provisions of Legislative Decree 231/01 and the offences referred to therein;
- analysis of the risk areas of the aforementioned offences;
- analysis of the prevention protocols provided for within the Special Parts of this Model;
- the key principles of the regulation on *Whistleblowing* (Legislative Decree No. 42/2023), namely:
 - regulatory context;
 - material functioning and how to access the information channels set up to ensure a proper reporting system;
 - penalty apparatus set up for those who violate the whistleblower protection measures, as well as for those who maliciously or grossly negligently make reports that turn out to be unfounded.
- communication channels of the periodic and continuous, specific and generic information flows provided for in this Model;
- sanction mechanisms provided for in the event of violation of the prescriptions contained in this Model.

The training courses should be held in different ways, differentiated according to the characteristics of the course participants in terms of responsibilities and roles.

These activities must be able to

- exclude that any person acting in the name and on behalf of the Company may justify his or her conduct by alleging ignorance of this Model;
- avoid that possible offences may be caused by human errors, also due to negligence or inexperience, in assessing the requirements of this Model.

The information must be complete, timely, accurate, accessible and continuous, so that the shareholder and those acting in the name and on behalf of the Company can become fully aware of the Company's directives and be put in a position to comply with them.

Failure to organise and/or unjustified participation in training courses entails violation of this Model and consequent activation of the disciplinary system.

Organisation, management and control model CAPANNONI S.R.L.

The Supervisory Body will verify, also by means of sample methods, that knowledge of the Model has actually reached all its Addressees.

INFORMING EXTERNAL COLLABORATORS AND PARTNERS

The Company also promotes knowledge of and compliance with the Model among its commercial and/or industrial *partners with whom* it has significant economic relations, as well as among external collaborators. These will be informed of the contents of the Model, also in excerpts, right from the beginning of the professional or commercial relationship. The main contracts that regulate relations with suppliers include clauses recalling the fulfilments and responsibilities deriving from the Decree and from compliance with the fundamental principles of the Model and the Code of Ethics, and indicate the clear contractual effects of failure to comply with said fulfilments.

For this purpose, the general part of the Model is also published on the Group's website.